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MEN OF NEW ENGLAND

MEN *of* NEW ENGLAND

Compiled Under the Personal Direction of

WINFIELD SCOTT DOWNS, Litt. D.

v.3

Publishers

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PREFACE

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IN THE course of long-continued and exhaustive studies in the field of history, social, political and economic, with particular emphasis upon its local aspects and the individuals about whom, of necessity, it centers, New England has exerted an especial lure. This is an interest generally shared, for the historical background of so many of our institutions is found within the confines of this region. When we have said "New England" we have created an atmosphere, an individuality, a characterization at once complete and universally comprehensible. This thesis might be lengthily developed, but this is sufficient to lead to the present work, treating of this region in the lives of its people. It is no new thought to write that history is truly understandable only as it is broken down into the ambitions, struggles, and achievements of those who made it. It is the field of "Men of New England" to preserve the intimate facts that have formed and must continue to form the basis of the progress and growth of a great section.

While the men in public affairs are reasonably well-known in all parts of the country, for every one of them there are scores of people, equal in calibre and accomplishment, who by choice have directed their paths in avoidance of the light of publicity and have confined their interests and their efforts to less public spheres.

Through the medium of this work there are preserved the significant facts of the lives and achievements of New Englanders who, whether or not they have come into general notice, have nevertheless been the foundation stones of a large part of the national structure. To the presentation of the whole picture of American life in New England "Men of New England" is dedicated, and whether it deals with a Governor, Supreme Court Justice, College President, or the head of a local institution, it does so with the realization that unless the groups to which each belonged had wrought well, the work of the other would have been of no avail.

THE EDITOR

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This Council, to whom grateful appreciation is extended for service to "Men of New England," is composed of men and women in various localities throughout the region covered in this compilation. They have had acquaintance and contact with The American Historical Company, Inc., and their membership of the Board is indicative of their interest in the work, their conviction of its usefulness, and their coöperation toward its success. All responsibility of the publication rests upon the publishers.

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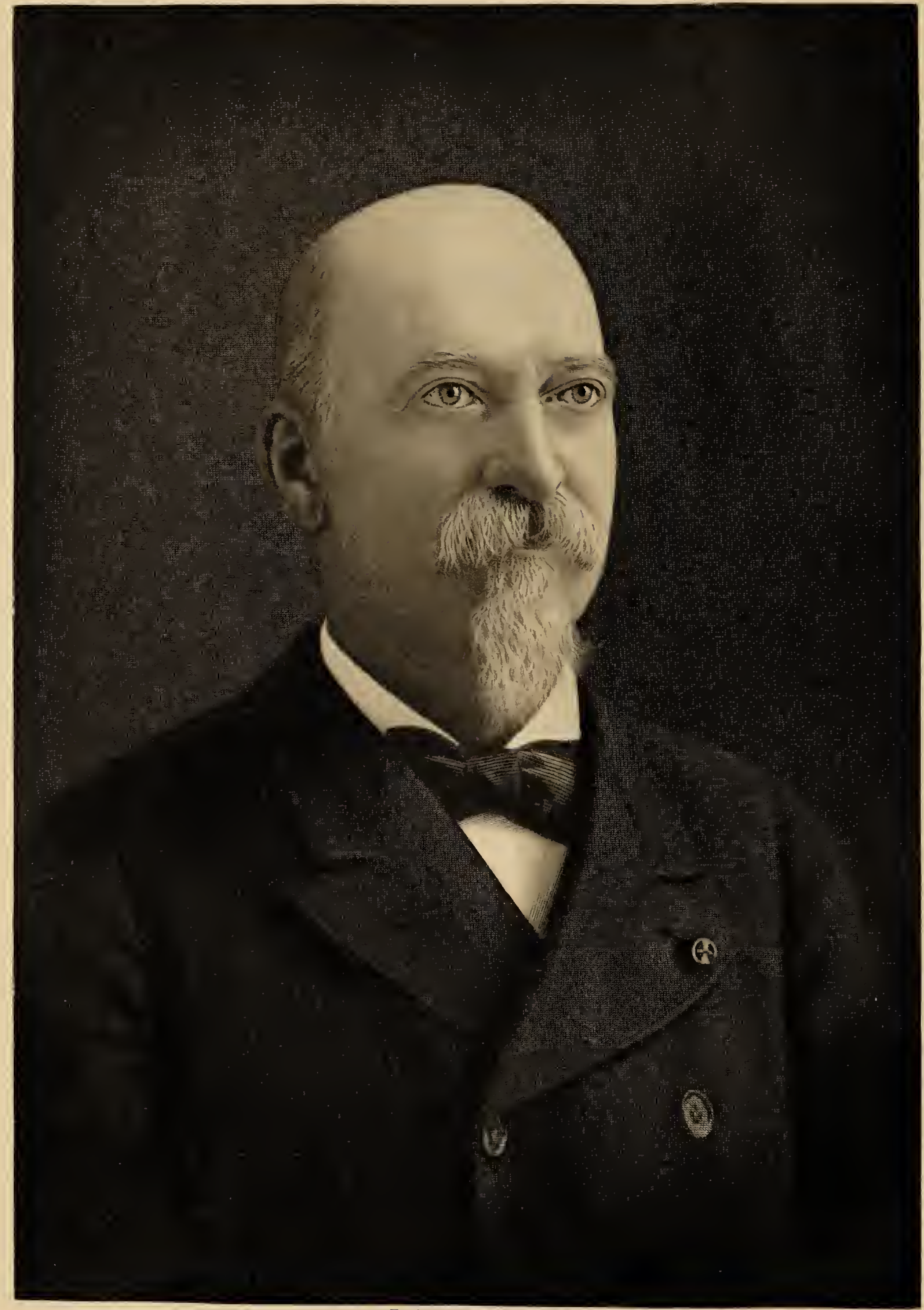

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W. H. H. Wooster

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON WOOSTER

Industrialist

ENJOYING the distinction of being one of the founders, and over a long period the president of Seymour Manufacturing Company, William Henry Harrison Wooster belonged to that fine group of Connecticut industrial leaders that has contributed so importantly to the prosperity and reputation of this State in the field of manufacturing. He was in the good phrase of his day, a "Captain of industry," an exemplar of the simple virtues of hard work, enterprise, integrity and foresight. His personal gifts were along the lines of finance, organization and the management of men; gifts that served not only the company, associates and employees, but were freely devoted to the best interests of the community.

A native of Waterbury, Connecticut, Mr. Wooster was born July 4, 1840, in Waterbury, Connecticut, son of Albert and Mittie (Chatfield) Wooster. He attended the public schools of Waterbury. Afterward he was employed in Boston as a bookkeeper. Then he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, in a similar capacity, helping while there to organize the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted from Waterbury, Connecticut, in the Union cause, helping to form a volunteer company. War Department records in Washington, District of Columbia, show that he was mustered into service as first lieutenant in Company E, 6th Connecticut Infantry, on September 4, 1861, and that he was honorably discharged because of serious injury to his knee upon tendering his resignation, to take effect March 23, 1862. He was again mustered into service on February 22, 1864, as a private in the same company, was mustered in as second lieutenant on April 18, 1864, and as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster on October 31, 1864, and was mustered out of the last-named position with the field and staff on August 21, 1865.

The story of Mr. Wooster's identification with the Seymour Manufacturing Company can be related by quoting from a memorial tribute paid him in a formal statement by the board of directors of the corporation upon the death of its head:

> The directors of the Seymour Manufacturing Company at this their first meeting since the death of their president and fellow director, Mr. William H. H. Wooster, which occurred at New Haven, Connecticut, December 17, 1919, desire to enter a special minute upon their records, expressing their appreciation of Mr. Wooster's service to the company and their profound sorrow at his death. Mr. Wooster came to Seymour in 1878, and with his brother, Horace Buckingham Wooster, founded the business of this company, which was incorporated on May 6, 1880. He became one of the original directors, and was the first secretary and treasurer. He continued as secretary until his election to the presidency on July 28, 1914, and as treasurer until July 25, 1916. He remained president of the company until his death. For forty years, Mr. Wooster had been more intimately associated with the affairs of the company than anyone else connected with it. Of exceptional kindness, courtesy and consideration toward all with whom he came in contact, faithful alike in large and small matters and in all positions of trust and responsibility, loyal in high degree to his friends, and standing toward them in relation of mutual affection and esteem, his death is felt to be a great personal loss to all those who were privileged to be associated with him.

The Seymour Manufacturing Company specializes in the production of non-ferrous manufactures, copper, bronze, brass, silver, nickel and numerous alloys. These are turned out in sheets, tubing, wire, or in more complete forms, and their wide distribution has brought more than national fame to the corporation and the town in which its works are located. Mr. Wooster was especially interested in high standards of quality in materials and workmanship, and the conscientious supervision of the manufacturing details and the marketing of products, endeavors in which he was highly successful.

During the World War the company did a great deal of work for the government; work of which it was recorded officially, as "aiding materially in obtaining victory for the arms of the United States of America." The operations of that time were carried on with immense difficulty, for the changing of manufacturing activities from peace to war requirements presented many problems. Then came the post-war rehabilitation of equipment and products, all of which made such heavy demands upon the physical resources of Mr. Wooster, that from the harm done his health, he never was quite able to recover. Not all the sacrifices of the American people were made upon the battlefields of Europe.

Mr. Wooster was one of the organizers of the Seymour Water Company, of which he was president to the end of his days. For some years he was vice-president of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Seymour Trust Company. He was exceptionally active in public, civic and humanitarian affairs. Mr. Wooster, a staunch Republican, was deeply interested in the life of his community. He was for some years a member of the school board, being largely responsible for the building of the first high school in Seymour. He was, in 1895, a member of the convention that met in Hartford for the revision of the Connecticut State Constitution. In 1905 he was the first State Senator from the newly made Seventeenth District. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the lodge at Springfield, Massachusetts, and also held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was a member of the Seymour Congregational Church and, from 1883 to 1885, was superintendent of the Sunday school. In spare time he enjoyed many outdoor sports, delighting in the vacations that he was able to spend in fishing and hunting in the Adirondacks. He was a member of the Adirondack League Club.

William Henry Harrison Wooster married, on August 26, 1861, Anna Louise Putnam, daughter of Horace and Clarinda (Boice) Putnam, of Springfield, Massachusetts. She died March 2, 1927, surviving her husband for some years. Their children were: 1. Annie Thompson, died November 22, 1939. She became the wife of George E. Matthies, an account of whose life appears on an accompanying page. 2. Clara Lee, widow of George H. Merrill, of Maplewood, New Jersey; their children are: William Wooster Merrill and George Herbert Merrill, Jr. 3. Horace Putnam. 4. Louise, died January 28, 1930. 5. Mabel. 6. Ruth.

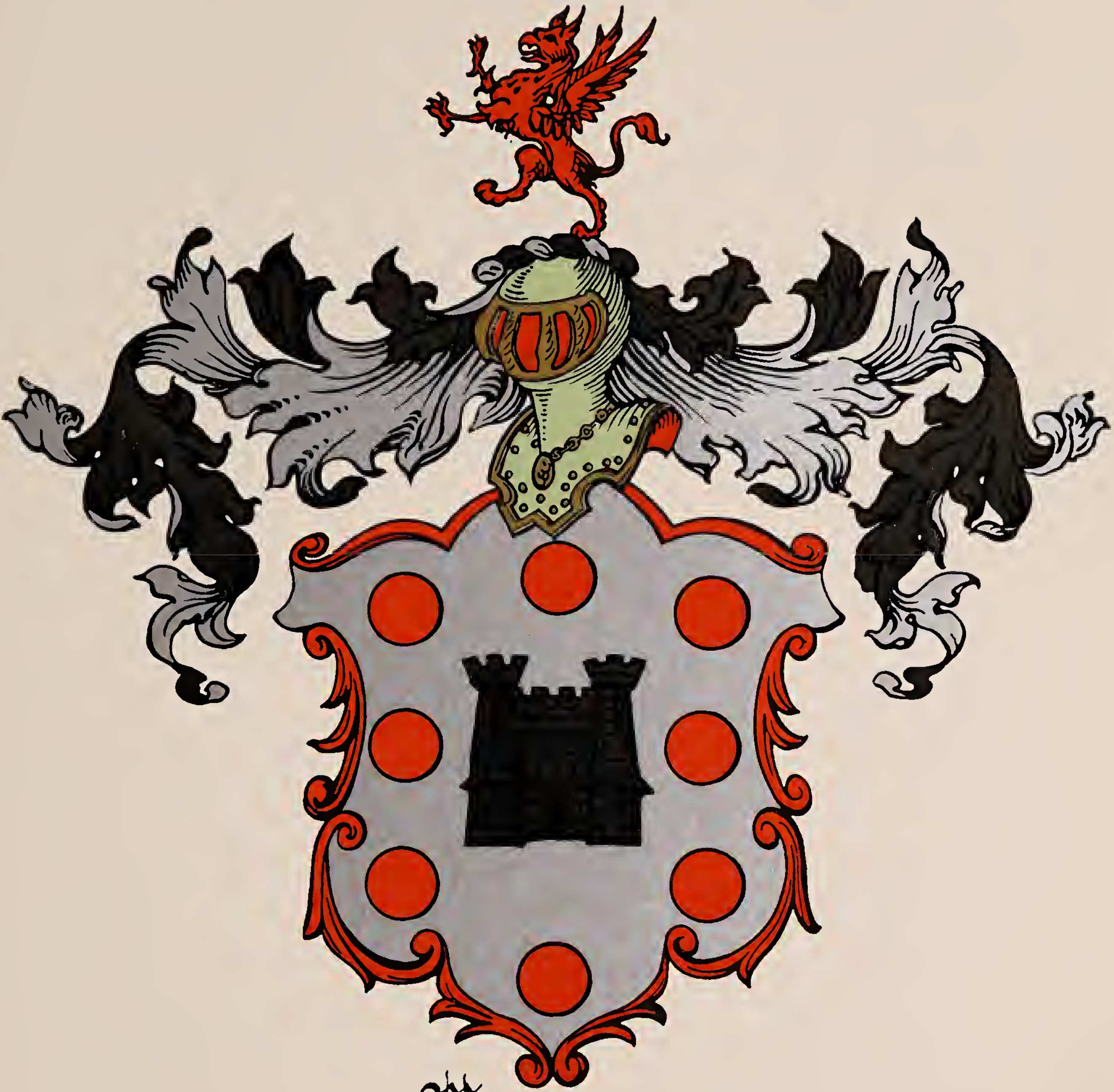
The death of Mr. Wooster, on December 17, 1919, at New Haven, was mourned as the passing of a "first" citizen of Seymour and an outstanding figure in Connecticut industrial circles. The directors of the Seymour Water Company expressed the thoughts of many of his associates and friends when they adopted resolutions, which said, in part:

> William H. H. Wooster held an enviable place in the business, civic and social life of this community. This place he won by hard work, straightforwardness of character, and a winning personality. As managing head of a successful manufacturing enterprise, he brought to this company high business ideals, and a broad conception of the obligations and opportunities of business and judgment that was both sound and fair. He was deeply interested in the growth of the company, and gave generously of his time and experience to the consideration of its problems. His thinking was clear and direct, and his opinions were his own; but he was unfailingly sympathetic and tolerant towards the opinions of others. He was a man of many friends. He had a capacity for friendship, and he gave a rare quality of friendship. As an employer he was held in the highest esteem by his employees; he took a personal interest in each one in his employ, and was their friend and adviser. When his country needed him, in 1861, he responded very promptly to the call and continued in her defense so long as his services were needed. He was keenly alive to the responsibilities of citizenship. Proud

of his community, he was ready to serve it. No movement for public betterment failed of his support, and he was in the forefront of every group of active workers. Men sought his coöperation, deferred to his judgment, and counted upon his sympathy. In an unusual sense, he had won the respect and love of the people of this community.

WORCESTER (WOOSTER)

Arms—Argent, a castle sable, between eight torteaux.
Crest—A griffin segreant, gules. (Arms used by the family.)



Worcester
Wooster

HORACE PUTNAM WOOSTER

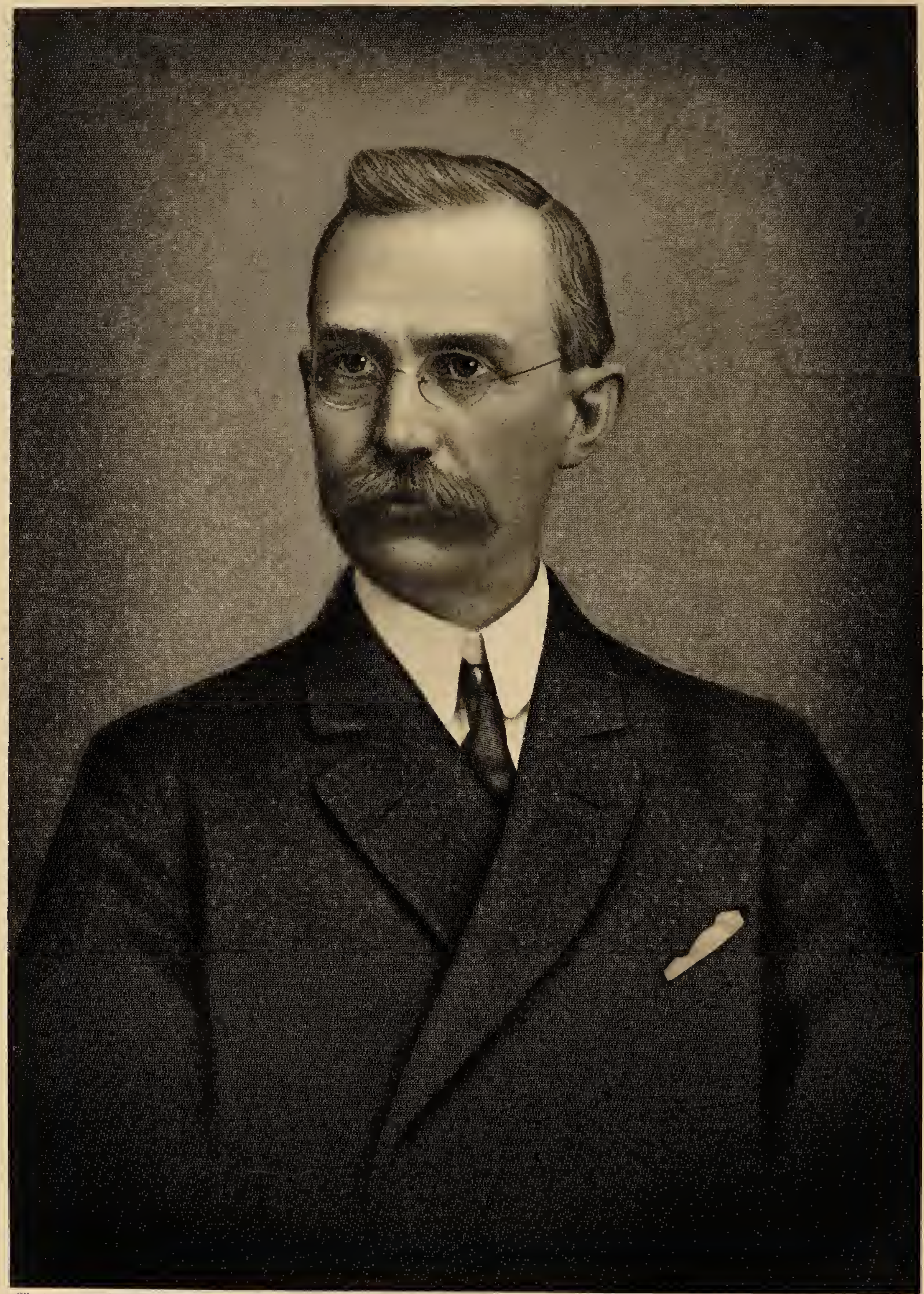
Industrial Executive

THE Wooster name ranks among those associated with the industrial development of Connecticut. The Seymour Manufacturing Company, at Seymour, is the outstanding example of the Wooster enterprises, although but one of a number of business connections. Horace Putnam Wooster is of the second generation to be identified with this corporation, and his activities have been chiefly of a scientific and technical character, a most important department of a firm that specializes in non-ferrous metals and their various alloys.

Mr. Wooster was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1869, son of William Henry Harrison Wooster. The Wooster family traces back to the American progenitor, Edward Wooster, born in England in 1622, who was one of the first group of settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1642. He also aided in the colonization of Derby, Connecticut, in 1652, and died in 1689. Biographies of members of the Wooster family can be found in this volume, enlarging upon details that are not included in this record.

Horace Putnam Wooster attended public schools in Massachusetts and Connecticut; went to Bett's Academy, Stamford, Connecticut, in 1890, and completed his education at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania, in June, 1895. His first employment of note was with the Seymour Manufacturing Company, where he served a sort of apprenticeship in the offices. With a genius for mechanical things he soon found his way to the manufacturing end of the firm, acting at first as assistant to his father in general capacities. He was well on his way when he was promoted to supervisor of machinery construction. When the company began to accept contracts from the Allied Governments at the beginning of the First World War, and later with the United States authorities, Mr. Wooster's responsibilities were greatly increased. Factory equipment needed many alterations and new machines were developed to meet new requirements. Every department had to be speeded up, and these were hectic years. Even the end of the conflict brought no respite, for there followed a period of readjustment and rehabilitation to meet the demands of new markets and uncertain expansion.

During the First World War and later, Horace Putnam Wooster had charge of the inspection of the materials made and used by the company. Government regulations, whether of our own or European, were extremely exacting and frequently differed widely. Metals and alloys had to be free from foreign materials, and the basic materials correctly proportioned. It always has been the aim of the company to manufacture exactly what it advertises, produced with the highest class of workmanship. As may be inferred, Mr. Wooster's post requires something of the knowledge of a professional metallurgist, the technical skill of craftsman, and the executive ability to achieve results without friction or delay. Down the years he has met efficiently all the demands of his position in ways that have won the approval of associates, whether heads of the company, or the men working under him.



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G. E. Matthies

GEORGE E. MATTHIES

Business and Civic Leader

WHEN George E. Matthies, of Seymour, Connecticut, succeeded to the presidency of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, it marked the culmination of many years of service in an organization occupying a leading position in the non-ferrous metal manufacturing industry. This, however, was not his only connection. His business interests were extraordinarily wide, and their scope and importance, together with his stature as one of Seymour's first citizens, made him a well-known figure in Connecticut life.

Mr. Matthies was born in Brewster, New York, on July 9, 1863, son of Martin Matthies, who was a contractor, and of Eva Matthies. He received a public school education until his twelfth year at Brewster, and afterward at Danbury, Connecticut, where the family home was then established. At the age of sixteen he left school to enter the employ of the American Shear Company at Hotchkissville, Connecticut, and four years later came to Seymour, Connecticut, where he became a bookkeeper for the Seymour Manufacturing Company. His association with the company and its operation continued during the remainder of his life.

The Seymour Manufacturing Company was established in 1878 by William Henry Harrison Wooster and his brother, Horace Buckingham Wooster, for the manufacture of nickel, silver, copper, sheet brass, phosphor bronze and other non-ferrous products, as well as wire and tubing. Able management and brilliant technical development won for it a position of leadership in its field, and its contributions to non-ferrous metallurgy and technology, particularly in the production of nickel silver, were internationally recognized. George E. Matthies joined the organization five years after it was first established. Quickly rising to positions of executive responsibility, he played an important part in the development of the company for over thirty years as a close associate of William H. H. Wooster, who was to become his father-in-law. On January 30, 1888, he was made assistant treasurer of the company; in 1895, became a director; on July 28, 1914, was elected secretary, an office which he held until March

11, 1918; and on July 31, 1915, also became treasurer of the company. On January 15, 1920, after the death of William H. H. Wooster, he was elected to succeed him as president and continued as president and treasurer, as well as general manager of the company, until his death. The qualities which he brought to his responsibilities in the organization during thirty-eight years of service were not only immensely valuable to the company, but served to win him the profound respect and regard of his associates. In an appreciation prepared by the directors of the Seymour Manufacturing Company at the time of his death, it was written of him:

> A deep student, a man of quick and definite decision, whose word was his bond, of indomitable courage, of sound judgment and of rare business intuition, he was a remarkable business genius.
>
> His loyalty to his friends was absolute, and in their times of need his brain and his means were quietly, but unstintingly used in their service.
>
> He loved the out-of-doors and brought to his favorite sport of fishing the fresh zeal and ardor of a boy.
>
> All men admired him for his distinguished career, but we who were closely associated with him will always cherish in remembrance the staunch and helpful quality of his friendship, his clean enthusiasm for what he loved, his fine humor and his unfaltering and unflagging loyalty.

The qualities remarked and praised by his associates in the Seymour Manufacturing Company were also displayed in the other duties and interests which he carried in great multiplicity throughout his latter years. Mr. Matthies was president and treasurer of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company of Seymour, and was organizer and largest stockholder of the Seymour Metal Goods Company. He was one of the organizers of the Seymour Trust Company, of which he was president at the time of his death; organizer of the Rimmon Manufacturing Company of Seymour and its president until it was sold; and one of the organizers of the Seymour Water Company. With W. H. H. and L. T. Wooster he was associated in the purchase of the Seymour Electric Light Company, which was subsequently sold to the Connecticut Light & Power Company. Mr. Matthies was also senior partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Wightman, Breining & Company and was himself a member of the Exchange. He organized in 1920 the American Copper Products Corporation, which took over the Waclark Wire Company, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The new company had a capital of three million dollars and, in 1930, was sold to Phelps Dodge Corporation. He was president and director of this company from its incorporation until his death; a director of the Eisemann Magneto Corporation; president and director of the Seymour Corporation of Delaware;

a director of the Seymour Land & Timber Company, which owned large tracts of land in Whatcom County, Washington; treasurer and director of the Tecopa Consolidated Mining Company, of California; and a director of the Mianus Motor Works, of Stamford, Connecticut. His interests in South America, Cuba and Mexico, as well as in Canada, were extensive.

While Mr. Matthies was unable to devote the same close attention to all of these interests that he gave to his daily duties in the management of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, it was extraordinary how closely he kept in touch with the companies in which he had holdings and how firm was his grasp of their salient affairs. It was said of him that he never stopped short of success in any undertaking, and with easy mastery, both of detail and large policy, he exercised a far-seeing and constructive leadership. It was the privilege of his own community to share in the rich influences of that leadership. He made its interests his own and his enlightened citizenship affected not only the course of civic progress at Seymour, but virtually all aspects of the community life. He was a thorough patriot and during the World War period, when his industrial holdings were largely devoted to war work, he also served actively in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives and as chairman of the local Council of Defense. As chairman of the Liberty Loan committees in Seymour, he obtained subscriptions to the three and one-half per cent. loan of $85 per capita. For the support of the Red Cross, he obtained $5.00 per capita in Seymour, a record made possible by his own gift of $10,000, contingent upon the raising of an additional $10,000 in the community, which feat was successfully accomplished.

Mr. Matthies was a member of the Bankers' Club of New York and the New England Historic Genealogical Society; a life member of the National Association of Audubon Societies, the National Geographic Society and the Travelers' Club of America; and a director of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. He was devoted to the out-of-doors and was a well-known sportsman, making periodic trips to Canada, where he had several camps on the Triton Fish and Game Club preserve, to enjoy the hunting and fishing. His prowess with the rod and fly was proverbial among other devotees of the angler's art and the ten and three-quarters pound trout, which he took in the waters of the Triton Fish and Game Club of Quebec, was the largest trout ever taken by dry-fly fishing. Mr. Matthies was a member of the Triton Fish and Game Club for many years and a member of many other sportsman's clubs, including the Laurentian Club of Quebec; the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation, of Canada and Maine; the Camp Fire Club of America; and the Race Brook Country Club of New Haven.

On November 18, 1890, he married Annie Thompson Wooster, who died November 22, 1939, daughter of the late William Henry Harrison Wooster, his predecessor as president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, owner of other large industrial holdings and some time State Senator of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Matthies became the parents of two children: 1. Bernard H., who married Ethel Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Clark, on September 22, 1920, and they have five children: i. George Clark, born July 29, 1922; ii. William Wooster, born July 8, 1924; iii. Roberta Isabel, born December 10, 1925; iv. Richard Lloyd, born October 28, 1927; v. Franklyn Bernard, born January 23, 1932. Bernard H. Matthies' biography appears elsewhere in this book. 2. Katharine.

George E. Matthies died in New York City on April 11, 1922. In his long career he won both honor and success. He had a genius for achievement, a just sense of values, a true charity of spirit, and in his stewardship he was always faithful, rendering a full account of the talents entrusted to him.

BERNARD H. MATTHIES

Man of Affairs

IT would be difficult for a biographer to place in a single category the career of Bernard H. Matthies; his interests and activities touch life on so many varied sides. Like many of his generation, he had not even decided upon a career when he entered the United States Army to serve during the First World War. Upon returning to civilian affairs, he joined the Seymour Manufacturing Company, of which he has been an official for more than twenty years. Such was his initiation as a manufacturer of non-ferrous metals. But within a few years he also became identified with aviation; with a copper company, and went on to official connections with the petroleum and refining industries, and with banking and finance. Business has not limited his activities in other phases of life, for he is an influential figure in politics, a legislator, a leader in the organizing of the American Legion, a member of business organizations, a sportsman, and a widely traveled man.

It would appear that inherited traits and fine tradition have been potent forces in the career of Mr. Matthies. His grandfather and a great-uncle were the founders of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, and back of them were generations who helped write industrial and public history in New England, more particularly in Connecticut. Bernard H. Matthies is the son of George E. and Annie Thompson (Wooster) Matthies; the grandson of William Henry Harrison and Anna Louise (Putnam) Wooster and of Martin and Eva Matthies, and the great-grandson of Albert and Mittie (Chatfield) Wooster and Horace and Clarinda (Boice) Putnam, nearly all of whom bear names of long established New England families. The Chatfields were among the first settlers of Guilford, Connecticut (1639). One John Putnam was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was of the sixteenth generation from Simon de Putnam, of England. The Wooster descent is from Edward Wooster, born in Britain in 1622, a pioneer of Milford, Connecticut, 1642, who also helped to found Derby, Connecticut, in 1652, where he died in 1689. There is a biography of William Henry Harrison Wooster and George E. Matthies in this work, accompanying this record of Bernard H. Matthies.

Mr. Matthies was educated in the schools of his birthplace; the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut; Mitchell's Military School, Billerica, Massachusetts; and the Irving School, Tarrytown, New York, from which he was graduated in 1912. During the following half dozen years he engaged in various occupations and enterprises, and managed to see a great deal of the United States together with such neighboring countries as Canada, Panama and Bermuda. In 1915 he went to California by way of the Panama Canal, an interesting trip always, but really thrilling then for the canal had been open less than a year, and in 1915 the disastrous landslide at the Gaillard Cut closed the waterway for seven months. When the United States became involved in the First World War, Mr. Matthies enlisted in the United States Army, June, 1918, and was assigned to the Vancouver Camp in the State of Washington. He was honorably discharged from the service, February, 1919, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

In July, 1919, Bernard H. Matthies entered the employ of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, then and now large manufacturers of such metals and products as brass, phosphor bronze, nickel silver and various copper alloys that are made up in almost any form from the sheet to wire or tubing. The company had been founded, in 1878, by his grandfather, William Henry Harrison Wooster, and a great-uncle, Horace Buckingham Wooster. George E. Matthies, his father, had been connected with the firm since 1883. The corporation is known all over the world for the variety and quality of its products. Events hurried responsibilities on Bernard H. Matthies for William H. H. Wooster died in December, 1919, and George E. Matthies, then treasurer, was elected president. The elder Mr. Matthies died in April, 1922. The son, of this record, became a director of the corporation January 15, 1920, and still is a director of the Seymour Manufacturing Company. On August 25, 1922, he was made assistant treasurer, becoming treasurer on November 23, 1933, and continued in that office until January, 1940. On February 26, 1940, he became vice-president.

In 1920 George E. Matthies organized the American Copper Products Corporation with a capital of three million dollars, and Bernard H. Matthies was made treasurer and a director, holding these offices until the company was sold to Phelps Dodge Corporation in 1930. In August, 1924, he became interested in the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., with Harris Whittemore, Jr., and Donald S. Tuttle, both of Naugatuck, Connecticut, later becoming secretary of the company, which position he resigned when the mail contract was awarded. This company received the first mail contract to carry mail in New England with the United States Government. At this time Hon. John H. Trumbull came into the company, which later became a part of the Aviation Corporation.

Bernard H. Matthies holds the following offices:

Seymour Manufacturing Company, vice-president and director.
Batiscam Company, secretary and director.
Eisemann Magneto Corporation, New York, director.
H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, secretary, treasurer and director.
Naugatuck Valley Company, Shelton, Connecticut, director.
The Seymour Corporation of Delaware, Seymour, Connecticut, secretary and director.
Seymour Products Company, treasurer and director.
Seymour Trust Company, trustee.
Seymour Water Company, director.
Union Estates Corporation, New York, director.

Mr. Matthies is a member of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Seymour Chamber of Commerce. Shortly after the end of the First World War, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the movement to organize a veterans' association. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1919, to the Caucus of the American Legion. Upon the return home of those from Connecticut who had gone to St. Louis, they, having been made the State Executive Committee, immediately started work organizing Legion posts throughout the State. Later, Bernard H. Matthies wrote and published the first history of the American Legion in Connecticut. He attended the National Convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis in the fall of 1919, and he and Mrs. Matthies have attended numerous conventions.

In politics Mr. Matthies has been a staunch Republican since he cast his first vote. In 1924 he was elected to represent Seymour in the Connecticut General Assembly of 1925 and was returned to the Legislature again in 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1939 and 1941 sessions. During his first term he was a member of the Banking Committee and the Committee on State Parks and Reservations, and from 1927 on has been a member of the Motor Vehicles Committee. During his second term he served constructively on the Aviation Committee, the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Joint Rules Committee, and has been continuously a member of important legislative groups. For a number of years Mr. Matthies has maintained a camp on the Triton Fish and Game Club preserve in the Canadian woods. He is a life member of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, of the National Geographic Society, and of the American Rose Society, all of which go to show some of the breadth of his personal interests. He is a member of the Seymour Congregational Church, as well as his family.

On September 22, 1920, Bernard H. Matthies married Ethel Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Clark, of Beacon Falls, Connecticut, and they are the parents of five children: 1. George Clark, born July 29, 1922. 2. William Wooster, born July 8, 1924. 3. Roberta Isabel, born December 10, 1925. 4. Richard Lloyd, born October 28, 1927. 5. Franklyn Bernard, born January 23, 1932.

HORACE BEACH MERWIN

Banker

AS president of the Bridgeport-City Trust Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Horace Beach Merwin now heads an institution in which he has been active throughout his career. He has many other banking and business interests and represents the second generation of his family to occupy a prominent position in the city's financial life.

Mr. Merwin was born in Bridgeport on September 26, 1888, son of Orange and Mary Clifford (Beach) Merwin and a descendant of old New England families. In the paternal line he traces his ancestry to Miles Merwin, born in Wales, who came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1623, the line continuing through John, his son; John, in the third American generation; Joseph, in the fourth; David, son of Joseph, who served in the Revolution from New Milford; Orange, a member of the United States Congress from Connecticut, 1821-25; Horace, his son, who was several times a member of the Connecticut Legislature; and Orange, the father of Horace Beach Merwin. Through the Beach, Peet, Terrill and allied lines Mr. Merwin is descended from other pioneer founders of New England.

Orange Merwin, his father, was born at New Milford in 1854, and died at Bridgeport in 1907. He came to Bridgeport as a school boy and remained to launch his active career at the age of sixteen. After some preliminary experience in a manufacturing plant, he became a clerk in the People's Savings Bank and found congenial employment for his talents in the field of banking. He remained with the People's Savings Bank for thirteen years and then resigned to become a member of the private banking firm of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon. In 1897 he assumed the presidency of the Bridgeport Land & Title Company and in 1901, upon the organization of the Bridgeport Trust Company, also became vice-president of this institution. Orange Merwin was one of Bridgeport's leading bankers and an active figure in the civic life of his community. He was fire commissioner of Bridgeport for five years and gave generously of his time and means to the support of the city's principal civic and benevolent institutions. His wife, Mary Clifford (Beach) Merwin, whom he married in 1877, was born in

Trumbull, Connecticut, daughter of Philo and Susan Jane (Curtis) Beach, and died in 1912.

Horace Beach Merwin received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bridgeport and at Hotchkiss School, in Lakeville, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1908. In 1911 he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and returned to Bridgeport to become a clerk in the Bridgeport Trust Company. During the previous summer he had acted as a runner in this institution and as a full-time employee he rapidly acquired the background of experience necessary for the assumption of executive responsibilities. As he demonstrated his capacities he was advanced within the organization and eventually succeeded to the important position previously occupied by his father in the management of the bank.

Mr. Merwin was elected secretary of the Bridgeport Trust Company in 1914, however, the entry of the United States into the World War interrupted his career. Enlisting in 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant and was assigned to duty in the finance division of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, serving at Washington, District of Columbia, and Rochester, New York. In January, 1918, he was commissioned captain and was discharged with that rank after the close of the war. In 1919 he resumed his duties with the Bridgeport Trust Company and in the same year was elected third vice-president. In 1927 he became first vice-president. In 1929, when the Bridgeport Trust Company was merged with the City National Bank of Bridgeport to form the present Bridgeport-City Trust Company, he was chosen president of the combined institutions and has since served in this capacity. Mr. Merwin is also chairman of the board of the Morris Plan Bank of Bridgeport. He is a director of the South Norwalk Trust Company, the Locke Steel Chain Company, the Investor's Mortgage Company, and a trustee of the Bridgeport-Peoples Savings Bank. These connections evidence the scope of his interests and the position which he occupies in the business and financial life of the State.

Mr. Merwin has also found time for civic service. He was for several years a member of the Board of Finance of the town of Fairfield, and as a private citizen has always recognized and fully met his obligations to his community. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, and is a member of the University Club, the Black Rock Yacht Club and the Brooklawn Country Club, all of Bridgeport; the St. Elmo Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York City. Mr. Merwin is a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church.

On January 15, 1913, he married Marjorie DeForest Pierce, of Bridgeport, and they have two children: Horace, born June 17, 1917; and Delight, born August 25, 1920.

H. LEE MURPHY

Industrial Executive

AS president of the Eagle Lock Company, of Terryville, H. Lee Murphy is one of the well recognized industrialists of Connecticut. He rose to his present post only after extensive experience and amply tested abilities in varied vocations. Like men of his generation, his career was interrupted by unusually extended military service during the First World War, in which he acquitted himself most capably.

Hosmer Lee Murphy was born January 22, 1892, at Sparta, Illinois, son of Ptolemy Hosmer and Clara M. (Brown) Murphy, of New England ancestry. After completing his education he was variously employed prior to 1913, when he went with the Alvord Bank, of Alvord, Iowa, where he was bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier and filled other offices. In 1915 he became executive vice-president of the First National Bank, of Lockport, Illinois, and while thus engaged was also assistant to the president of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of Joliet, Illinois.

In 1917 Mr. Murphy entered the First Officers' Training School, at Fort Sheriden, Illinois, where he won a commission as first lieutenant in the Infantry, and went to Harvard University to take special courses conducted there by the French War Mission. He was then assigned to the 343d Infantry Regiment, stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. Shortly after he was ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in the handling of the 37 millimeter gun division of the Infantry Arms School. After completing the required courses, Lieutenant Murphy was held over for several months as instructor. Eventually he was transferred to the 343d Infantry Regiment, with the commission of captain. But then came illness and for several weeks he was in the Base Hospital at Camp Grant. After becoming physically fit, he was assigned to the command of a training company in the Infantry Central Training School, at Camp Grant, where he remained until receiving his honorable discharge from the service on January 4, 1919.

Military service had taken its toll upon the physical resources of Captain Murphy, and for nearly two and a half years he was recuperating in California.

In the autumn of 1921 he went with the Sager Lock Company, at North Chicago, Illinois, serving in several progressively important positions, being made works manager in 1925. In this same year the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, acquired control of the Sager Lock Company, and the Barrows Lock Company, of Lockport, Illinois, and in 1932, H. Lee Murphy was made general manager of both divisions. He continued as such until May, 1941, when he resigned to become the president and treasurer of the Eagle Lock Company, at Terryville, offices he has since filled most efficiently.

At Rockford, Illinois, June 27, 1918, H. Lee Murphy married Mabel E. Sager, daughter of Charles W. and Fannie (Bigelow) Sager.

A Allison Chaffin

H(ERBERT) ALMON CHAFFEE

Banker, Churchman

SINCE the turn of the century Bridgeport has benefited by the presence of H. Almon Chaffee. Financial, civic, cultural, spiritual and philanthropic endeavors benefit by his aid, freely rendered, irrespective of expenditure of time, effort and means.

Concurrently, State, Nation and world have gained by Almon Chaffee's penchant for service. A banker, he serves in the councils of a Connecticut banking association. A time-tested patriot, he serves the government in various responsible capacities. A churchman and humanitarian, whose solicitude for his fellowman is not restricted by geographic bounds, he serves in organizations dedicated to the abolishment of illiteracy, neo-paganism and attendant misery throughout America and other lands.

Let us, in retrospect, visualize the inception of Almon Chaffee's career, following that career step by step, to date. First, however, let us realize that the beginnings of that career were founded upon the rock of Christian ideals; that, to his adherence to those ideals, Almon Chaffee ascribes his "minor" attainments. (His contemporaries stress, too, Chaffee's analytical capacity, his lifelong quest of maximum knowledge relative to all causes which he fosters, as major factors in his accomplishment.)

In 1896, as a youth of nineteen, Almon Chaffee obtained a position as bookkeeper for the A. W. Burritt Company, Bridgeport, a leading concern in the lumber and building materials industry. Promoted, in 1898, to a departmental managership, he became, two years later, a member of the company's board of directors. Company secretary (1908-11) and vice-president-secretary (1911-35), he relinquished the secretaryship due to other interests, but has retained the vice-presidency and board membership to the present (1941).

A marked interest in local housing problems and, also, in finance, caused Mr. Chaffee to be associated (1918) in the founding of the Home Building & Loan Association, Bridgeport. (He is now vice-president and a director of that association.)

Participation in one phase of finance ultimately resulted in Mr. Chaffee's acquiring interests in others. On July 2, 1931, he became a director of the City Savings Bank, Bridgeport. On March 20, 1935, he became its vice-president and assistant treasurer. Elected executive vice-president and treasurer July 7, 1938, he attained the bank's presidency January 19, 1939, continuing to serve as treasurer and director. He is also a director of the Bridgeport City Trust Company.

Humanitarian and social service organizations of Bridgeport rely upon Mr. Chaffee as a motivating spirit. He was by-laws writer, constitution framer, first secretary and president for three terms of the Bridgeport Christian Union, a non-denominational organization founded as a haven for jobless men and low income workers, and which provides not only food and shelter but also spiritual and recreational facilities.

Himself a member of the Young Men's Christian Association since youth Mr. Chaffee actively participates in its affairs. Its president for two terms, he is now a director-trustee; was chairman of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present "Y" structure.

A portion of the Bridgeport Hospital's present quarters has been erected during Mr. Chaffee's current service as vice-president and director of that institution, and he is now chairman of the building committee. The Bridgeport Community Chest lists him as a founder-director, treasurer and as a perennially active sponsor, and he is a director of the Lakeview Cemetery Association of Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Boys' Club, which particularly seeks to alleviate the handicaps of under-privileged children, records him as a director, as do the American Rose Society, Academy of Political Science, American Museum (New York), and he is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston.

Mr. Chaffee has served several terms as chairman for Group Three (Fairfield County) of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut. His clubs include the Bankers' and the Quill, New York; the Rotary and the Brooklawn Country, Bridgeport.

The services of Mr. Chaffee are frequently drafted for public duties and offices. During the World War I, he was chairman of the United War Work Campaign for the Bridgeport area, particularly in drives for the sale of Liberty Bonds and in other war-time fund-raising activities. Also, under government appointment, he was one of the three judges to sit in condemnation proceedings affecting the site of the present Bridgeport main post office edifice. Too, he was chairman of the Citizens' Emergency Committee for Unemployment and Employment (1930-34), and was the officially designated agent in

Bridgeport for the Civilian Conservation Corps (1933-35). (He is now a member of the American Board of Arbitration, National Panel of Arbitrators, an "unofficial" organization which, through the coöperation of prominent member-individuals, undertakes to effect amicable settlement of business, industrial and other disputes imperilling the public interest.)

Particularly to the fore as a churchman, Mr. Chaffee has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal (now Methodist) denomination since early boyhood. For many years a trustee, he is now secretary of the trustees' board of the Washington Park Methodist Church, Bridgeport and, since 1909, has been superintendent of its Sunday school. Notably identified with the broader phases of the denomination's work, he was a member of the National Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church (1922-23) and recently accepted reëlection thereto for the term 1940-44. A lay delegate to the General Conference at Kansas City (1928), at Atlantic City (1932), at Columbus, Ohio (1936), and again at Atlantic City in April, 1940, he was also a delegate to the Jurisdictional Conference at Atlantic City (June, 1940). He is a member and chairman of the finance committee, New York East Conference, Methodist Board of Education, also of the Board of Church Location, New York District and Episcopal Area Fund; member and chairman, New York District, Committee Endowment Fund Campaign; is district lay leader, New York District of the New York East Conference; was lay delegate to the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant Churches, which unity was effected in 1939.

In conjunction with humanitarian and educational works, Mr. Chaffee is vice-chairman of the board of trustees, Junior College of Connecticut, Bridgeport; is president and trustee, Methodist Home for the Aged, Danbury, Connecticut, and member, board of trustees, West China Union University, Chengtu, West China.

So long has he participated in Bridgeport affairs, it is difficult to realize that H. Almon Chaffee is not a native of that community. He was, however, born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 26, 1876, son of Harry A. (1853-1880) and Ida N. (Churchill) (1858-93), both descendants of pioneer American families. (See lineage reference hereinafter.) Almon attended the New Haven public schools and high school and, following the death of his mother removed to Bridgeport to reside with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Chaffee, and, also in the same year, enrolled in Bridgeport High School, graduating therefrom (1895), the valedictorian of his class. In the following year he became associated with the Burritt Company. On October 24, 1899 (year following his promotion to company departmental manager), he married Belle Terrill, of Bridgeport.

The name, Chaffee (Chafe, Chafy), is probably derived from the old French word, Chafe, signifying "to grow warm, or angry." Evidently the family became established in England during the Norman Conquest of that country. According to records, one Thomas Chaffee (progenitor of H. Almon) arrived in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, was a citizen of Nantucket in 1642 and afterward lived at Hull and Rehoboth. The Chaffee line: (1) Thomas; (2) Nathaniel; (3) Jonathan; (4) Nathaniel; (5) Noah; (6) Reuben; (7) Henry R.; (8) Harry A.; (9) H. Almon.

On the maternal side the line descends from Josiah Churchill, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1641. The Churchill line: (1) Josiah; (2) Joseph; (3) Joseph; (4) Joseph; (5) Joseph; (6) James; (7) Samuel W.; (8) Ida N.; (9) H. Almon Chaffee.

The records of American history are replete with mention of illustrious members of the Churchill and Chaffee families, past and present. The late Charles S. Churchill (uncle of H. Almon Chaffee), civil engineer and vice-president for many years of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, native of New Britain, Connecticut, was internationally known as a builder of railroads and tunnels and, to quote the late George Westinghouse, "more than any other . . . . furthered the electrification of railroads . . . . " Of the Chaffees, Brigadier-General Adna R. Chaffee, head of the United States Army "panzer" (tank) corps, is particularly notable in these ominous war times.

Truly, the deeds of the Churchills and the Chaffees affirm the contention that, by and large, "blood will tell."

HARVEY HUBBELL

Industrialist

IN 1938 Harvey Hubbell, Inc., celebrated "a half century of progress." As is widely known, this company is one of the important manufacturing corporations that have contributed to the fame of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as an industrial center, for its products are distributed throughout the globe. The company is a monument to the inventive genius and enterprise of its founder, Harvey Hubbell, second of the name to be identified prominently with Connecticut manufacturing during the past hundred years. His son, the third Harvey Hubbell, has been president of the company since the death of his father in 1927.

The Harvey Hubbell with whom this record is primarily concerned was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 20, 1857, son of Harvey and Caroline (Pinto-Hadley) Hubbell, and was of the seventh generation from Richard Hubbell, first of this family to come to America. Richard Hubbell arrived between 1631 and 1645. In the year 1647 he took the "Oath of Allegiance" at New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1664 removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. A full ancestral record of this branch of the Hubbell family can be found in the biography of Harvey Hubbell, Jr., which follows this review.

Noteworthy ancestry did not relieve Harvey Hubbell of the necessity of carving out his own career, and he became in the best meaning of the phrase, a self-made man. His father suffered financial reverses as a result of the outbreak of the War Between the States, and endeavored to rehabilitate his fortune by establishing a factory at Long Hill, Connecticut. Harvey Hubbell was about six years old at this time, 1863. He was educated in the district schools, Easton Academy, and the Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, later supplementing his formal schooling with courses in engineering at Cooper Institute, New York City. His talents ran in the direction of mechanics from boyhood, and found expression in several business connections prior to establishing the Bridgeport firm that bears his name. His first employment of note was with the Potter Printing Works and the Cranston Printing Press Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, where he engaged in the designing and making of printing presses. Then for some time he was with the great John Roach & Son Corporation, of New York, and Chester, Pennsylvania, builders of ships and marine engines, who at that time were filling a large number of government contracts. A writer in the "Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography," says in this connection:

> Following his days of labor he formed the commendable and profitable habit of devoting his evenings to study and drafting, by which he familiarized himself with the theoretical as well as with the practical side of his vocation. His capacity for perfecting inventions soon manifested itself, and he went to Bridgeport, where in a humble way he began the manufacture of two articles which he had designed and patented. This small and unpretentious beginning was actually the inception of his career as an inventor and manufacturer. He devoted himself assiduously to his business, and his keen eye perceived the possibilities of commercializing the electrical industry, then in its infancy. To the electrical needs of the time Mr. Hubbell applied his knowledge of mechanics, and almost without conscious effort on his part he found himself a beneficiary of the transition into this new field of science.

Harvey Hubbell started his Bridgeport enterprise in 1888, when he opened a small tool and machine shop. Before long he had to seek larger quarters and in turn these were outgrown and, by 1899 "Harvey Hubbell, Machinery and Tools," was occupying a fairly large plant for that time. In 1909 the company started construction of a reinforced concrete building, reputed to be the first "reinforced concrete industrial structure to be erected in New England." It still stands, the nucleus of a large and modern plant, with floor space measured by acres and equipment the last word in its class, turning out products that are distributed to all parts of the globe.

Referring once more to the "Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography":

> Mr. Hubbell used his time, talents and energy in the direction of supplying that demand, and to his lines of manufacture he added numerous electrical specialties. Among his patented devices which have come into general use are the Hubbell Pull Socket and the Hubbell Interchangeable Attachment Plug, besides many other articles made practical with the use of electricity. Mr. Hubbell was the first to make rolled thread machine screws with automatic machinery, and a part of his manufacturing plant is given to this special line. One of the chief secrets of Mr. Hubbell's successful career is his determination to keep pace with the developed needs of the industry—electrical and mechanical. He maintains a close personal touch with all departments of his business, letting no important detail go unsupervised, whether it be engineering, manufacturing or selling. Therein lies the genius of the Hubbell establishment; it is distinctively the creature of his own brain and the child of his own culture. The prestige and good-will that attach to the business have come to it through nearly four decades of faithful devotion and intelligent application. The business was incorporated under its present style in 1905.

One of the most highly prized of the numerous testimonials that have been bestowed upon Harvey Hubbell, Inc., is the following from the government of the United States, for the concern's very practical and highly patriotic aid in war work which helped win the World War:

> The War Department of the United States of America, in this award, recognizes the distinguished service, loyalty and efficiency in the performance of war work by which Harvey Hubbell, Incorporated, aided materially in obtaining victory for the arms of the United States of America in the war between the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

Mr. Hubbell was a member of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies. He was of the Republican persuasion of politics. His clubs were the Electrical Manufacturers', Automobile Club of America, Union League of New York City, and the Brooklawn and Algonquin of Bridgeport. He was a communicant of the United Church of Bridgeport, and a member of its finance committee.

Harvey Hubbell married, December 2, 1896, Louie E. Edwards, daughter of Robert and Serepta (Edwards) Edwards, of Port Jefferson, New York. They were the parents of one son, Harvey (3) Hubbell, Jr. (*q. v.*).

HARVEY HUBBELL, JR.

Manufacturing Executive

AS president and treasurer of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Harvey Hubbell, Jr., is one of the outstanding industrial leaders in that city. He became head of this large industrial concern two years before the beginning of the recent "great financial depression" so that it has been his responsibility to sustain and promote the activities of the firm during a very difficult period. The proof of his executive qualities lies in the size and present status of the business and its capabilities of expanding production to meet all conditions, and to take full care of its part in national defense projects.

Hubbell is a good old New England name, the first to bear it in America being one Richard Hubbell, a native Englishman, born in Plymouth, England, in 1627, son of Francis Hubbell, and direct descendant of Hugo Hubald (Hubbald), whose name is recorded in the "Domesday Book" of 1066, as holding land at Ipsley, Warwickshire. Traditionally the family line is traced to the Danish chieftain, Hubba, supposed to have come to Britain with the Danish King, Canute, who reigned over England and Denmark, prior to and after the year 1000 A. D. Some genealogists have traced the name as far back as 867 A. D.

The American progenitor, Richard Hubbell (1) evidently arrived in the New World between 1631 and 1639 and was a free citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1647; removing to Fairfield County, same State, in 1664. He was the father of James Hubbell (2), of Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, born in 1673, and died at New Milford, Connecticut, in October, 1777. He married Patience Summers, daughter of Henry Summers, of New Haven. She was born in 1683, and died September 19, 1753. The oldest of their five children was Andrew Hubbell (3), of Stratford, Connecticut, born June 12, 1706, who died in 1776-77. He married (second), December 2, 1736, Mary Welles, born in 1714, and they were the parents of Matthes Hubbell (4), of Easton (then Huntington), Fairfield County, born April 17, 1745, who died April 12, 1812. Their first born was Gideon Summers Hubbell (5), of Easton, Connecticut, born July 3, 1768, and died in Bloomfield, Ohio, January 25, 1842. He married (first)

Sarah Treadwell, born May 2, 1762, who died October 19, 1805, and of their nine children, was the first Harvey Hubbell, of record.

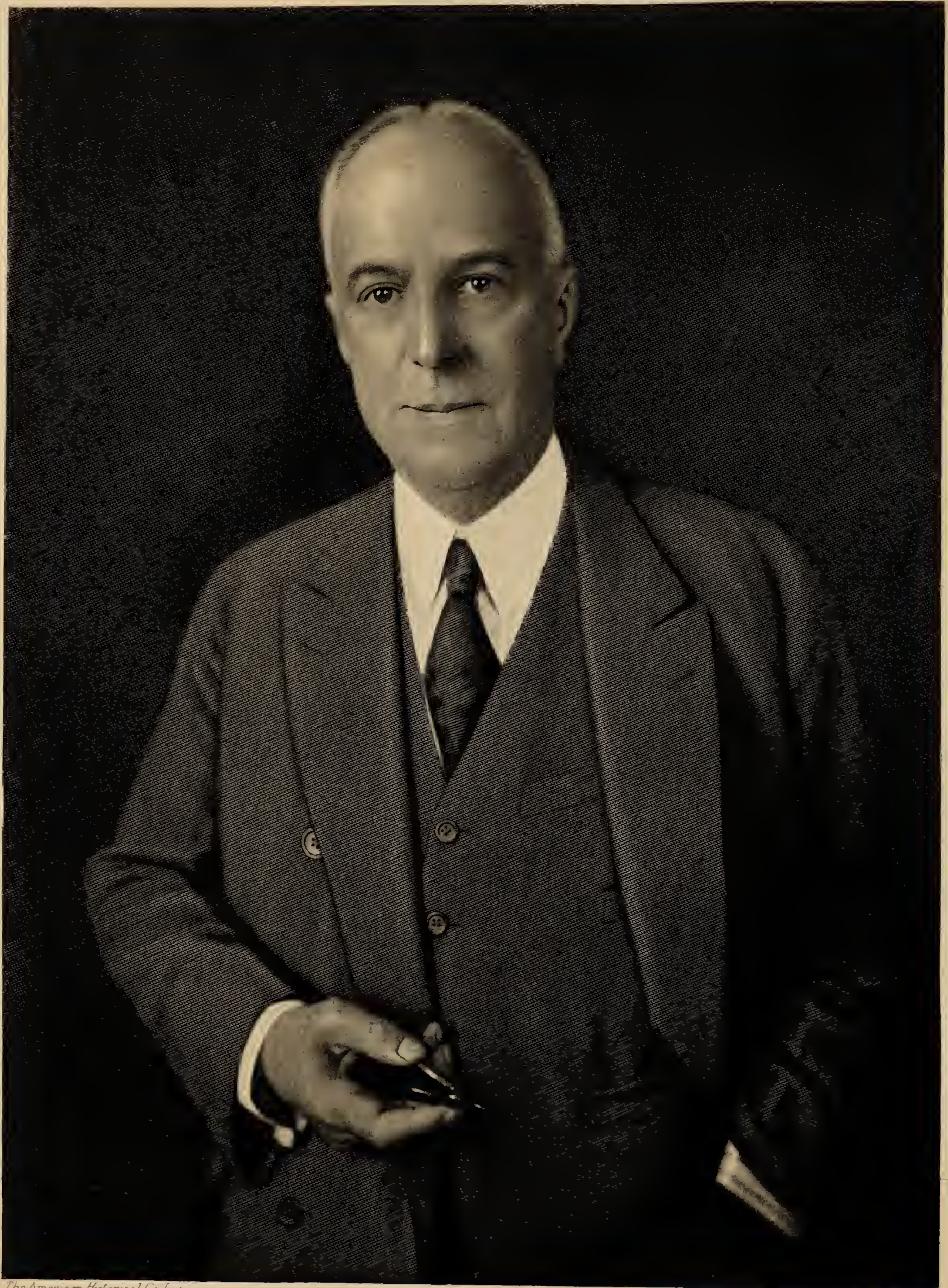
The first of three successive Harvey Hubbells and member of the sixth generation from Richard, was born March 6, 1797, and lived to July 2, 1882. He became a tailor's apprentice to his father, in Easton, Connecticut, and at the age of twenty years sought fortune in Ohio, going afoot, on a journey that required thirty-three days. Locating in Columbus, Ohio, he here plied his trade for two years before returning to Connecticut, where he married and was persuaded to give up his great adventure and settle down in the State. He became prominent in Easton; was a captain in the local militia and a justice of the peace, but in 1836 he sold his business to go to New York City to take charge of a large clothing house in the New Orleans, Louisiana, trade, subsequently known as Taylor, Hubbell & Company. The War Between the States shattered the business, and the first Harvey Hubbell came back to Connecticut, and at Long Hill established a clothing factory. He married (first) Polly Sherman, and they were the parents of five children. He married (second), October 22, 1855, Caroline (Pinto) Hadley. She was born July 30, 1819, and died October 22, 1905, and was the mother of eight children, of whom Harvey Hubbell, second of the name, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 20, 1857, and died in 1927. An accompanying biography in this volume relates the story of his exceptional life and something of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., of Bridgeport, of which he was the founder and longtime president. On December 2, 1896, he married Louie E. Edwards, daughter of Robert and Serepta (Edwards) Edwards, of Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York, and they were the parents of Harvey Hubbell, Jr.

Harvey Hubbell, Jr., of the eighth generation in America from Richard Hubbell, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 23, 1901, and his whole career has been identified with this city. He attended local schools; was graduated from the Choate School, at Wallingford, Connecticut; and became associated with Harvey Hubbell, Inc., in his twenty-first year. After the sound New England tradition, he served what amounted to a thorough apprenticeship in learning the business of which his father was the executive head, receiving promotion only when deserved. He had acquired experience in nearly every department of the concern when, in 1927, upon the death of the older man, he was elected president of the corporation. He previously had been made treasurer of the company and retained this post.

Although details concerning the activities of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., have already been outlined in the biography of the father, it may be well to point out that the concern was founded in 1888 as a machine and tool shop, which gradually expanded its operations to begin the manufacture of electrical devices, as electricity came into common, or popular use. It also specialized, being a pioneer in this field, in the production of rolled thread machine screws turned out by automatic machinery. When Harvey Hubbell, Jr., was a boy of eight years, the company built the first reinforced concrete industrial plant in New England, and initiated the major phase of its growth to a really "big" industry in Connecticut.

The earlier specialties of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., were the now familiar separable attachment plugs, single outlet flush receptacles, the pull socket, all very serviceable incidentals to electric lighting, and still manufactured on a large scale in vastly improved forms. The most of these improvements have been introduced during the régime of the present head of the company and many new devices have been introduced, such as the "Twistlock," consisting of multiple wire plugs, caps and receptacles of various capacities; the "Hubbellock," heavy duty circuit-breaking devices in three and four wire designs, which like many others have been accepted by the trade as standard. If there is one watchword of the industry, it is "ruggedness." Beauty of design, sound utility, reduced costs, all come in for constant consideration, but above all, Harvey Hubbell, Inc., wiring devices must stand up under severe actual use. If the genius of the elder Mr. Hubbell lay in the direction of invention and organization, that of Harvey Hubbell, Jr., is in the direction of perfection of products and modern management. Not only must the best interests of the executives and stockholders be given full attention, but he has always at heart and in actual practice, furthered the best interests of employees. The humblest laborer knows him as a dependable friend and capital-labor troubles have been noteworthy by their infrequency.

One marked change of the company under Harvey Hubbell, Jr., has been in the corporate structure. A recent revision in 1937, qualified its stock for listing on the New York City Curb Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange, thus broadening the scope of the company from a privately-owned, closely-held organization to a national institution. It was but another step in the development of the company that it is now more than half a century old, but looks forward to an immediate future in which productiveness must be largely expanded.



The American Historical Co, Inc.

Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

W C Bryant

WALDO CALVIN BRYANT

Manufacturer

THE Bryant Electric Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, owes its origin to the vision and enterprise of Waldo Calvin Bryant and its continued development to the rare quality of his executive leadership. He was a pioneer in the electrical industries and the founder of one of Bridgeport's earliest and most important companies operating in that field.

Mr. Bryant was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, on December 17, 1863, son of Calvin Turner and Almeda (Dexter) Bryant, and seventh in the direct line of descent from Stephen Bryant, who came to the Plymouth Colony from England as early as 1632. From the first Stephen Bryant the line is traced through his son, Stephen; Ichabod, in the third American generation; Job, in the fourth; Clement, son of Job; and Calvin Turner, father of Waldo Calvin Bryant.

Waldo Calvin Bryant received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace and after studying at Cushing Academy, entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1884. Profoundly interested in the recent developments in the applied science of electricity, whose possibilities he clearly recognized, he adopted electrical engineering as a career and began with the old Thomson-Houston Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, training ground of many eminent electrical engineers and forerunner of the present General Electric Company. Late in 1884 he came to Bridgeport, Connecticut, as assistant superintendent of the Bridgeport Electric Light Company, and in 1885 was appointed superintendent of the Waterbury Electric Light Company, which he operated until October, 1888. At the end of this time he returned to Bridgeport to launch his career as an independent manufacturer and organized the Bryant Electric Company, incorporated in 1889, for the production of a "push and pull" switch of his own invention. This was the origin of a company whose name has become synonymous with the finest quality in electric wiring devices and whose expansion for forty years was under his direct and active guidance. A rented loft served as the first workshop of the company whose products are now sold around the world, until in 1890 a piece of property which formed the beginning of the present plant was acquired from P. T. Barnum, of circus fame. The story of the company's development, an epic in American industry, was summarized in a recent issue of the Bridgeport "Sunday Herald," from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

> The original Bryant line consisted of less than one dozen devices and was produced by an even smaller number of workmen. The foundations of the Bryant policy laid in those early days have been adhered to unswervingly. In spite of contrary movements, the Bryant company remained firm in its determination to make "Superior Wiring Devices," to lead in the development of new wiring devices for ever changing needs, and to adhere to a protective jobber distribution policy.
>
> In 1900, the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company of Hartford was acquired. This brought to the Bryant Electric Company the foremost switch manufacturer of that time. The present extensive Bryant switch line was developed from this acquisition.
>
> In 1901 the Bryant Electric Company was purchased by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, but the Bryant Electric retained its identity and its original policies remain unchanged.
>
> In 1928, the Hemco Electric Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport was acquired, bringing to the Bryant organization a quality line of plural plugs and an up-to-date molding plant for the manufacture of Templus-Bakelite materials, which are so extensively used in the manufacture of modern wiring devices.
>
> The main plant of the Bryant Electric Company occupies over one-half million square feet of floor space which makes it the largest single plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of wiring devices in the world. The plant occupied by the Molding Division comprises over seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space. The equipment of both plants is thoroughly modern and the cleanliness and arrangement of these plants never fail to attract favorable comment from visitors.
>
> The present Bryant Line includes a modern device for every wiring need. From the original twelve devices the line has increased to about three thousand items. The claim that Bryant wiring devices are "Superior" is supported by the fact that many of the original devices made in the earliest days are still in service. To maintain this standard of quality and performance routine tests are continually conducted with devices taken at random from production lines. Likewise each article is the subject of a visual examination and an electrical test by experienced inspectors prior to its being packed. As a result no manufacturer of wiring devices enjoys greater architectural acceptance than the Bryant Electric Company.
>
> Bryant wiring devices are specified for high grade construction and where the best in electrical equipment is necessary. To provide adequate service nationally the Bryant Electric Company maintains district offices and warehouse stocks in Bridgeport, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco and sales offices in Boston and New York.

In 1938 the Bryant Electric Company celebrated its Golden Jubilee Year, the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and the completion of half a century of progress. Since that time, building on the principles of its founder, the company has continued to forge ahead. Today, one thousand two hundred people are employed in the organization.

Waldo Calvin Bryant remained the moving spirit in the company he founded until his death, serving originally as president, treasurer and general manager and subsequently as chairman of the board of directors. He was also president and treasurer of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company. While his own organization always had first claim upon his time and effort and remained his greatest interest, he was active in other business connections. With his son and others, he established the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company, of which Waldo Gerald Bryant (*q. v.*) is now president, and served as vice-president of that corporation. He was first vice-president of the Peoples Savings Bank at Bridgeport and a director of the Bridgeport Brass Company, the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, the First National Bank of Bridgeport and The Siemon Company.

Mr. Bryant's creative vision and rare qualities of judgment made him a valued associate in all these enterprises. The same qualities were apparent in his frequent connection with Bridgeport civic movements and institutions. He always recognized and fully met the obligations of good citizenship, and in the sphere of civic service acted as a director for many years of the Bridgeport Hospital, the Bridgeport Public Library and the Bridgeport Boys Club. Mr. Bryant was also a prominent Mason, being affiliated in this order with all higher bodies of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the New England Society in the City of New York, and a number of clubs, among them the University, Algonquin, Contemporary, Comedy, Brooklawn Country, and Black Rock Yacht clubs, all of Bridgeport; the Union League, Bankers and University clubs in New York City; and the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club, of Kiskisink, Canada. In politics he was a Republican and in religious faith an Episcopalian.

On April 6, 1887, Waldo Calvin Bryant married Ida Gerald, of New London, Connecticut. They became the parents of two children: Waldo Gerald (*q. v.*), born July 30, 1891; and Doris, born March 26, 1902.

Mr. Bryant died on July 5, 1930, after a long and active career which brought him both honor and success. Although he long outlived the pioneer days of the electrical industry, during which he first won recognition, he retained his stature as one of the true builders and leaders of the industry. In its ranks his name is perpetuated today by the record of his attainments and the continuing vitality of the organization which he created.

WALDO GERALD BRYANT

Manufacturer

AS president of the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Waldo Gerald Bryant heads one of the city's young and flourishing industries, an outgrowth of the demand for modern and serviceable electric fixture equipment manufactured for the American market. He was associated with his father, a pioneer of the electrical industry, in organizing the company a quarter of a century ago and has since been active in its management. A leader in extending the uses of the bead chain, now found in many manufactured products, he has maintained the dominant position of his company in its field and the traditions long associated with the family name in Bridgeport life.

Mr. Bryant was born in Bridgeport on July 30, 1891, son of Waldo Calvin Bryant (*q. v.*) and Ida (Gerald) Bryant. He is a member of an old New England family, tracing his ancestry to Stephen Bryant, who came from England to the Plymouth Colony about 1632.

W. Gerald Bryant received his preliminary education in the Bridgeport public schools. He obtained his first job at the age of twelve, when he went to work for his grandfather in a grocery store at a salary of one dollar a week. His boyhood ambition, however, was to be a builder and although his career has led him into other fields, he maintains at his home today a completely equipped shop, where he spends many leisure hours building model ships and other objects which interest him. After attending school in Bridgeport, Mr. Bryant was a student at Worcester Academy, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and Hotchkiss School, in Lakeville, Connecticut. He completed his education at Yale University, where he was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1914, and returned at once to Bridgeport to join his father in organizing the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company. The purpose of this venture was to manufacture bead chains in different sizes and kinds, primarily for use in electric sockets, fixtures and other equipment. Previously a somewhat similar ball chain had been imported from Germany. There was none produced in the United States, but Waldo C. Bryant, with whose genius the electrical industry was already familiar, believed that quantity production could be undertaken in this country on a basis making possible a substantially lower price than the German product obtained. The outbreak of the World War in 1914, which virtually put a stop to all German exports, offered a favorable marketing situation of which the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company was able to take full advantage. Production was organized by Waldo C. Bryant, whose own Bridgeport company manufactured many electrical appliances. As a biographer has written:

> He found the men and he found the machines in that order, for the men he found invented the machines that could economically make the chains he wanted. Those machines, incidentally, are the most important asset the Bead Chain Company has. They are operated by tried and trusted employees, who earn good money and have an unusual loyalty for the company that employs them. Rival chain companies are practically never invited to inspect or make blue prints of those machines, so they can discover how a strip of wire goes in at one end and comes out the other in an ingenious series of connected and metallic dots and dashes.

The Bead Chain Manufacturing Company began operations in a small one-story frame building at State Street and Mountain Grove Street, Bridgeport. One toolmaker and one operator constituted the original working force. The business grew so rapidly that in 1916 a new two-story building of reinforced concrete was erected, to which a third floor was added in 1926 and a fourth in 1937. Waldo Gerald Bryant became president and treasurer of the company at the outset and devoted himself to its business management and the development of its markets. His father, Waldo Calvin Bryant, who supplied the impetus for launching the company and arranged the production facilities, assumed the office of vice-president, being occupied primarily with the affairs of the Bryant Electric Company. Another founder was Gilbert W. Goodridge, who also became a vice-president, while the company's first secretary was David S. Day. Since the death of his father and of Mr. Goodridge, W. Gerald Bryant has been solely responsible for the leadership of the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company, whose record reflects his successful management.

> Practically a "Baby" industry in point of age [the Bridgeport "Sunday Herald" wrote in a recent review of the city's industries], the Bead Chain Company has never known a sick day since it was born and hasn't stopped growing yet.
>
> Whether you know it or not, you use the product of this small but profitable concern every day of your life. When you put out the electric light before you turn in at night, the chances are a thousand to one that you pull a bead chain attached to an electric pull socket. When you put the stopper in the tub next day for your morning bath, the chances are again a thousand to one that the

stopper is attached to a bead chain. The key chain in your pocket, your wife's new modernistic earrings or necklace, your pup's snappy new leash, and the chain that raises or lowers your Venetian blinds all are "made in Bridgeport."

But it wasn't always thus. . . . The uses found for bead chains have multiplied astonishingly. It is in this field that Mr. Bryant deserves most credit since the men and machines who produce the actual product are much the same today as they were in 1914. An open-minded and imaginative man, Mr. Bryant hasn't waited for the world to beat that path to his company's door. He has anticipated the uses to which the bead chain could be put and has done as effective a merchandising job as his father's production job. He also has increased the variety of products manufactured at the modern and streamlined plant on State Street. Besides the chain itself, the Bead Chain Company now produces inserts, radio pins and cord tips, pendant and bead chain attachments.

While the company no longer has an "exclusive" on bead chains, it is still an impressive leader in its field. Its workers, after twenty-six years of steady employment with few layoffs, even during deepest depressions, are loyal, and, even more important, constantly inventive. There is no firm in Bridgeport that profits more and pays better for the skill developed in its own employees. And there is no firm in Bridgeport that stands a better chance of maintaining an inventive and merchandising batting average that is only a few points below perfection.

Like his father, W. Gerald Bryant has found the time to serve the Bridgeport institutions whose aims especially interest him. He is a director of the Public Library, a member of the Park Commission, a director of Bridgeport Council of the Boy Scouts of America and a director of the Bridgeport Boys' Club. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the higher bodies of the order, including the Shrine; a trustee of the People's Savings Bank; and a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church. During the World War he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force on May 1, 1917, and shortly thereafter was called into active service with the Special Board on Anti-Submarine Devices. He passed his examinations for commission as ensign in December of that year, and served for the duration of the war as an officer in the anti-submarine development work. He was given an honorable discharge at the expiration of his enlistment. Mr. Bryant has always been fond of outdoor life and finds his principal recreation in boating, fishing and hunting. While many factors have made his life and career what they are, the greatest and most cherished influence was the comradeship and guidance of his father, whom he has followed to a position of prominence in Bridgeport life.

On October 7, 1919, Waldo Gerald Bryant married Ruth McCaskey, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, on September 24, 1900, and died on January 15, 1940. Mrs. Bryant was educated at Mt. Vernon Seminary in Washington, District of Columbia, and other schools. Her life in Bridgeport was an active one, and her influence was widely felt as a constructive force. A member of the Junior League, the Greens Farms Garden Club, the Black Rock Yacht Club, and the Country Club of Fairfield County, she also played a major rôle in the work of the Associated Charities, on whose board of managers she served. One of her special hobbies was directing amateur theatrical productions and in this connection she served for a number of years as head of the Arts and Interests Committee of the Junior League. Her good works and her personal force and charm were well known, even to those who did not directly share the interests and contacts of her life. The following appreciation appeared in The Forum of the "Bridgeport Life" at the time of her death:

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> Never, so far as I know, did I meet Mrs. W. Gerald Bryant, whose picture appeared in the last issue of "The Bridgeport Life." . . . . There is something inspiring in the face. . . . I imagine she was a woman able to preach sermons of thrilling eloquence, though some of her sermons might have been delivered in silence. . . . Her face reveals poise, intelligence and courage. . . . Her fire of goodness must have been in heart and mind. . . . We seem to know that such a fine soul lives on. . . .

A friend said of her: "She had so many qualities—all splendid. Hers is one of those imperishable personalities."

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant became the parents of three children: Ruth Ann, born in 1922; Dexter, born in 1924; and Gerald, born in 1927.

SIDNEY SMITH, JR., L. S.

Civil Engineer, Civic Leader

THAT a "go-getter" can make good in any community, no matter how far removed from his native environment, was long ago demonstrated by civil engineer-civic leader Sidney Smith, Jr., who, without a moment's consideration and for no particular reason, bade farewell to his hometown, Paterson, New Jersey, to seek his fortune in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The foregoing clause, "without a moment's consideration," requires further explanation. Back in the fall of 1918, following his discharge from Uncle Sam's military forces at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, young Smith, being care-free and foot-loose, accepted the offer of a "lift" in the newly acquired automobile of a likewise just-discharged soldier buddy who, having interests in that city, was driving to Bridgeport. Arriving in the bustling Connecticut industrial city, Smith was favorably impressed therewith, and he has been identified with Bridgeport ever since.

Sidney Smith, as his name indicates, is of English descent. Grandfather Smith founded a great silk manufacturing establishment in Macclesfield, Cheshire, on the Isle of Britain more than one hundred years ago. An uncle of Sidney, Frederick E. Smith, was Secretary of Agriculture for India in His Britannic Majesty's service.

Sidney Smith, Sr., father of our Bridgeporter-by-adoption, pioneered the silk industry in New York State; he was an owner of the plant of Smith Brothers, silk manufacturers, Paterson, New Jersey, which still bears the family name, though the business passed into other hands following the death of the elder Smith in 1924. His widow, who before her marriage was Mary Elizabeth Munson, of Paterson, is living and continues to reside in that city.

Sidney Smith, Jr., was born in Paterson, October 13, 1888; attended public schools there and high school at Binghamton, New York. Thereafter, he went to England to complete his studies in preparatory school and college, not far from the city of Liverpool.

Returned to his homeland, he entered the employ of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, engineering department. His engineering studies in

England having been most broad, including civil, electrical and mechanical phases, his job with Public Service was equally broad in scope and held much promise of a brilliant future career for the aspiring youth.

However, that career was destined to be interrupted at its very outset. Uncle Sam was experiencing some difficulty with his neighbor to the South—Mexico—and called upon his virile young nephews to eradicate the "difficulty." Young Sidney Smith, regarding the call to arms as applying to himself, did his bit on the Mexican border in 1916. He will never forget that experience; while he and his companions participated in little or no combat service with the warriors from south of the border, they did wage a fight—and a losing one, at that—with the insufferable summer heat of their camp at Douglas, Arizona, one of the most torrid spots, in season, on the North American continent.

Then, in 1917, on the heels of the Mexican incident, came the declaration of war by the United States against the European "Central" powers. Smith, "hardened" veteran of the Mexican campaign, proffered his services to the United States Engineers' Corps for the duration of the European conflict. Duly accepted, he was made an instructor at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, where he remained until the signing of the Armistice. Honorably discharged with sergeant's bars in 1918, but anxious to continuing "soldiering" for a time, at least, he applied for a commission. The army medical examiner, tardily discovering that the applicant was afflicted with a heart ailment, brusquely ordered him to depart homeward forthwith. Smith, however, disobeyed orders. He remained at camp overnight, embarking the next morning upon the aforementioned journey to Bridgeport, which led to his becoming a leading figure in that community.

From the time of his arrival in the Nutmeg State and until 1924, the ambitious young engineer was engaged in various large-scale real estate projects in Bridgeport and vicinity. Then he became associated with William B. Palmer, the now dean of Connecticut civil engineers, in the furtherance of the latter's numerous structural projects. Upon the virtual retirement of Mr. Palmer in 1930, his capable assistant assumed executive direction of the business, and thus continues to the present time.

Under his aggressive management, the Palmer Engineering Company has consistently maintained its reputation as one of the leading organizations of its kind in the East and, in fact, the Nation, functioning nowadays with particular distinction as consultant and planner in the subdivision development field.

Coincidental with his professional activities, Engineer Smith has been to the fore in many other activities, all dedicated to the best interest and welfare of community, State and Nation.

From 1920 to 1930, until impaired health and demands of private business interests caused his withdrawal, he was outstandingly active in the affairs of the American Legion through his membership in Harry Congdon Post, No. 11, Bridgeport. He served as post vice-commander, as county chairman on Americanization, as local chairman on Legion radio activities, as chairman on the Legion athletic committee which supervises the progress of the pennant-winning Legion ball club and other games. Legion community service—welfare work—was his greatest interest and the one which he most regretfully relinquished.

On June 22, 1938, Sidney Smith announced with sorrow his decision to resign from leadership in two of Bridgeport's most invaluable civic bodies—the Board of Appeals on Zoning and the City Planning Commission, both withdrawals from public services which he loved being due to ill health and the demands of personal affairs.

Mr. Smith had been a member of the first-named for four years, and its chairman for one year. A member of the City Planning Commission for approximately six years, he had served as its secretary for practically the entire period. His term of office in the two organizations was due to continue for an additional two years, at the time of his resignation. The fact that he served concurrently as an officer of these bodies is a powerful tribute on the part of his fellow-citizens to Smith's appreciated value to community progress. To enable him to occupy those posts simultaneously, it was necessary to enact special legislation permitting *one* member (himself) of the Planning Commission to concurrently officiate as member of another quasi-official body—the Appeals Board. These bodies, while purely advisory in nature and possessed of no enforcement authority, are, nevertheless, reversible in their decisions solely by decision of the Superior Court.

Since 1930, Mr. Smith has been an earnest, active member of the East Side Business and Professional Men's Association, having served as its president from 1938 to the present time (1941). During his membership on the Zoning Appeals Board and Planning Commission, he staunchly championed the legitimate interests of the East Side association before those bodies. And, it should be noted that his membership in all these three organizations has been marked by a fearlessness of policy and expression, a determination to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, for which Sidney Smith has always been noted. And he served the city under Democratic, Republican and Socialist administrations.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Fairfield County Planning Association, and of the Regional Planning Association, embracing the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He is currently serving as president of the Middlebury Shores Property Owners' Association. A member also of the Connecticut

Society of Civil Engineers, he has served as chairman of numerous committees thereof. He represented the engineers' society as a co-chairman-on-inspection at the New York World's Fair prior to its official opening. (The visit of about three thousand engineers to the fair on October 12, 1938, was made more pleasurable due to the efforts of Co-chairman Smith.) He was also a member (1936) of the Bridgeport Centennial plan group, general committee. He is a member of the Bridgeport Engineers Club, and of the "I Am an American" Committee.

One of his most treasured possessions is a gavel used long ago by Theodore Roosevelt at Bridgeport in the course of one of his political campaigns. This gavel was presented to Mr. Smith when he accepted the chairmanship of the Zoning Commission, the giver having been the president of the City Council. Incidentally, Smith's first vote, cast even before he attained legal voting age, was for "T.R." Nowadays he is an Independent in political affiliations, voting for the best man, regardless of party.

Mr. Smith served as treasurer, during 1938-39, of the Ninth District Socialist Club.

Active in church work, he is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bridgeport; also, in Paterson, he belonged to St. Paul's, that city. In Paterson, too, he was most active as Sunday school secretary and superintendent, vestryman, and delegate to numerous diocesan conventions.

Aside from his interest in Palmer Engineering Company, Mr. Smith is president of the Commercial Service Association, financial credit investigators and reporters. He is a member of the firm of Smith & White, extensive realty operators, and is vice-chairman of the Stay-put Shade Roller Corporation of Connecticut.

Mr. Smith's greatest ambition is to plan and develop, in virgin territory, a city somewhat on the lines of Washington, District of Columbia, a task calling for maximum creative ability. His hobbies are sports; he never misses a ball game. He personally plays some golf, much tennis; is a boating-canoeing enthusiast, swims, ice skates, and plays hockey in season. At school in England, he "made" the cricket and rugby teams.

Sidney Smith, Jr., married, at Bridgeport, August 30, 1918, Ruth Evelyn Benton, of New Milford, Connecticut. An accomplished musician, Mrs. Smith studied at Yale, Columbia and New York University; is now supervisor of music in the Black Rock schools, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

DUANE WALTON BEACH

Lumber Executive

FOR the larger part of his life, Duane Walton Beach has been identified with some one of the natural resources of our country. As a boy and youth he farmed, rode to lumber camps and gained a comprehensive knowledge of lumbering that later stood him in good stead. For more than a third of a century he has been a resident of Bristol, Connecticut, connected with the lumber industry, and since 1922 the head of the firm he established in that year.

Mr. Beach was born at Tyringham, Massachusetts, February 12, 1877, son of Miles Gilbert Beach and his wife, Sarah (Francis) Beach. According to family records, Duane Walton Beach is descended from the noted Beach brothers, Richard, John and Thomas, all natives of England, who came to the New World in the seventeenth century. John settled at Stratford, Connecticut. Richard came from London and first located in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, but in 1639, was one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut. Thomas, is recorded to have been at New Haven almost as early, and both Thomas and Richard Beach were later citizens of Wallingford, Connecticut.

Good birth and noteworthy ancestry have never freed descendants from making their own "footprints on the sands of time." Duane Walton Beach, of this review, was reared on his father's farm while attending district schools. He also studied at Lee, Massachusetts, but was only fourteen years of age when he began making his own livelihood. When seventeen he entered the employ of Bronson Brothers, sawmill operators, at Winchester, Connecticut. His particular duties were to act as assistant to the farm superintendent, who also had charge of the tools used in lumbering, and young Beach rode often and long between the Bronson Brothers' camps. Within little more than a year, however, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, as farm manager of the estate of Attorney A. M. Eaton, who had a place of about five acres and large greenhouses. It was with the latter that young Beach had to do. He soon removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he spent two years with the Hartford & Spring Brook Ice Company, as a driver, before becoming an office employee of the Adams Express Company, in Hartford, where he remained for seven years.

In 1907 Duane Walton Beach came to Bristol, Connecticut, prepared by experience and native abilities to go far in whatever enterprise he undertook. Again it was lumber that interested him, this time on the distribution end of the industry, but it was only after twelve years of further "seasoning" that he founded his own lumber business. This has since grown amazingly yet it is located on the site where it was inaugurated. Within two weeks after the start, Irving H. Johnson, now secretary of the company, was admitted to partnership, April 2, 1922. Practically all of the company's present employees have been with Mr. Beach for long periods, and the organization is an outstanding example of person coöperation and friendship in business.

There are more unusual and interesting features about the Beach Lumber Company than its record of steady growth and broader service rendered the public. For example, the office still occupies the building in which the concern was initiated, a Colonial homestead one hundred and forty-seven years old, with the ancient great stone fireplaces and massive oak beams, which careful restoration has not destroyed. It affords ample quarters for even the most modern office facilities. The large original ground with its wide frontage on a main street and twelve times that distance in depth, is now practically covered with buildings, each erected in a way to give access for loading lumber and handling builder's supplies. The eighty feet of the first shed for storage of finished lumber was lengthened some sixty feet within three months after construction. Three years later another building was required of even larger size. Incidentally, a fine old Colonial structure has been utilized as a storage warehouse. The year 1940 has witnessed further enlargements, such as a building for storing sash, doors, blinds, windows, and finished materials of several kinds. Every foot is stocked to capacity; the company is ready to go to the limit in making its contribution to the housing conditions of the present day, so far as government controls permit. The 1941 officers of the Beach Lumber Company are: Duane Walton Beach, president; A. G. Nye, treasurer; Irving H. Johnson, secretary.

Mr. Beach also is vice-president of the Rowe-Davis Company, of Bristol; vice-president of the Lake Avenue Cemetery Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Past Worthy Patron of Olivet Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and among his clubs are the Lions and the Forestville Fishing. He attends the Congregational Church.

At Brooklyn, New York, on January 25, 1906, Duane Walton Beach married Violet May Bigger, daughter of the Rev. John Bigger and his wife, Phoebe Jane (Fields) Bigger. Her father was originally of New York City, but later in life went to Massachusetts and served in the missionary field in the Berkshires for twenty-one years. Mrs. Beach traces her ancestry to one John Higgins, born in 1742, who was a soldier from Connecticut in the Revolutionary War. He married Sarah Smith, and their daughter, Mercy, born in 1788, married George Davies of an old established Connecticut family. The Bigger family records go back to England to Lord and Lady Bateman and to William of Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Duane Walton Beach became the parents of the following children: 1. Frances Katherine, born February 23, 1907, at Hartford, Connecticut; she is a graduate of Oberlin College, class of 1929, with the degree of Bachelor of Music; since 1926 has been an associate member of the National Guild of Organists; received the degree of Master of Sacred Music from Union Theological Seminary of New York, in 1932, and now serves as organist of the First Baptist Church of Waterbury, Connecticut. Active in musical circles, she also gives instruction in music. Frances Katherine Beach married George Carlson, of Bristol, and is the mother of a son: i. Richard Duane Carlson, born November 12, 1936. 2. Walton Miles Beach, born October 1, 1911, who is manager of East Haddam Lumber Company, of East Haddam, Connecticut. He married Edna Feiffer, daughter of Robert and Augusta Feiffer, of New Britain. 3. Mildred Phoebe, born July 5, 1915, a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania as dental hygienist, now associated with Dr. John T. Flynn, at Scarsdale, New York.

CHARLES EDWARD PRIOR, JR.

Banker

FROM youth interested in banking, Charles Edward Prior, Jr., spent all of his active business life identified with Connecticut financial institutions. His reputation grew with the years and his standing in the profession was exceptionally high. He was an executive to within a few years of his passing when he withdrew from most banking activities, retaining only the vice-presidency of the North End Bank & Trust Company, of Bridgeport. Constructive citizenship was traditional in his family and he served particularly well the community of Monroe Center, Connecticut, where he lived during the last decade of his life.

Mr. Prior was a native of Jewett City, Connecticut, born December 28, 1875, son of Charles Edward Prior, Sr., and his wife the former Mary Eleanor Campbell. After completing his education in local schools, he entered the employ of the Jewett City Savings Bank, in a minor capacity. At the age of twenty, in 1895, he joined the clerical staff of the old Security Trust Company of Hartford, graduating subsequently into the offices of assistant treasurer and then secretary and treasurer. He was elected treasurer of the North End Bank & Trust Company, at Bridgeport, in May, 1924. The following January, he was named vice-president of the local bank, remaining in that office until his death. He had resigned as treasurer about three years before because of impaired health.

As already indicated, Mr. Prior, Jr., made his home in Monroe Center in later years, where he was prominent in local civic and social circles. He was a staunch supporter of the Fire Department, devoting a great deal of time to its better development. He was a member of the Monroe Center Board of Finance, and in countless ways endeavored to promote the progress of the community and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Prior, Jr., was the fortunate possessor of a fine tenor voice and during his long residence in Hartford was prominently identified with musical activities. He was a member of the Tempo Quartet for ten years. For ten years he sang in the quartet at the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, and for fourteen years following that he was soloist in the choir of Center Church. He was also a charter member of the Choral Club of Hartford. If Mr. Prior, Jr., had a hobby it was along mechanical lines. As a boy he was infinitely curious about the works of clocks and in after years what he learned then was frequently used in taking apart automobile parts and putting them together again in better shape than they had been before his real genius had engaged in this interest. His support of charitable and humanitarian projects was liberal, and to those less fortunate than himself he was constantly helpful.

On June 3, 1902, at Hartford, Connecticut, Charles Edward Prior, Jr., married Ida Norton Wilcox, daughter of Imri Merritt and Emma Josephine (Abbe) Wilcox. Imri M. Wilcox had long been connected with the Aetna Life Insurance Company as cashier, and was a prominent member of the Kiwanis Club, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Jr., became the parents of two children: 1. Allen Wilcox, of Easton, Connecticut, who married Constance Burdick, and they have two children: i. Allen Wilcox Prior, Jr. ii. Anne Lindsley Prior. 2. Elizabeth, who married Reid Denis, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The death of Mr. Prior, Jr., on May 4, 1941, at his home in Monroe Center, Connecticut, was unexpected, although he had been retired from many business activities for several years. He had been, like his forefathers, an important cog in the machinery of human progress whether as a banker, civic leader or simply as a good citizen. He looked back on an active life with satisfaction in what it had brought. His friends were to be found in all walks of life. To many of them he had been an esteemed personal advisor and help in times of need. His memory will long remain within the hearts of those who knew him best and loved him most.

William E. Hatheway

WILLIAM EDWARD HATHEWAY

Industrialist

FOUNDER and president of The Hatheway Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, William E. Hatheway, an industrialist of unusually wide experience as a mechanic, manufacturer and an executive, is well qualified to lead the destinies of his organization. In these strenuous times when the United States Government is making extraordinary demands upon the industries of America for the building up of adequate national defense, The Hatheway Manufacturing Company has been selected for tasks fitted to its modern equipment, corps of highly skilled workmen and energetic, forward-looking management.

The subject of this sketch was born October 4, 1863, in Poquonock, Hartford County, Connecticut, the son of George S. and Leonora (Hester) Hatheway. His boyhood and early youth were spent on a farm where he saw the homely virtues of integrity and uprightness of character exemplified in the daily lives of his parents. These have been a continuing influence throughout his life, for which grateful acknowledgment is made.

His father's parents were George and Almy (Booth) Hatheway of Poquonock, Connecticut. Six daughters and three sons completed the family circle.

On his mother's side, the Hester family of Kent, England, consisted of the father, Edward, mother, Elizabeth (Lines) Hester, and fourteen children. Leonora, the youngest, was thirteen years of age when, with her parents, four of her sisters and four brothers, she made the voyage to America on a sailing vessel in 1850. (An older sister sailed earlier and settled in the then territory of Utah, two brothers and two sisters remained in England.)

The Hatheway family is of old New England stock. Men bearing the name came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1635, and a branch of the family was among the early settlers of Connecticut, when the migration of Massachusetts men came to Connecticut to form the Connecticut River Colony.

For many generations since that time, descendants of the family have been prominent in such fields of activity as manufacturing and commerce, as well as in the professions.

Near the beginning of the eighteenth century Samuel Hatheway of Suffield, Connecticut, was married to Lucinda Morris in the historic Morris house. This house was built in 1671 at Morris Cove, New Haven, Connecticut, where the Morris family settled. For many years it was occupied by descendants of the family until it finally came into possession of the New Haven Historical Society. William E. Hatheway is a great-grandson of Samuel and Lucinda Morris Hatheway. The original oil paintings of this couple were given several years ago by their descendants to the New Haven Historical Society and are now on display in the Morris House.

George S. Hatheway died when thirty-nine years of age, leaving a widow and three children: William E., aged thirteen, George T., aged eleven, Isabess L., aged two years. For three years the meager farm income was supplemented by cash received from plowing gardens, hauling wood for the neighbors and helping the farmers of the village harvest their crops.

William's education began in the Poquonock Public School. He later attended for one fall and winter term Windsor Academy, traveling daily the four miles each way. As further schooling seemed to be out of the question, plans for the immediate future had to be considered. As it was thought that a boy had a better chance to succeed if he had a trade, the matter was talked over with his mother, who gave her consent that he learn the machinist trade. About this time his cousin, Hiram Oldershaw, secretary and treasurer of the Vulcan Iron Works in New Britain, Connecticut, offered him a job in the foundry at $6.00 per week, which was promptly accepted.

After being with this company several months, he left to begin serving a three-year apprenticeship in the Upson Nut Company plant at Unionville, Connecticut, under William Edwards, the master mechanic, who also gave him instruction in mechanical drawing.

Deciding to rent the property in Poquonock, his mother and sister moved to Unionville, where they remained until after William had completed his apprenticeship.

Realizing the need of more experience in the field of mechanics, he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut. The day after his arrival there a job was secured from A. D. Laws, a well-known machine-tool builder of the city and an expert mechanic. The knowledge gained during the year spent in this shop was of great help in later years.

As the result of an interview with James T. Patterson, president of the Bridgeport Organ Company, Mr. Hatheway was placed in charge of all mechanical and electrical equipment in their new four-story, modern brick plant, located on Railroad and Hancock avenues. His experience with the organ company convinced him of the desirability of learning how to make fine tools and equipment and to combine them with proper mechanisms in order to produce automatically small useful articles at low cost. With this objective he secured a job with the Smith & Egge Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Their products included patented mailbag locks for the United States Government, sash chains, dies, tools, and special machines for many purposes. After a year and a half of most interesting work with this progressive firm, he believed that his savings were sufficient to enable him to realize an ambition as a boy and young man—to have a shop of his own.

In 1890 he established himself in business under the name Hatheway Brothers, occupying a small room in a brick factory building located at South and Railroad avenues, Bridgeport, and began the manufacture of metal specialties for the men's, women's and children's wearing apparel industries.

Business in these and kindred lines increased rapidly and when the business was taken over by the Weld Manufacturing Company, in 1894, nearly all the space in the large two-story building was being utilized. At this time, George T. Hatheway, who was in the real estate and insurance business, withdrew, and William E. Hatheway was elected general manager of the new corporation, resigning in 1904, and later organized The Hatheway Manufacturing Company.

A loft was rented on Middle Street and the necessary machinery and equipment installed for manufacturing small metal stampings under contract. While occupying these temporary quarters Mr. Hatheway purchased a plot of land located in the western section of the city, extending from State Street to Railroad Avenue on Bostwick Avenue, and in 1907 let a contract for the construction of a one-story brick factory building at the corner of Bostwick and Railroad avenues to provide nine thousand square feet of floor space. Upon its completion the machinery and equipment were moved from Middle Street and set up in the new plant. The transfer and installation was made with practically no interruption to the production schedule or delay in shipments of goods to customers.

The Hatheway Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1909, under the laws of the State of Connecticut, with capital stock of $100,000, 75% paid in. Officers of the corporation: W. E. Hathaway, president and treasurer; J. T. Hatheway, vice-president; M. E. Thomson, secretary.

This organization, in the past three decades under the able leadership of Mr. Hatheway, has expanded to meet an ever increasing market for its products. This was accomplished during the strenuous First World War period and its aftermath, and the rehabilitation of its plant after a disastrous fire in 1929. The present plant of the corporation, located at Railroad and Bostwick avenues, Bridgeport, has twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space, is fully equipped with modern machinery and employs about one hundred persons, including expert mechanics and other skilled craftsmen. The company's products cover an especially wide range. They include sheet metal and wire specialties, buckles for various uses, buttons and fittings of many sizes and designs, with the dies and tools for making them, also many patented devices used by the garment and kindred trades. These products are sold to manufacturers in all sections of the United States. The corporation had also enjoyed a considerable foreign trade until the beginning of the Second World War in September, 1939. Mr. Hatheway has been granted over thirty United States and foreign patents. The tools and equipment for the economical production of many of these inventions were designed and built under his supervision. He is especially fortunate in maintaining cordial relationships with his employees, who know that he has their best interests in mind, and can be depended upon to adjust matters brought to his attention in the most fair and equitable manner. The company has never had a strike. Quality, Service, Coöperation are its watchwords.

In addition to his responsibilities as president and treasurer of The Hatheway Manufacturing Company, he has the honor of serving as a director of the City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, and was a former vice-president and director of the West Side Bank in Bridgeport.

He is a member of the Brdgeport Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., the National Association of Manufacturers, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, giving freely of his time and support to these interests and to the promotion and aid of worthy local organizations.

Mr. Hatheway has been a member of the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport, since 1886, serving as clerk for fifteen years. He is a member of the Board of Senior Deacons, on which he has served for a long period, and was for many years active in the Sunday school work of the church. Members of his former class of boys are now holding positions of trust and responsibility in the church, the industrial and business life of Bridgeport and elsewhere. Mr. Hatheway was president of the Bridgeport Sunday School Union, and the Bridgeport Christian Endeavor Union, and has been treasurer of the Congregational Church Union of Bridgeport since 1910. He was president of the Connecticut Temperance Union during 1936-37, and a director of this seventy-five-year-old organization since 1928. A Republican in national politics, in city and State elections, he gives his support to candidates whom he believes are best qualified to administer fairly and honestly the affairs that more directly affect Connecticut citizens.

William E. Hatheway married, on April 14, 1892, Jeannette Thomson, daughter of James A. and Ellen (Lirirgo) Thomson. (Mr. Thomson had the honor of serving with Company B in the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery during the Civil War; the certificate of his honorable discharge is highly prized by the surviving members of his family.)

Mr. and Mrs. Hatheway are the parents of a daughter, May, who married the Rev. Ralph M. Timberlake. They have four children, William Hatheway, who graduated from Harvard College, *cum laude,* in 1939; Ralph M., Jr., a graduate of Tufts College in 1941; Dorothy; and James Thomson.

On April 14, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Hatheway celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary.

JOHN FORBY SCHERESCHEWSKY

Educator

AS headmaster of Suffield Academy, at Suffield, Connecticut, John Forby Schereschewsky has made a notable contribution to New England education.

Mr. Schereschewsky was born December 2, 1909, in Baltimore, Maryland, son of Joseph Williams and Bessie Berry (Conklin) Schereschewsky. His grandfather, Samuel I. Joseph Schereschewsky, was a famous Bishop of the Episcopal Church in China. He founded St. John's University and instituted secondary education in that country. He spoke twenty-five different Chinese dialects and translated the Bible into Chinese in three of these dialects. Joseph Williams Schereschewsky, father of John Forby Schereschewsky and son of Samuel I. J. and Susan Mary (Waring) Schereschewsky, long served as medical director in the United States Public Health Service, but is now retired. He was born March 6, 1873, in Peking, China, came to the United States in infancy, was graduated from Harvard in 1896 as a Bachelor of Arts and from Dartmouth Medical School in 1899 as a Doctor of Medicine. In 1898 he served as private and acting hospital steward with the United States Army in Cuba. His appointment as assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service came November 4, 1899, and he was promoted through the grades of service to medical director, a post that he assumed in 1930. He made special study of industrial hygiene and occupational diseases, and had charge of investigations along these lines in the Public Health Service. He was associate editor of the "Journal of Industrial Hygiene," and in 1916 was president of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. He was chairman of the section on occupational diseases in the American Public Health Association. In 1936 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Key by the American Conference of Physical Therapy. In 1937 he was in charge of organizing the Georgia cancer control program. He and Bessie Berry (Conklin) Schereschewsky were the parents of several children: 1. Dorothy Duncan. 2. Mary Elizabeth. 3. Henry Waring, headmaster of the Rippenwar School, at Bedford, New York. 4. Catherine Chapman. 5. Helen Louise, now deceased.

6. John Forby, of further mention. 7. Benjamin Berry, a lieutenant in the Coast Guard.

Public schools provided John Forby Schereschewsky's early education in Baltimore, his birthplace. He had a year at the Huntington School, at Boston, and, after preparing himself at a school in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1932. At Harvard he was a football star player for four years and a member of the Troydon Club, of which he was president in his senior year. He tutored at the Brown and Nichols School in 1923 and 1933 and played semi-professional football while there. In 1933 he went to the Fessenton School as director of athletics and as a teacher, there remaining until 1935. In that year he came to Suffield Academy as head of the junior school here, continuing in that capacity until July, 1939, when he was appointed headmaster. He still does some active teaching while attending to his administrative duties, and coaches the football team.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Schereschewsky has taken a leading part in local, State and national campaigns. He belongs to the Harvard Club of Boston, is vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the Connecticut Valley, belongs to the 'Varsity Club, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He worships in the Baptist faith.

In February, 1933, at Gloucester, Massachusetts, John Forby Schereschewsky married Elizabeth Wass Foster, daughter of Jeremiah and Fanny Friend (Wass) Foster and member of an old Massachusetts family. She traces her family line back to the original settlers of Ipswich and Gloucester. A graduate of Tufts College, class of 1932, she teaches at Suffield Academy and has charge of entertainment and garden club work here. The following children were born to this marriage: 1. John Forby, Jr., born in 1934. 2. Michael Foster, born in 1938.

HUBERT J. DONNELLY

Industrial Executive

THE H. O. Canfield Rubber Company is one of the older industrial establishments of Bridgeport. Since 1939, Hubert J. Donnelly has been its president and general manager, and the man credited with bringing it to its present (1941) strong position and readiness for the larger demands growing out of the nation's defense preparations. He has been associated with this company for more than a quarter of a century, coming with it as a very young man, and working his way to the leadership from a relatively unimportant job.

Mr. Donnelly was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 13, 1891, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Donnelly. After completing his academic education in the grammar and high schools of his birth city, he worked with the Crane Valve Company prior to entering the H. O. Canfield Rubber Company. The history of the Canfield Company has been outlined in the biography of Albert Homer Canfield in this volume.. Sufficient to record here that three generations of the Canfields, Jared B. (founder), Isaac and Henry Ogden, and Albert Homer Canfield have been connected with the company. The oldest of them, Jared B. Canfield, served on the experimental staff of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe and the old Union India Rubber Company, both in Naugatuck, Connecticut. It was years later that the Meyer Rubber Company, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was acquired by Jared B. Canfield and removed to Bridgeport. It was still later, 1885, that Henry Ogden Canfield sold his interest in the company to Mr. Ratcliffe, his brother-in-law, and moved to another part of the town and established the H. O. Canfield Rubber Company, that was incorporated in 1904. It then and since has specialized in molded rubber products, always keeping pace with constantly widening demands and new articles invented or improved. His two sons, Albert Homer and H. B. Canfield, respectively vice-president and secretary, were the part of the family to be executives of the corporation.

Hubert J. Donnelly, at the age of nineteen years, went with the old Crane Valve Company, now a part of the Crane Manufacturing Company, at Bridgeport. In 1913 he joined the H. O. Canfield Rubber Company, and through the following years worked his way from the bottom of the ladder up to his present post as head. He not only became familiar with all phases of the business but specialized in production and sales. Like most successful executives, he has been, and is, most keenly interested in distribution, since the best production in the world is of little use if what is made is not sold at profitable prices.

At one time, Mr. Donnelly sold on the road from Canada to the Mason and Dixon Line, and from the Atlantic Coast States to the Pacific, thereby becoming acquainted with American markets in a way equalled by few industrialists. It should be explained that the Canfield Company in the earlier days confined their manufacture to plumbers' supplies. Now only 15 per cent. of production comes into this class; 85 per cent. consists of numerous other specialties. The home plant has some fifteen thousand different molds, each for a different product. It has the reputation of having the finest modern machinery and other equipment. Above five hundred people are employed in the factories that have a floor space of eighty-one thousand square feet, the most of which fill one large city block. The buildings range from a single story to four stories, and there are large storage yards.

As already indicated, Mr. Donnelly was connected with many departments of the company prior to 1929 when he was made general manager and secretary. Ten years later he was elected president, and has since filled this office, and that of general manager. He is a member of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, and of other industrial organizations. He plays golf as a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, and is active in civic affairs.

ZENAS POTTER CANDEE

Man of Affairs

BEGINNING his career in the industrial field of Connecticut's famous Brass City just after reaching his majority, Zenas Potter Candee, vice-president and special machinery engineer of the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Company, has been identified with Waterbury manufacturing for almost half a century, a little over forty-five years to be exact. For forty-one of these years he has been with the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Company, most of them in his present capacity of chief engineer, where his responsibilities at the present time, in view of war time demands on the plant, are greater than ever.

Upon concluding his education Mr. Candee entered the employ of the Waterbury Button Company, in 1897, to learn the toolmaker's trade, but after spending two years and eight months there he entered the office of Hugh L. Thompson as a draftsman, soon after going to the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Company's engineering department in that capacity. He advanced to the position of engineer and selling engineer, in charge of sales and designs, and became head of the press and special machinery department. When the World War I came in 1914, it became his job to find something for his company to do in connection with war production and he visited ammunition manufacturers of this country and Canada trying to secure contracts for making cartridges with no success. Then came the rush of orders to factories of ammunition production possibilities and Mr. Candee, profiting from his earlier activities, secured contracts for building machinery for plants in this country and in others, including the Lindsey Arsenal at Lindsey, Ontario, the Quebec Arsenal, and in Mexico, Spain, France and other countries, as well as for the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, for which he made practically all the machinery. As a result of this activity in the First World War his company became the preferred source of supply for small arms ammunition machinery for concerns in Canada, together with large orders for the British Purchasing Commission and, later, when our own country became active, for the United States Government.

L. P. Candee

In the course of his long service with the company Mr. Candee has taken out patents on many inventions and improvements on machinery and equipment.

Mr. Candee was born July 12, 1875, at Bethlehem, Connecticut, the son of Frederick and Sarah Ellen (Potter) Candee, of New England ancestry. His father, a blacksmith by trade, enlisted in the 13th Connecticut Infantry for two years and reënlisted for two more, serving a total of four years. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, was captured and confined for eight months in Libby Prison. He was among other prisoners exchanged and while on his way back to New York, he left his train at New Haven and reënlisted in the Reserves and went into New Orleans with General "Ben" Butler, his regiment being one of those which paraded before President Lincoln after peace was declared.

On May 31, 1899, Mr. Candee was married to Gertrude Emma Thompson, daughter of Jarvis and Emma (Judson) Thompson, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, his mother being a native of Woodbury. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Ellsworth Thompson, born September 18, 1904, who married Dorothy Blakely, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and they have one child: i. Elizabeth Lou, born May 6, 1936. 2. Esther Miriam, born May 29, 1910, who married John Russell Beach, of Watertown, Connecticut.

Mr. Candee makes his home in Watertown, where the family is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He attended the public school of Bethlehem and was graduated from the Waterbury High School in 1893, followed by graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1896.

LLOYD PERCY YOUNG, M. A., Ph. D.

Educator

IN the field of education, Dr. Lloyd Percy Young has come to the fore rapidly since coming to New England during the past decade. He is a native of Roberts, Illinois, born December 7, 1898, son of William Henry and Lucia Mae Young, of Elmdale, Kansas. His ancestry on the paternal side was Scottish, the family settling in Pennsylvania; and on the maternal side German, members of the family coming to Illinois in Civil War times.

Dr. Young was prepared for higher education in the Moran High School, Kansas, and entered Kansas State Teachers College, being graduated in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then was principal of the Elmdale High School from 1923 to 1928, before coming to New York City, where he earned the Master's degree in Art, in 1929, and the degree Doctor of Philosophy a year later at Columbia University. Dr. Young was director of research in the public school system of Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1930-32; superintendent of schools of Berlin, New Hampshire, 1932 to 1939, when he became associated with the Keene Teachers College, New Hampshire, and on July 1, 1939, was appointed by the State Board of Education, president of the institution. The Keene Teachers College has an enrollment of about 375 students. If the brief past is any criterion by which to judge the future, the school promises to increase its already fine reputation under the leadership of Dr. Young, for he already has enlarged the scope of its service, and broadened its curricula. He has the gift of inspiring those studying to be educators with new enthusiasm for their professional and high ideals.

Dr. Young is a member and vice-president of the New England Teachers Training Association; of the American Association of School Administration; the New Hampshire State Teachers Association. His college fraternity is Sigma Tau Gamma, and his professional fraternities, Kappa Delta Phi and Phi Delta Kappa. While at Emporia, Kansas, in 1918, he belonged to the Reserve Auxiliary Training Corps, and is a member of the American Legion. At Keene, New

Hampshire, he is a member of the executive board of the Daniel Webster Council of the Boy Scouts. He worships in the Unitarian faith.

At Silver Creek, New York, August 18, 1924, Dr. Lloyd Percy Young married Dorothy Mirth, of this place, daughter of John and Cora Mirth. Dr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of two sons: 1. Kenton Mirth, born August 5, 1935. 2. Maxfield Lloyd, born January 20, 1939.

DEANE HARRIS MORRISON

Manufacturer

DURING one of the worst financial periods in the history of our country, Deane Harris Morrison, of Manchester, New Hampshire, has been the president of one of the largest manufacturing companies in its field in the United States. To him largely goes the credit for bringing it to the fore and for the high place it holds among industries. He is a native of New Hampshire and all of his active career has been identified with this State.

Mr. Morrison was born at Henniker, New Hampshire, December 5, 1900, son of Rufus Tilton and Eva May (Campbell) Morrison, his father being a retired merchant. After being graduated from the Henniker High School, and being a student at Worcester (Massachusetts) Academy, he supplemented his formal education with courses in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. His first important connection was with the insurance business, and he operated a general agency at Weare, New Hampshire, which he sold when removing to Manchester to devote his energies to the rehabilitation and progress of the Flanders Hardware Company.

Mr. Morrison has been associated with this corporation since 1926. In 1927 he purchased all its outstanding stock and has since been the directing force in its affairs. At this time, 1927, he became president and treasurer, posts he continues to fill. The Flanders Hardware Company is a concern started in 1870 at North Weare, New Hampshire, and has a checkered and interesting history, worthy of relating to a larger degree than is here possible or necessary. Of immediate interest is the fact that in September, 1938, the tropical hurricane and flood that swept New England with terrific force, destroyed many of the physical resources of the Flanders company. Mr. Morrison, then and since, has given the larger share of his time to the corporation that it might again assume its outstanding place in its field of industry and advance to greater heights. In this he has succeeded eminently well.

The Flanders Hardware Company specializes in the production of handles and wood turnings of all shapes and kinds not larger than two and a half inches in diameter or more than twelve inches long, available in all colors of enamels, lacquers or any finish that the trade requires. The machinery and equipment is of the very latest invented, and automatic lathes turn out a constant stream of handles which eventually flow to all parts of the world. The company is probably the largest manufacturer of small finished handles in the United States, which no doubt means the world.

A very busy man, Mr. Morrison is not notably connected with organizations. He is vice-president of the Henniker Handle Corporation; a director of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, and is recently, October 18, 1940, its president. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Manchester Rotary Club, the Manchester Country Club. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester.

On April 14, 1921, Deane Harris Morrison married Isadore R. Flanders, of North Weare, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of a son, Deane Harris, Jr.

RAYMOND HARRISON CONE

Engineer, Inventor

THE development of the Cone Automatic Machine Company, of Windsor, Vermont, owes much to the efforts of Raymond Harrison Cone, son of the inventor of the Cone automatic lathe and founder of the present company. As an engineer he was closely associated with his father in the development of the company's products and their continued improvement. As an executive he had important responsibilities until his recent retirement in the building of a company which has become, in a quarter of a century's time, one of the most important in the American machine tool industry.

Mr. Cone was born at Windsor, Vermont, on July 18, 1894, son of Frank Lyman and Lena (Marcy) Cone. He is a member of an old New England family and a grandson of Lyman Howard and Lucia (Hardd) Cone, the former of whom served with a New Hampshire regiment during the Civil War, and afterward was a farmer in Windsor County, Vermont, for many years. Frank Lyman Cone, one of Vermont's most noted inventors, was born at Weathersfield, December 24, 1868. After working as a farmer and carpenter in his youth, he entered a railroad shop while he was in his twenties, won advancement to the position of pattern maker through his natural talent for mechanics and when he was still less than thirty years old became general superintendent of the Windsor Machine Company. Here his inventive ingenuity found a congenial field of broad scope. Through his numerous improvements on machinery then in production he contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the company during more than twenty years of service. One of his early inventions was a multiple spindle automatic lathe, forerunner of the present improved Cone automatic lathes. The first of these, built while he was with the Windsor Machine Company, weighed four tons. Each succeeding model was larger in size, until a weight of sixteen tons was reached with the production of the Cone four-spindle automatic lathe, the only machine of its type and size in the world. In 1916 he established his own company for the production of the Cone automatic lathe at Windsor, an enterprise which soon ranked among the important industries of the section. The Cone Automatic Machine Company is now a leading factor in the machine tool industry of the country.

Raymond H. Cone

Raymond Harrison Cone inherited his father's mechanical ingenuity and inventive gifts. His active career has been devoted to the machine industry and the greater part of it has been spent in the service of the Cone Automatic Machine Company. After his general education in the Windsor public schools, where he completed the high school course in 1912, he served an apprenticeship under his father in the shop of the Windsor Machine Company and remained in this connection as a toolmaker until 1917. Following the organization of the Cone Automatic Machine Company, he became his father's associate in the new company, and from 1917 to 1936 had active executive responsibilities in its management. During this period he served as head of the engineering department, had charge of tool making, was purchasing agent and, from 1927 to 1936, had charge of sales and general managing. During this period he also worked closely with his father in developing and perfecting the Cone automatic lathe. Mr. Cone invented many improvements and attachments now used on the Cone automatic machinery and assigned the patents granted to him, in consideration of royalties paid for their use, to the Cone Automatic Machine Company. The expansion of the organization and its output continued progressively under energetic and efficient management throughout these years as many large manufacturing corporations became users of its machine, among them such important automobile manufacturers as General Motors, Chrysler, Packard and others. In 1936 Mr. Cone retired from his participation in the management of the company he helped to build, but as advisory consulting engineer to the organization he is still consulted on important phases of the business and his counsel is continuously available to its executives.

Like his father, Mr. Cone's connection with a leading Vermont industry has made him a well known figure in the life of the State, but his active interests outside his work have been largely limited to social contacts. Since his retirement, he has traveled and has customarily spent the winter season at his beautiful Florida home. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Unitarian Church.

On January 3, 1914, at Claremont, New Hampshire, Raymond Harrison Cone married Mary L. Bryan, daughter of M. W. Bryan, of Boston, at one time owner of a large fishing and whaling fleet, and the late Sarah (Campbell) Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Cone have three daughters: 1. Bevalie Louise, born October 4, 1914, educated in the Windsor public schools and at Middlebury College, married Dr. Dale B. Pritchard, an associate on the hospital staff of Cornell Medical College. They have one son, Jeffrey Cone Pritchard. 2. Elizabeth Marcy, born July 2, 1924, a student at exclusive Mary A. Burnham School, Northampton, Massachusetts, and a proficient musician. 3. Sally Ann, born October 4, 1928, a student at Windsor School.

RODOLPHE CORMIER

Publisher, Public Official

AFTER long business experience in various fields, Rodolphe Cormier launched his career as a publisher in 1938 and is today owner of the New Hampshire "Democrat" and the New Hampshire "Optic," weekly publications, as well as the General Printing Company, of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is also a prominent Democratic leader in this city and State and has served for some years in the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Mr. Cormier was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on January 12, 1883, son of Pierre Cleophase and Salome (Perrault) Cormier. His family, originating in France, was subsequently established in the Province of Quebec. Its history in the United States dates from 1865, when Holyoke, Massachusetts, became the family home. From that city Pierre Cleophase Cormier moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was long associated with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Rodolphe Cormier was educated at St. Augustine's Academy in Manchester, graduating in 1898, and in the latter year became associated with E. C. Chagnon & Company, a Manchester firm, with which he remained until 1910. He then entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, and on August 12, 1912, removed to Nashua, where he took charge of the territory from there to Keene, New Hampshire. He was the first representative of this company in this field, and was rated assistant superintendent of the district until 1920. The next twelve years he spent in the furniture business as proprietor of Cormier Furniture, Inc., at 37 Factory Street, Nashua. From 1931 to 1938 his principal interest centered in the New England Adjustment Bureau, of which he was owner. His present connection with the printing and publishing business is of relatively short duration, but it represents an interest he has found congenial. To his activities as head of the General Printing Company and owner of the two weekly publications, the New Hampshire "Democrat" and the New Hampshire "Optic," he brings the enterprising spirit which has marked his career and the tempered judgment gained in long years of business experience.

Since early life, Mr. Cormier has been actively interested in politics and public affairs and has given to them a substantial share of his time and attention. He has a long record of party service, which has brought him a place on the New Hampshire State Democratic Committee, and for years has exercised an important influence in councils of his party. At Nashua, he is chairman of the Democratic Club of Ward Eight. His position in his party as well as his standing as a citizen of Nashua, resulted in his nomination and election to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1932. Taking his seat in the session of 1933, he added to his stature by the character of his service and in each succeeding election has been returned to the Legislature, where he is now an acknowledged leader. Mr. Cormier is a member of the House Committee on the Revision of Statutes, of which he has been clerk during the past four sessions, the Claims Committee, the Committee on State Prisons and the Committee on Coastal Improvements.

In addition to his political connections and the varied aspects of his public service, he is active in many civic connections and is a prominent Catholic layman. Mr. Cormier is chairman and founder of the Lafayette Association of Representatives of New Hampshire; a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has served as Grand Knight; the St. Jean Baptiste Society of America; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Salmon Brook Club; and the Ferdinand Gagnon Club. In 1936 he was a delegate to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. He has served for many years as chairman of the St. Augustine's Academy Alumni and in unofficial capacities has furthered the interests of many other institutions of his community and State. As a Catholic, he is a member of St. Aloysius parish in Nashua.

On September 8, 1909, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Rodolphe Cormier married Exilda Messier, who has been active in social affairs during her life in Nashua and is a patroness of St. Joseph's Orphanage and the St. Jean Baptiste Society. She is a daughter of Alfred and Zenaide (Archambault) Messier, of Newburyport. Mr. and Mrs. Cormier are the parents of the following children: 1. Blanche Elizabeth, a graduate of Nashua High School, who was for five years a secretary in the Department of Justice at Washington, District of Columbia, and is now the wife of James Patrick O'Brien, a Chicago lawyer serving as assistant to the United States Attorney General. 2. Lorette Alice, born February 17, 1914, who was graduated from Nashua High School, completed an extension course at Harvard University, and is now head accountant of the South African Legation at Washington, District of Columbia. 3. Vincent Laurent, born March 14, 1918, a graduate of Nashua High School and the Bentley School of Finance (1940), now accountant for the General Sea Food Company in Boston, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Sea Scouts. 4. Paul Bertrand, born January 13, 1920, a graduate of Nashua High School, employed in the office of the Nashua Coated Paper Company. 5. Pauline Bertha, born March 15, 1923, now a student in Nashua High School. 6. Richard Emile and 7. Robert Eugene, twins, born March 2, 1924, both students in Nashua High School. 8. Raymond Gerard, born May 16, 1926, a student in Nashua Junior High School and an Eagle Scout.

LOUIS ASHTON THORP

Lawyer

I walked in the garden of childhood and saw,
Far off on my wonderland's rim
That mountain of patterns which ages had traced,
And longed to lean over its brim.

The above is from "Manchester of Yesterday," in which the author, L. Ashton Thorp, seldom mentions himself or his family, and the parts they played in the drama of the development of this New Hampshire city. In the verse he was in truth recalling his own boyhood and his longings to see the world beyond the bounds of "Old Kearsarge Mountain" and hinting of his desire to seek fame and fortune in distant fields. It is noteworthy, however, that he did not find it necessary to seek opportunity away from Manchester, nor other scope for his abilities. His whole life was identified with this city of New Hampshire.

L. Ashton Thorp "was born in a staunch old house on Wilson Hill (Manchester)." "It has weathered the winds and storms of almost seventy years, surviving two generations and seems destined to outlast the lives of two succeeding generations." Again the words are his own. The date of his birth was December 7, 1876, and he was the son of Frank D. and Julia E. (Boutelle) Thorp. Great-grandfather Abraham Thorp, who came to America "where every man is a man," as he was wont to say, in 1827 built a homestead at South Weare, New Hampshire. Grandfather William Thorp volunteered for service in the Union armies during the War Between the States, but early lost his life in the internecine conflict. Father Frank Danforth Thorp was associated with the United States Post Office service, and his great-grandfather, Colonel Danforth Thorp, was an officer during the American Revolution.

After completing his academic education in the schools of his birthplace, Mr. Thorp matriculated at the Boston University, School of Law, where he completed the regular course of three years in two and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in June of that year, on January 1, 1903, he initiated a general practice in Manchester. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Lee C. Abbott, as Thorp and Abbott, but several years later continued his professional work alone until February 1, 1925, when he became associated with Frederick W. Branch, brother of Oliver W. Branch, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Mr. Thorp had figured in political life as well as professional. Before the turn of the century he was a messenger in the New Hampshire Senate; was assistant clerk, 1901-03; and clerk of the body, 1905-07. It was not a bad introduction to politics and government. He served as assistant secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1903; and for several years was secretary of the Republican State Committee under chairman Senator Gallinger. A former biographer comments:

> For a number of years following his clerkship in the Senate, Mr. Thorp was prominently identified with legislative matters and represented the large textile interests of the State before committees of the Legislature, from which work, however, he retired some time ago to devote himself exclusively to court and office practice. He was thrice elected a member of the school committee and served in that capacity for six years, during which period he was chairman of the joint building committee, so-called, which had charge of the construction of the Practical Arts High School and Auditorium; the West Side High, and Franklin Street schools.

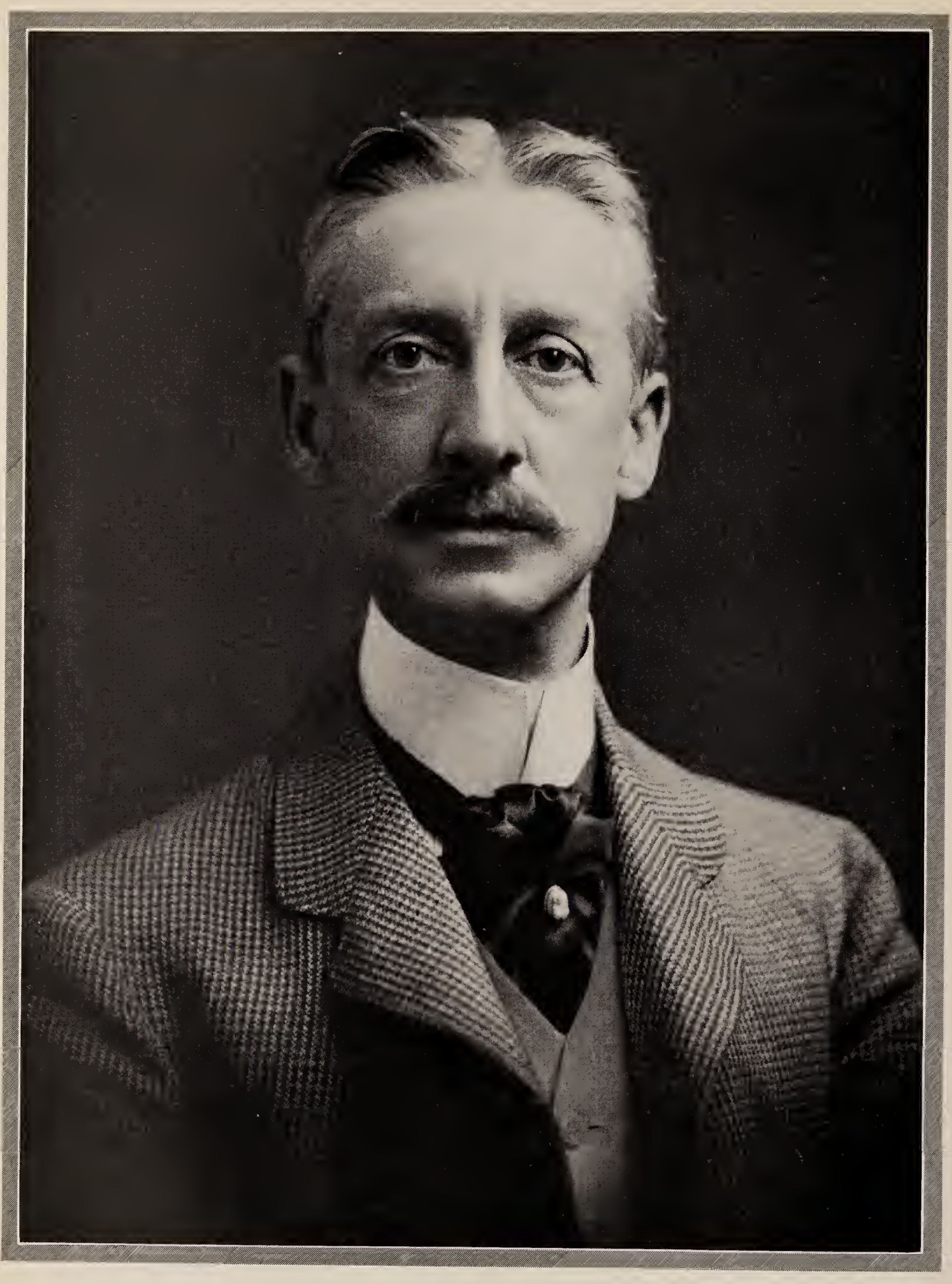
Fraternally, Mr. Thorp was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Manchester, of which he was a Past Master; member of the higher bodies of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree, and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Bar Association, and a popular figure in the Kiwanis Club. One of the outstanding hobbies of Mr. Thorp was local history, and it is probable that one of his most important contributions to his native city will prove to be his "Manchester of Yesterday," a compilation of the annals of Manchester, entirely confined to events occurring prior to the present century. It is an indispensable aid to the historian who seeks the history of the city, with its color, its implications and actualities of the past. It is comprehensive without dullness; interesting without any attempt at the literary; "inspirational, because it pictures the human side of our ancestors and the pioneers of the country." He says of his work, "The book was written in the hope that it will bring a better appreciation of our debt to the past and our obligations to the future." From first to last it is a performance of a task that he may have begun with a sense of duty or responsibility. In its entirety it is a labor of love.

Space limitations prevent quoting excerpts from the many interesting chapters, and yet one cannot pass by certain paragraphs which end the book, not because they follow the pattern of historical recording, but because they reflect somewhat of the philosophy and outlook on life of Mr. Thorp, who writing on Thanksgiving Day, 1938, concluded:

> Thus has the author attempted a homespun sketch of the simple life of yesterday, when children were brought up to serve God by elders stern but just, who were God-fearing folk themselves and who instilled into their offspring what has been called the New England conscience.
>
> No words are strong enough to combine succinctly in a few sentences and thus epitomize the value of the heritage they bequeathed to their offspring and their issue. Thanksgiving day, therefore, is an appropriate occasion upon which to inquire of ourselves what we intend to do with that heritage, or, in the words of the Bible, to ask ourselves the question: "Whither have ye made a road today?"
>
> It is not enough to be thankful for their unbreakable faith and moral strength, without which we might today be a divided country, or long since the prey of designing rulers beyond the seas. The question for us to consider is how we can evolve an environment in which the personalities and ideals of the fathers may be impressed upon the generations that are to follow us.
>
> We, of a generation that is soon to pass, can, if we will, body forth the character and virtues of those men and women whose blood courses in our veins, instead of continuing to set up false gods of little worth that fail us now. It is imperative that we inculcate in youth the ancient faiths, the high ideals, the unbending devotion to stern duty and the unyielding determination of the founders to preserve and perpetuate, at whatever cost, our experiment of popular government. And to the extent that we are able to accomplish these things, will depend, in no mean measure, whether or not, in the words of Lincoln, "we shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth." . . .
>
> And if we are to have a new pattern, prefigured by contemporaneous events which cast their shadows or their beacon light ahead, there is one safe guide, at least, for the mothers of today, which is to bring up their children to serve their country and their God, with "the strength of the hills which is His."

On April 26, 1905, at Manchester, New Hampshire, L. Ashton Thorp married Justyne Elizabeth Burgess, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp became the parents of three children: 1. Floyd, born November 6, 1906, a lawyer associated with Thorp and Branch. 2. Frank J., born March 27, 1908, a graduate of the University of New Hampshire, now associated with the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, at Nashua, New Hampshire. 3. Justin, born September 17, 1910, associated with the Fire Company Adjustment Bureau, of Manchester. He married Dorothy Ochs, of Manchester, and they are the parents of a son: i. Donald Thorp.

Mr. Thorp died, suddenly, in his sleep, at his home early in the morning of Friday, October 18, 1940. He had been an influence for good in education, in politics, in literature, in the fraternal and social sphere, and in Manchester and far beyond its boundaries his comparatively early death was mourned profoundly.



W. J. H. Dixon

WILLIAM JAMES DIXON

Banker

IN his long life which spanned almost ninety years, William James Dixon so lived as to win the respect of his associates, the affection of his friends and the regard of the public at large. During his business career he was associated with the Phœnix State Bank & Trust Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, and its predecessors, rising to official positions of responsibility and trust, whose duties he met with characteristic fidelity. From the time when he came to Hartford as a young man, he was admired for his exemplary qualities of character and citizenship and that admiration deepened with passing years.

Mr. Dixon was born in Deep River, Connecticut, on April 2, 1854, son of Thomas P. and Ann (Comstock) Dixon, and a grandson of the Reverend James Dixon, a Methodist clergyman, who came to this country from England. Thomas P. Dixon, the father, was four years old when the family settled in the United States. He became a loyal New Englander by adoption and during his active career owned and operated a store at Deep River, where he sold carriage hardware and supplies, harness equipment and everything necessary for the upkeep of horses and rigs.

William James Dixon received his general education in the public schools of Deep River and after completing the high school course there came to Hartford to study in a local business college. Following this preparation he entered the employ of the American National Bank of Hartford, and rose gradually in the organization through the merit of his services to the position of cashier. This office he occupied for a number of years. When the American National Bank was merged with the Phœnix National Bank, bringing into existence the institution which later became the present Phœnix State Bank & Trust Company, Mr. Dixon continued in the service of the larger bank. In this connection he retained his status as an official of the institution, whose safe deposit department was entrusted to his care. Of this department he had full charge until he retired on November 30, 1927.

Mr. Dixon had a wide knowledge of practical banking operations as well as a familiarity with financial principles. He was one of the most valued officials of the bank and one of the most highly regarded by its depositors. His probity, consideration and courtesy endeared him to those with whom he came in contact and in his long years of banking service, he became widely known, not only in banking circles of the area but in Hartford life. Outside his profession, the church was a major interest of his life. A member of Immanuel Congregation Church at Hartford, he was active in its work for more than thirty years and was a member and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association and other Christian organizations. Although he was devoted to his home, with the domestic felicity it brought him, he also enjoyed the company of congenial acquaintances and friends and was a member of the Get Together Club of Hartford and the Congregational Club. For music he had a profound love, which was given its direction by his cultivated taste. The presentations of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, the concerts of orchestral groups and the recitals of ranking instrumentalists found him an absorbed listener, and his interest in good music remained with him throughout his life. In politics, Mr. Dixon was a Republican. Although he never entered public life, he felt deeply the obligations of good citizenship and performed them fully as long as he lived.

William James Dixon was twice married. He married (first), on September 19, 1881, at Canaan, Connecticut, Mary E. Pendleton, who died at Hartford, January 28, 1883. He married (second), on October 25, 1887, in Deep River, Connecticut, Annie A. Jones, who survives him after fifty-four years of marriage.

William James Dixon died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 10, 1941, in his eighty-eighth year. Few Hartford residents of his generation were so greatly loved by those who knew him, and although he long outlived his early contemporaries, he retained his place in the affections of the city until the close of his devoted and useful life, which brought him so much honor.

REV. ALLAN INGRAM LORIMER

Clergyman

THE mention of the name of the Rev. Allan Ingram Lorimer is sufficient to identify him in New England and in the East, although he is a man distinctly of the present century in birth and outlook upon life. All that shall be attempted in this record is to outline less well-known details of his ancestry, education, activities and present pastorship of the largest church in New Hampshire, and his varied contributions to Manchester affairs.

A clergyman once said that "However the importance of being born again, it is no handicap to be born well at first." The Rev. Mr. Lorimer traces his ancestry to Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, 1620, on the paternal side, and his mother was a descendant from Matthew Thornton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Allan Ingram Lorimer was born at Chicopee, Massachusetts, April 16, 1902, son of William Allan and Sarah (Thornton) Lorimer. His father was a manufacturer of rugs and carpets.

He was graduated from the Chicopee High School in 1920 and entered Amherst College, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1924. He was awarded the Doshisha Fellowship, at Amherst, giving him two years in Doshisha University, Kyota, Japan. While there, during 1924 to 1926, he also taught, lectured and did a great deal of writing, all of which was of no small value in experience and training for his future career in the United States. Upon returning to his native country, he matriculated at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he was graduated, in 1930, a Bachelor of Divinity.

The Rev. Mr. Lorimer was ordained in 1927 and accepted the pastorate of the First Church of Greenwich, Old Greenwich, Connecticut, serving with exceptional success until 1934. Since this year he has been the minister of the Franklin Street Congregational Church, of Manchester, New Hampshire. This church was organized in 1844 and has been fortunate in having many notable pastors in its long history, not the least of whom is Allan Ingram Lorimer. The regular membership of the church is about a thousand, and there are some eight hundred non-members who in a different faith would be fairly included as parishioners. The Sunday school is proportionately large and the parish house, built in 1930, is the center from which radiates, and in which is centered, many of the educational, social and recreational activities that have become outstanding phases of the work of a truly modern religious organization. A colleague has said of the Rev. Mr. Lorimer: "He is an intellectual, a student and discriminating reader, a progressive. In the spirit of St. Paul he believes that his gifts were bestowed upon him for edification and not destruction. Conspicuous among his talents are those for constructive work, for leadership in almost any field of human endeavor and aspiration; for sagacity in practical affairs. Few men have more friends or deserve them better."

Rev. Allan Ingram Lorimer is president of the Manchester Rotary Club, member of the Winthrop Club of Boston, and the Manchester Country and Abenaki Club. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was Grand Chaplain for the State of Connecticut, 1933-1934. His college fraternity is Beta Theta Pi.

At Shelby, North Carolina, April 19, 1927, the Rev. Allan Ingram Lorimer married Mary Griffin, of this place, daughter of Professor I. C. and Mary (Sloan) Griffin, her father Professor of Education at the University of North Carolina. Mrs. Lorimer is a graduate of the North Carolina College for Women. Rev. and Mrs. Lorimer are the parents of three children, all attending the public schools of Manchester: 1. Allan Ingram, Jr. 2. Mary Elizabeth. 3. William Griffin.

FRANCIS HARRY NOLIN, M. D.

Internist

IN Claremont, New Hampshire, where members of his family have been well known and honored for several generations, Francis Harry Nolin, M. D., has brought to the community its only cardiologist in private practice, fully equipped personally and mechanically to carry on his specialty. Starting at first as a general physician eight years ago, and later specializing in cardiology, he took postgraduate work in various institutions. In his case that further study has been kept up to the present time, for his gifts are not alone in the art of healing, but also in the fields of research and investigation.

Dr. Nolin was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, May 16, 1906, son of William Peter and Laura (Cushion) Nolin. His paternal ancestry goes back to old France, from whence came pioneer settlers of what is now the Province of Quebec, Canada. One of their descendants, Louis Nolin, who married a Miss Houle, both born in Canada, was the father of Peter Nolin, grandfather of Dr. Nolin, subject of this record. This Peter Nolin was born at Iberville, Canada, March 3, 1846, and came to Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1866, where he died in 1909. He married Mary A. Gillette, born in Windsor, Vermont, July, 1853, and who lived to March, 1929. Their son, William Peter Nolin, was born in Claremont, April 6, 1876, and in 1896 became associated with his father in a general store in the town. This connection was continued until 1914, at which time he was appointed, by President Woodrow Wilson, postmaster of Claremont, holding this post until 1923. He then established a general dry goods store and ladies' apparel shop, which he operated with great success until 1936, when he received appointment from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt as postmaster at Claremont, which office he continues to hold at the present writing. During the years 1932 to 1936, Mr. Nolin served as selectman, and upon his appointment as postmaster, his brother Peter A. Nolin, was chosen as selectman. William Peter Nolin married Laura Cushion, who was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, March 5, 1883, daughter of Elery and Melanese (D'Sautelle) Cushion.

Francis Harry Nolin attended the Claremont grade and high schools. Upon his graduation from the latter, he matriculated at Georgetown University, where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1927. For his professional training, he went to Tufts College Medical School, from which he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1932. During this same year and part of the next, he completed an interneship at the Worcester Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts. On November 19, 1933, Dr. Nolin opened offices in Claremont and quickly built up a large general clientele. While at Tufts Medical School he had become especially interested in the ailments of the heart and circulation, and five years later went to the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, where he did postgraduate work, majoring in cardiology. During the following year, 1939, he studied and acquired experience in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, which he also attended in 1940, and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, which he attended in 1941. As already stated, he is the only fully equipped cardiologist in Claremont, outside of the Claremont General Hospital, where he also is cardiologist. Dr. Nolin maintains in connection with his office, a complete clinical laboratory, consisting of x-ray, electro cardiograph and other apparatus essential in the conduct of his practice. The only other equipment of this type in Claremont is to be found solely at the hospital. Dr. Nolin is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Sullivan County Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Heart Association, and the professional fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, a list of organizations that indicate the breadth and closeness of his contacts with professional colleagues. Keenly interested in community life and affairs, he is a member of the Lions Club, fraternally affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, and is active in the Society of St. Jean Baptiste. He attends St. Mary's Catholic Church.

At Claremont, New Hampshire, on November 5, 1932, Francis Harry Nolin, M. D., married Hazel V. Densmore, daughter of Fred and Mattie Densmore. Dr. and Mrs. Nolin are the parents of three children: 1. Linda (twin), born August 8, 1934. 2. Lucinda (twin), born August 8, 1934. 3. Francis Harry, Jr., born July 17, 1939.

F. Hollister

CLIFFORD FREDERICK HOLLISTER

Manufacturing Executive

DURING his long connection with the American Brass Company in several of its branches and headquarters, Clifford Frederick Hollister progressed from a comparatively minor position to active and principal executive posts. The years brought him a well earned reputation as a business man of acumen, vision and force, and the qualities that won high place in his industrial career were combined with a keen interest in his fellowmen, evidenced in his hearty support and leadership in humanitarian and social organizations.

Mr. Hollister, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, born April 15, 1880, and son of Frederick Horace and Adelaide Kimberly (Smith) Hollister, was a member of ancient and honored New England families. On both the paternal and maternal sides, he was eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The first of his name in America, Lieutenant John Hollister, settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1642. He married the daughter of Richard Treat, son of Robert Treat, fifth generation from John Treat of the ancient Somersetshire family of England. Lieutenant John Treat came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was a pioneer of Wethersfield, two years later. The line of descent is through John, eldest son of the lieutenant, who moved to Glastonbury, Connecticut, which became one of the centers of the family.

Clifford Frederick Hollister, son of Frederick Horace Hollister, was the grandson of Lyman Thomas and Sarah (Strong) Hollister, and great-grandson of Captain Thomas and Sypha (Hollister) Hollister, and of Horace and Hope (Hale) Strong. Mr. Hollister, of this record, was also a descendant of Edward Dotey, "Mayflower" passenger, and fortieth signer of the Mayflower Compact, and of Captain Job Wright, of Revolutionary fame (1746-1831). He served in the war of the American Revolution as captain of the 4th Company, 7th Regiment of Militia. A daughter of Captain Wright married Abner Kirtland, fifer in the Connecticut Militia during the War of 1812. Their daughter Sally married Enos Smith, father of Adelaide Kimberly (Smith) Hollister.

After attending the grammar schools and being graduated from the New Haven High School, Clifford Frederick Hollister became an assistant to John

Starkweather, superintendent of the New Haven Hospital. Owing to Mr. Starkweather's age, Mr. Hollister was practically in charge of the institution, a heavy responsibility. But Mr. Hollister was not to become identified with hospitals, or even with the medical profession. On October 15, 1902, he began an industrial career with the American Brass Company, at its Coe Brass Company's plant at Torrington, Connecticut. Starting in the shop to learn the business, he soon was transferred to the accounting department and further enhanced his knowledge under the direction of George Cole, treasurer.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Hollister came to Waterbury as accountant in the office of the company there. He was promoted to assistant treasurer, February 6, 1917, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cole succeeded him as treasurer on February 3, 1920. He became a director July 27, 1921. During his incumbency as assistant treasurer and treasurer, there was a tremendous advance in business, capital structure and distribution, all of which added largely to the responsibilities and duties of Mr. Hollister. The American Brass Company acquired a number of subsidiaries in the chief brass centers of North America; branch offices and agencies were established in nineteen of the largest cities in the United States. In 1922 the American Brass Company merged with the Anaconda Copper Mining Corporation, and Mr. Hollister's responsibilities were again augmented. On October 11, 1929, he was elected executive vice-president of the company; and on October 13, 1930, he was made secretary. At the time of his death he was filling most capably three of the foremost offices in the internationally famous corporation—executive vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Hollister was a director of the Colonial Trust Company and active in its management as a member of the executive committee. So faithful had he been to his duties as a director of the Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, that when this corporation celebrated its fiftieth anniversary it presented Mr. Hollister with a plaque inscribed: "In warm appreciation of his loyal support. American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, 1887-1937." Business, no matter how important, represented but one of Mr. Hollister's activities. A student of public affairs and an exemplary citizen, he was always dependable in his endeavors to serve the community. His club affiliations were relatively few, although he was one of the incorporators of the Waterbury Club and a popular figure in its circle. He worshipped in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Favorite among his humanitarian and social activities was the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association, of which organization he was a member for twenty-four years, and during that time gave to the association a service of inestimable value. For eleven years, from 1920 to 1931, he was a member of the board of directors, and from 1924 to 1931 served on the executive committee, where his excellent business judgment and his unfailing zeal for the organization's welfare were responsible to a great degree for its steady growth and success. The handsome and exceptionally serviceable Young Men's Christian Association's central building, which faces the Green on West Main Street, stands as a monument to his efforts as chairman of the building committee under whose direction it was erected. He was also largely instrumental in raising the funds to meet the expense of $800,000 involved in the property and building, the latter being completed in 1925. Mr. Hollister was active in the financial and business administration of the association and gave freely of his time and efforts to the committee which met weekly. As a counsellor his advice was sought constantly by the Young Men's Christian Association executives in the general affairs and policies of the administration.

On September 16, 1903, at Torrington, Connecticut, Clifford Frederick Hollister married Edith Lucelia Meeker, daughter of Edward E. and Hattie (Clemons) Meeker, her father a native of New Preston, Connecticut, and her mother of Montrose, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hollister were the parents of a daughter: 1. Ruth Adelaide, born February 25, 1907, who married, January 1, 1929, Roger Eliot Gay, and is the mother of a daughter, Susan Kimberly Gay, born September 18, 1930.

The death of Clifford Frederick Hollister on January 11, 1941, marked the passing of another of those strong executives who have brought industrial leadership and reputation to Connecticut, and his name will long hold an honored place in the annals of manufacturing in this State. The high regard in which he was held, not only in business, but in contemporary civic and humanitarian activities, was eminently well deserved.

ROGER ELIOT GAY

Industrial Executive

THE fact that Roger Eliot Gay rose by his own efforts from a minor clerical position to an executive of one of the large American industrial corporations, indicates his possession of exceptional abilities and wisdom in their use. During the past decade he has become recognized in New England industrial circles as outstanding for his business leadership and well-rounded knowledge of brass manufactures in which he has specialized since leaving college. Equally well known are his qualities of expert salesmanship, and a capacity for enlisting the coöperation of others in enterprises he represents.

Mr. Gay was born at Malden, Massachusetts, July 12, 1906, son of Dr. Fritz Walton Gay and his wife the former Millie Louise Dunbar, his father being a prominent Massachusetts surgeon. After preparation for higher education in the grammar and high schools of his birthplace, Roger Eliot Gay entered Harvard University in 1924, the year he graduated from Malden High School.

Two years later, however, he left Harvard to work in the mills of the American Brass Company, at Waterbury, Connecticut. He had determined to make a career of brass manufacturing and was willing to start at the bottom and win promotion as he proved that he had learned production, methods and processes of distribution. Within two years he was connected with sales. He traveled the States as a salesman, served in the several sales departments and, in 1935, was made assistant sales manager of the American Brass Company, evidence that, before he had reached his thirties, he also had arrived at unusual heights in that major American business profession—salesmanship.

In 1938, Roger Eliot Gay went with the Bristol Brass Company, of Bristol, Connecticut, as assistant to the president. Two years later he was given the additional responsibilities of general sales manager. Since February, 1941, he also has been executive vice-president of the corporation. He is a director of the Bristol Brass Corporation and a director of the New England Council. Numbered among his clubs are the Advertising of New York, the Sales Executives Club, also of New York, and the Country Club at Farmington, Connecticut. His religious affiliations are with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Waterbury.

On January 1, 1929, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, Roger Eliot Gay married Ruth A. Hollister, daughter of Clifford F. Hollister (*q. v.*). Mr. and Mrs. Gay are the parents of a daughter, Susan Kimberly, born September 18, 1930.

WILLIS ISAAC PARMELEE

Man of Affairs

IN his accomplishments Willis Isaac Parmelee did honor to the family name, which for generations has been prominently identified with the affairs of Durham in Middlesex County, Connecticut. Like many of his forebears he engaged in farming and dairying, developing a large and lucrative business in the latter activity. Aside from this he was a public-spirited citizen, acutely aware of his civic obligations and generous in their fulfillment. These were the qualities that endeared him to a large circle of friends, who honored and respected him as a man of unique ability.

Mr. Parmelee was born in the ancestral home of the family in Durham, July 18, 1861, son of Frederick and Caroline A. (Blair) Parmelee, the former a native of his birthplace, the latter of Blandford, Massachusetts. He traced his American ancestry to one John Parmelee, who came to this country from England during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The latter was the father of John (2) Parmelee, resident of Guilford, New Haven County, who is listed among the thirty-one signers of a petition to the General Court, requesting that the town of Durham be laid out on the site of a small hamlet, then known as Coginchaug. This document was presented April 29, 1699. John Parmelee lived here as did his son, his grandson, and his great-grandson, all of whom were named Joel. The last mentioned was Willis I. Parmelee's great-grandfather, who during his lifetime farmed on the property that has since become the family homestead. This Joel Parmelee married and became the father of seven children: 1. Horace, of whom further. 2. Isaac, who married Eliza Cooley, of New Durham, New York. 3. Joel, married Ann Clark and lived in Durham. 4. Sarah (or Sally), who married Samuel Hicks and lived in Georgia. 5. Betsey, wife of Samuel Newton, a deacon of Durham Congregational Church. 6. Esther, wife of Joel Austin, a Durham farmer. 7. Mary, wife of Enos Camp, a farmer in Durham.

Horace Parmelee, first named of these children and grandfather of Willis I. Parmelee, married (first) Mary Fowler, of Guilford, and they had five children: 1. John, born February 5, 1818; married Juliette Griswold, of Guilford, May 11, 1842. 2. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1821; married, May 30, 1841, Samuel Stevens. 3. Sarah, born May 25, 1823; married, June 17, 1868, Curtis Coe, of Middlefield; she died January 10, 1892. 4. Nancy, born August 4, 1826, lived at Durham. 5. Frederick, of whom further.

Frederick Parmelee, father of Willis I. Parmelee, was born at the family home in Durham, attended school here and engaged in farming throughout his career, save for the period he served with the Union forces during the War Between the States. On September 1, 1862, shortly after the outbreak of the conflict he enlisted and went to Harpers Ferry, Virginia, with his regiment. An attack of chronic rheumatism forced him into convalescence and on March 27, 1863, he was discharged because of ill health. He returned to Durham and resumed farming operations which he was to conduct until his passing, which occurred June 15, 1895, as the result of an accident. During his life he had been active in the affairs of the community, where he was a deacon in the South Congregational Church. He married Caroline A. Blair, who was born December 12, 1832, and died September 28, 1900. She was the oldest of nine children born to Samuel O. and Eliza (Osborne) Blair, both of her native Blandford, Massachusetts, where her father engaged in farming. Frederick and Caroline A. (Blair) Parmelee were the parents of four children: 1. Laura M., born September 7, 1858, died October 22, 1881. 2. Willis Isaac, whose name heads this review, and of whom further. 3. Henrietta B., born June 12, 1864. 4. Edmund L., born April 13, 1866, died December 29, 1883.

Willis Isaac Parmelee received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native community and completed his studies at the Durham Academy which he attended for two winter terms. He then began his career by assisting his father in the management of the family farm. Later he assumed full charge of the property which he was to operate with distinction and success for the remainder of his life. He began his dairying activities with a herd of three cows, which he added to every year until he had more than one hundred head. He developed this dairy feature in accordance with sound business methods and found a large outlet for his milk in supplying a New Haven firm. Throughout his life he maintained a progressive attitude. He made numerous improvements on the farm property and added to his holdings through the purchase of the Eli S. Camp farm in Durham, which he acquired in 1901. Those who knew him attribute his success to a keen business judgment and a reputation for absolute fairness in all of his dealings. While the management of private affairs commanded most of his interest he did not neglect community affairs, but contributed generously and substantially to the welfare of his surroundings. He was a member of the Republican party and at one time served on the Durham

Board of Selectmen. In his social affiliations he was a member and officer of the Durham Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for many years, and in his religious convictions worshipped at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On July 20, 1912, Willis Isaac Parmelee married Esther Elliott Clark, daughter of John B. and Marjorie B. (Elliott) Clark, both members of old and distinguished New England families. Mrs. Parmelee's great-great-grandfather, Talatiah Clark, farmed in Haddam for a number of years and later lived at Middletown. His son, Alfred Clark, was also a farmer, save for the two years he worked in a brass foundry; he married Christina Clark. Their son, John Buckley Clark, born at Haddam, January 22, 1842, was wounded during the Civil War by a spent bullet that lodged itself in his left lung, being only recovered from his body after his death ten years later, in 1873; he married, in Durham, January 29, 1867, Samantha Nettleton, born here March 18, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Bailey) Nettleton. Their son, John B. Clark, Mrs. Parmelee's father, was born in Durham, December 16, 1872, attended the district schools, worked on farms, was employed by his uncle, Asael Nettleton, for three years, then worked on the farm of his father-in-law, Edgar T. Elliott, running it on shares for Mr. Elliott until 1898, when he purchased the property which consisted of one hundred and ten acres; he married, November 26, 1890, Marjorie B. Elliott, native of Southington, Connecticut, and daughter of Edgar T. and Esadore (Woodruff) Elliott, and they had five children: Esther Elliott, Kenneth W., Gazzell N., Edgar L., and John A., who died in infancy.

Willis Isaac and Esther Elliott (Clark) Parmelee became the parents of the following children: 1. Richard C., born March 13, 1913. 2. Caroline Esther, born May 18, 1914. 3. Willis E., born January 15, 1916; married Helen Chiszewsky, of Durham, and they became the parents of two children: i. Frances Esther, born January 10, 1936. ii. Helen, born September 22, 1937. 4. John Osborne, born October 23, 1918. 5. Maurice Blair, born March 11, 1920. 6. Edmund Timothy, born June 11, 1921. 7. Burton Alfred, born September 28, 1922. 8. Marjorie, born in 1923, died in 1924. 9. Blanche, born in 1925, died the same year. 10. Roger Frederick, born March 2, 1929.

The passing of Willis Isaac Parmelee removed from the community of Durham one of its most respected and able citizens; a man who through his fair dealing, his ability and his public spirit gained a place of esteem in the hearts and minds of his fellow-citizens. In all of his undertakings he was a worthy representative of a worthy family. His career should be a constant source of inspiration to those who follow.

FRANCIS TAYLOR MAXWELL

Retired Business and Civic Leader

FRANCIS TAYLOR MAXWELL, former president of the Hockanum Mills, of Rockville, Connecticut, officer of numerous other large financial, industrial and business organizations, is now living in retirement in the aforementioned community where his family has been established for nearly a century. Like his forebears, whose American ancestry dates back to 1733, he has exerted a profound influence over the life of his surroundings and today ranks among the most outstanding figures of his generation in northern Connecticut, where he also has been actively and prominently identified with social and civic affairs.

The Maxwell family traces its origin to a remote period in European history. Before the thirteenth century, the Maxwells were established in the upper social rank of Scotland, and the succeeding generations, Scottish and English branches, gained many titles of nobility, including two earldoms, four baronies, and five baronetcies. Concerning the earliest records, Eleanor Lexington has written, in a brochure entitled "The House of Maxwell":

> The ancient and honorable house of Maxwell, so conspicuously connected with the history of Scotland, and considered one of the most distinguished in North Britain, is generally believed to have been founded by Maccus, son of Undwyn, in the twelfth century. There is another tradition regarding the founder of the family—that Maccus was the son of Anlaf, King of Northumbria, 940 A. D., and that the descendants of Maccus, with fourteen other families, retired into Scotland when England submitted to William the Conqueror, 1066.
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> Maccuswell, meaning Maccus's well or pool, was the first form of the name. In Gaelic the name was Maesual or MacSual. The name which began as Maccuswell or de Moccuswell, became, in course of time, Maxwell, the transition being a natural one.
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> The son of Maccus was Sir Herbert de Maccuswell. His son was John de Maccuswell, great chamberlain of Scotland, and Sheriff of Roxburghshire from 1203 to 1207. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Aymer de Maccuswell, Lord of Caerlaverock, who, in the time of Alexander III, was justiciar of Galloway. He left two sons, Sir Hubert and Sir John. From Sir Hubert sprang the Lords

Maxwell, Earls of Nithsdale; from Sir John, the Maxwells of Calderwood, of Polo Pollock, of Cardoness, and the Barons and Earls of Farnham. It was Sir Hubert, son of Maccus, who was the first to adopt the name in its present form, Maxwell. This was in the twelfth century, and Maxwell is therefore one of the first surnames assumed in Scotland—surnames not being generally adopted until the twelfth century.

From earliest time we find that family pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to their country. "Gallant John" won his spurs at Cherry Chase, 1388. John, fourth Lord Maxwell, was at the battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513. Robert, ninth Lord Maxwell, was celebrated like his ancestor, Sir Eustace Maxwell, in the time of Edward I, by his brave defense of Caerlaverock against the Parliamentarians in 1640. James Maxwell was groom of the bedchamber of Charles I. Thomas Maxwell commanded the rear guard at the battle of Athlone in 1691, and "held the bridge" on that eventful day, as we read in Macaulay. In Great Britain's recent wars the family receive honors upon honors.

In "Americans of Royal Descent," interesting data is found on certain branches of the family claiming lineage from Alfred the Great, from Rhodimawn, King of Wales, 876 A. D.; from William the Conqueror, from Duffus, seventy-eighth King of Scotland, 1000 A. D., and from Machertus, one hundred and eighteenth monarch of Ireland, 1119.

Burke's "Peerage" emblazons the Maxwells of Caerlaverock arms as follows: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a saltier sable, on a chief of the first three pellets of the second; second and third barry of six, argent and gules. Crest: A buck's head erased, proper. Supporters: Two bucks proper. Motto: *Je suis pret* (I am ready). Basis for the motto is said to be found in the following legend: When Wallace, in great straits, was hiding in caves and glens near Lanark, the leader of the Maxwell clan hunted him up and offered the services of himself and followers. To this Wallace replied: "Ready, aye ready, Noble Scot."

That branch of the Maxwell family which eventually came to America, sailed across the Irish Sea and settled in the North of Ireland during the reign of King James I of England. The progenitor of the family in this country was Hugh Maxwell, who was born in County Tyrone, Ulster, April 8, 1700, of Scotch-Irish stock, and came to this country with his wife, Sarah (Corbett) Maxwell, and their son, Hugh (2) Maxwell, born April 27 (O. S.) 1733. Later Hugh (1) Maxwell resided at Bedford, Massachusetts, where he died on March 19, 1759, and his wife passed away in 1769, according to Vital Records of that place.

His sons, Hugh and Thompson, distinguished themselves as soldiers during the French and Indian wars and the War of the Revolution. The former saw action at Lake George and during the siege of Montcalm of Fort William Henry, in 1756, escaped massacre. Early in the Revolutionary War he was in command of a company of Bedford Minute Men and, as senior captain in Colonel Prescott's regiment, laid out the ground for the entrenchment on Bunker Hill a day or so before that battle. He fought there, was at the siege of Boston, the retreat from Long Island, the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth and Saratoga, and suffered in the camps at Morristown and Valley Forge. For three years he served under General William Heath and later, under General George Washington, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Though he had been severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Bunker Hill he continued in active service until April, 1784. In civil life, Colonel Maxwell obtained the charter for the town of Heath, Massachusetts, which he was instrumental in having named after General Heath, his commanding officer in the Revolution, and was the first justice commissioned in that section as well as the first deacon in the First Church. In 1774 he was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. After the Revolution, he surveyed a considerable part of central New York State near Canandaigua and formulated the plan of the survey laying out the territory in one mile squares, said to be the first surveying of that kind and later adopted by the United States. Hugh Maxwell died and was buried at sea on October 14, 1799, as evidenced by an inventory of his effects, at the age of sixty-seven years. A monument was erected in his memory by his grandchildren at Heath, Massachusetts, whose inscriptions read:

HUGH MAXWELL, IN HEATH, MASSACHUSETTS

A soldier and an officer in the French War from 1755 to 1764; escaped the massacre at Fort William Henry 1756; a member of the first Provincial Congress 1774; a brave and faithful officer in the War of the Revolution from April 1775 to April 1784; was at the siege of Boston and the retreat from Long Island and New York; fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga and Monmouth; suffered in the camps at Morristown and Valley Forge; watched for 3 years on the lines near New York under General Heath who said of him, "Often have I slept without fear of being surprised because I knew you were at the outpost." In civil life he obtained the charter of this town, Heath; was the first Justice commissioned in the section, the first deacon in the first church in this town, a Christian Patriot and Christian soldier; Honored by his God, served his country, loved his family, to duty was ever true, to his posterity his memory is a rich inheritance. May they emulate his virtues.

This monument was erected by his grandchildren, July 4th, 1859.

(Inscription on old tombstone of Hugh Maxwell)

The wise, the just, the pious and the brave,
Live in their deaths and glory from the grave;

Grain hid in earth repays the precious care,
And evenings' suns, but set to rise more fair.
Death's terror is the mountain faith removes;
'Tis faith disarms destruction,
Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb.

To the memory of Mrs. Bridget Maxwell, who died January 15, 1816, æt: 81 years.

"Dust thou art and to dust shalt thou return."

In 1759 Hugh (2) Maxwell married Bridget Monroe, of Lexington, Massachusetts, where the Monroe Tavern was long a famous landmark of the countryside. They became the parents of Sylvester Maxwell, who was born at Heath, Massachusetts, in 1775, died December, 1858, was graduated from Yale College in 1797, practiced law at Charlemont, Massachusetts, and married Tirzah Taylor. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, among them George Maxwell, the first of the Rockville Maxwells, who was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, July 30, 1817, and died at his Connecticut home on April 2, 1891.

George Maxwell came to Rockville in 1843, was a general merchant here for four years and at the end of that period became associated with the New England Mills in this community. Ten years later he became treasurer of the Hockanum Mills and following the reorganization of the New England Mills was elected president of the concern. Further indications of his business prominence are evidenced through the following offices which he held from time to time: he was president of the Rockville National Bank, the Rockville Gas Light Company, the Rockville Railway Company and the Rockville Water & Aqueduct Company; treasurer of the Springville Company; and a director of many corporations, including the Society for Savings of Hartford, the Hartford Trust Company, the Hartford Automatic Machine Screw Company and the National Fire Insurance Company. The marked advance that the Hockanum Mills enjoyed during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the place of leadership it came to assume in the woolen trade of the Nation can be directly attributed to his efforts. George Maxwell was no less active or prominent in a civic capacity, serving with distinction in several public offices, including the Connecticut State General Assembly, where he was a member in 1871, and the State Senate in which he served in 1873. In memory of his achievements as a business man and public-spirited citizen, members of his own family erected the George Maxwell Memorial Library in Rockville, said to be one of the finest examples of institutional architecture in the State. On November 3, 1846, George Maxwell married Harriet Kellogg, who was born in 1824, and died on January 24, 1913. She was the daughter of George and Eliza (Noble) Kellogg, and descendant of the Rev. Gideon Noble, buried at Willington, and his son who fought as a fifer in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur. 2. Eliza Kellogg. 3. George Hugh. 4. Harriet Augusta. 5. Edwin Noble. 6. J. Alice. 7. Francis Taylor, whose name heads this review, and of whom further. 8. William, of whom further. 9. Robert.

Francis Taylor Maxwell, born at Rockville, January 4, 1861, received a general education in the public schools of his native community. In 1880, after having completed his studies he began his business career as a bookkeeper in the Hockanum Mills and successively rose through the positions of secretary, treasurer and finally president, offices he occupied with outstanding distinction and success for fifty-four years in the woolen business, or until his retirement on June 1, 1934. In the meantime his ability in business transcended local bounds and his name came to be identified in an official capacity with a number of other large and important financial and industrial business institutions. He became president of the Rockville National Bank, the Springville Company, and a member of the board of directors of the following concerns: The New England Company, the Minterburn Mills Company, the American Mills Company, the Aeolian Company, the Weber Piano Company, the Aeolian Hall Company, the Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, the New England Steamship Company, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, the Travelers Insurance Company, the Travelers Indemnity Company, the Travelers Fire Insurance Company, the National Fire Insurance Company, the Colonial Securities Company, the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York City, the First National Bank of Hartford, the Hartford, Connecticut, Trust Company, the Capewell Horse Nail Company, the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Rockville Water & Aqueduct Company. He is also listed as a corporator of the Savings Bank of Rockville. Though he still maintains several of these affiliations he has withdrawn from most since his retirement.

In keeping with family tradition Mr. Maxwell has contributed substantially and generously to the welfare of Rockville as a public official and private citizen. In 1896 he was a member of the Rockville City Council, three years later was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly where he served as chairman of the Insurance Committee and in 1901 took his place in the State Senate, where he was identified with several committees and occupied the post of chairman of the Committee on Education. Governor Morgan C. Bulkeley appointed him a member of his personal staff with the rank of colonel on April 22, 1892, and the following year Mr. Maxwell was a member of the official party from Connecticut that went to Chicago, Illinois, for the opening of the World's Fair. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican and one of the influential leaders of this organization in the State. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1900, 1904, 1916, 1920, and 1924, served as Republican Presidential Elector from Connecticut in 1904, 1924, and 1928, and was guest at the latter convention.

Aside from the aforementioned activities Mr. Maxwell has been president of the Rockville Public Library and the Rockville City Hospital. In his social and cultural affiliations he is a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London, England; the Metroplitan Museum of Art in New York; the Connecticut Historical Society, in which he has been a vice-president; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Hartford Club of Hartford; the Union League and Metropolitan clubs of New York City; the American Geographical Society; and the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association, of which he is a director.

During the First World War Mr. Maxwell was a member of the United States Labor Board for his district; served on the executive committee of the Tolland County Red Cross; and was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives for the Rockville district, each of which went "over the top." At this time he was ably assisted by his wife, who, as chairman of the women's branch of the drive, was responsible for bringing in subscriptions totaling more than $3,000,000. During the conflict the Hockanum Mills Company, then under the direction of Mr. Maxwell, devoted 50 per cent. of its production to government orders.

On November 18, 1896, Francis Taylor Maxwell married Florence Russell Parsons, of Providence, Rhode Island, the daughter of P. F. Parsons, a prominent merchant in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are the parents of three daughters: 1. Helen, born April 19, 1898, married F. N. Belding. 2. Priscilla, born April 13, 1899; married H. Wendell Endicott. 3. Harriet Kellogg, born February 26, 1903. There are four grandchildren.

William Maxwell, eighth child of George and Harriet (Kellogg) Maxwell, was born at Rockville, December 7, 1862. After completing his high school education here he matriculated at Yale University, where he was active in campus affairs as a prominent athlete and member of Phi Upsilon fraternity and from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1885. After his graduation he spent several years in the State of North Dakota, and then returned to Rockville to begin his business career here. Upon the incorporation of the Springville Manufacturing Company, one of his father's mills, he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the firm, and with the passing of the elder Maxwell succeeded him as treasurer, continuing in this capacity until his retirement in 1934. He also was president and director of the Hockanum Company for many years; treasurer of the Hockanum Mills Company and the American Mills Company; and served as a member of the board of directors of the New England Company, the Minterburn Company, the Hartford Trust Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Rockville Water and Aqueduct Company. Though virtually retired from all active business affairs he served as president of the Savings Bank of Rockville and as a director of the Rockville Building & Loan Association, and the Rockville Mutual Fire Insurance Company until his death July 27, 1939.

As a resident of Rockville he served the community as city assessor, was a member of the Rockville High School Committee, and for a number of years was secretary of the Rockville Public Library. Socially he was a member of the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club, both of Hartford; the Yale and Metropolitan clubs of New York City; the Farmington Country Club, and the Automobile Club of America. In politics he was a Republican and in his religious convictions worshipped at the Union Congregational Church of Rockville, for which he served as clerk for many years.

THE BARNES FAMILY

Bristol, Connecticut

THERE are very few instances in the history of New England where a family has held continuous leadership in any given community for nine generations. Bristol has such an instance in the Barnes family. The Barnes name is said to go back to the Norse "Bjorne," meaning "a warrior," and the first settler in this country, Thomas Barns, lived up to the name. Up to the fifth generation in this country the family name was spelled "Barns," without the "e," that being added by Thomas Barnes, Jr., who was born in 1773.

The exact year the first Thomas Barns arrived in Hartford is not known, but we know that he took part in the Pequot War, which started in 1636 and ended the following year. For this service he was allotted six acres near where Keney Tower now stands in Hartford. His title to this land first appears of record in 1640. He was not an original proprietor of Hartford, but owned land by what was known as "courtesy right." Undoubtedly this small acreage and the restricted citizenship led to his moving to Farmington in 1646. Farmington then comprised what are now the towns of Farmington, Bristol, Southington, New Britain, Plainville, Burlington and Avon. After his death in 1688, his heirs shared in the distribution of land in all these towns.

As early as 1651 we find Thomas Barns was a sergeant in the Farmington Training Band. That he had an active part in King Philip's War is indicated by the fact that in 1671 the General Court awarded John Warner and Thomas Barns, each of Farmington, fifty acres of land for their services in the conflict. This was in addition to the previous grants of land Thomas Barns had received from the town of Farmington. King Philip's War came uncomfortably close to Farmington, for the settlement of Simsbury was burned during this war.

Thomas Barns was the twentieth person to join the historic Farmington Congregational Church. He was twice married, having three children by his first wife and two by his second. Ebenezer, who was born in 1675, and was his youngest child by the second marriage, later became the first permanent settler of Bristol. Space does not permit the stirring story of Thomas Barns, the pioneer farmer. His home was located opposite the old Farmington cemetery on Main Street, Farmington, and Thomas Barns gave this land to the town for cemetery purposes. He died in 1688, and it is no exaggeration to say that his descendants may be found in all parts of the United States and in other lands.

Ebenezer Barns was the first permanent settler of Bristol. He was fifty-three years old when he moved from Farmington to land situated in what is now East Bristol, this land having been granted to his father, Thomas, by the town of Farmington in 1663. In Farmington he had married Deborah Orvis, and by her he had fifteen children—ten sons and five daughters. For fifteen years through summer heat and winter cold, over a road little better than the Indian trail which it mainly followed, Ebenezer Barns took his family nearly every Sunday to the Farmington meetinghouse nine miles away. He had joined the Farmington Congregational Church in 1706. The winter travel each Sunday to Farmington was too arduous, and in 1742 the settlers held a meeting and petitioned the General Court for winter parish privileges. Ebenezer Barns was moderator of this meeting.

It was during the period of winter services that we first find reference to the name of New Cambridge, by which the local community was known until its incorporation as the town of Bristol in 1785. The diary, still existent, of one of the early winter pastors, refers to his serving "at ye mountain called Cambridge."

The last official record of Ebenezer Barns reports his having led divine services for the local Congregational Society in 1746. It is interesting to note that for eight continuous generations the Barnes family has been actively connected with the affairs of the Bristol Congregational Church. The physical stamina of Ebenezer Barns can best be judged by his ability to become a pioneer farmer at the age of fifty-three. It is impossible for our modern generation to conceive of the tremendous amount of work in establishing an early New England Colonial farm which had to be practically self-sustaining. In addition, Ebenezer Barns was Bristol's first tavern keeper. It was a period when the tavern's prime importance in the life of the community was that of a social center. Through the tavern all news of the outside world reached the Colonial village. It was the focal point for local gatherings—social, political, and even religious. During Colonial times the use of alcoholic liquor was universal, and the business was carefully regulated by the General Court.

The third generation in Bristol is represented by Deacon Stephen Barns, born in 1714, whose outstanding characteristic is that of genuine piety. Except for his church activities, we know little of Stephen Barns. He worked with fervent zeal to establish the Congregational Church on a firm basis in Bristol, and before the erection of the church, meetings were frequently held at his home on South Street. It should be noted that industrial activity, so characteristic of the Barnes family in Bristol, commenced with Stephen. He operated both a gristmill and a sawmill, industries vitally important to the life of every Colonial community.

The second Thomas Barns in our line, who represents the fourth generation in Bristol, was born in 1744. Like most men of his time, his main occupation was that of a farmer. However, he continued the Barnes industrial activity inaugurated by his father, Stephen Barns, by operating a tin shop. Prior to the War of the Revolution, there were eleven tin shops in Bristol, and this was the first real industrial activity of the town. These tin shops gave birth to the Yankee peddler, who was to play such a conspicuous part in the commercial life of Bristol for many years. Thomas Barns was also a soldier of the Revolution. Early church subscription lists indicate that he was a generous supporter of the Colonial Congregational Church. He was one of the original subscribers to the fund raised for the purchase of the present Federal Hill Green.

The fifth generation of the Barnes family in Bristol is represented by Thomas Barnes, Jr., whose life from 1773 to 1855 symbolizes the transition in the character of Bristol from a farming community to an industrial town. This period also represents the crest of the business wave which produced the Yankee trader and the subsiding of this business before modern methods of salesmanship. It was Thomas Barnes, Jr., who added the "e" to the Barnes name. The first business reference to Thomas Barnes, Jr., is found in connection with the construction of a store for trading purposes in 1800. The first George Mitchell and Thomas Barnes, Jr., were the largest traders Bristol ever produced. During part of this period, a partnership arrangement existed between Mitchell and Barnes. The trading wagons of these two leading Bristol traders left from Bristol for months at a time, traveling west to the banks of the Mississippi and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. Thomas Barnes, Jr., was not only a wholesale trader, but he also conducted the largest general retail store of his day.

His industrial career commenced with the manufacture of tinware, in which business he was engaged as early as 1800. He became Bristol's largest distiller, shipping his brandy to various parts of the State. He was the owner of a button shop on Main Street and later was the principal partner in a clock factory and a carriage factory, both of which stood on the present site of Dunbar Brothers factory on South Street.

Thomas Barnes, Jr., was a director of the Midland Turnpike Company, which constructed and for many years operated the toll road which Route 6 now follows through the central part of Connecticut. When a meeting was called in Farmington in connection with the construction of the canal from New Haven to Northampton, Massachusetts, we find that George Mitchell, I, and Thomas Barnes, Jr., were the Bristol representatives at this gathering. The canal's business center at Plainville was then known as Bristol Basin, and Thomas Barnes, Jr., was for several years one of the principal shippers from this basin. He was the second largest owner of stock recorded in the oldest available Bristol tax lists, his first assessment on bank stocks being for $1,562 in 1815. At the time of his death, he left bank stock valued at $21,280. By 1819, and for many years thereafter, he was the town's largest taxpayer. During his lifetime he was Bristol's leading real estate operator, and the number of mortgages and personal notes which he held indicate that he could be called a private banker of the period. He successfully weathered the various panics and depressions of his time which carried so many prominent Bristol business men into bankruptcy. He died leaving an estate of $64,000, which was a very large sum, indeed, for the period in which he lived.

During his lifetime he was moderator of innumerable town meetings and served on a multitude of town committees. For many years he was a selectman and also served in the General Assembly. In 1826 he laid out Main Street from South Street to the Pequabuck River. When the present Congregational Church was built in 1832, Thomas Barnes, Jr., headed the list of contributors with a gift of $500. The records of the Congregational Church indicate that throughout his lifetime he was a zealous and active member, and did much to make this church a powerful and enduring factor in the life of the community.

The sixth generation of the Barnes family in Bristol is represented by Alphonso Barnes, who was born in 1804. He was much more a man of this world than any other member of the Barnes family. Because of his love for fishing and hunting, and what most men term "the good things of life," he did not give the close attention to business that has been the outstanding characteristic of the Barnes family. However, his achievements in some lines were notable. In 1834 he built the Barnes Hotel at the corner of Main and South streets. This building is still standing. It is interesting to note that a year later a daily stage line commenced running from this hotel to the Berlin station. Along with the older tavern at the North Side, this hotel was for many years the center of the social life of the town. Two of the winter dances held each year reached the dignity of balls.

Alphonso Barnes was one of the promoters of the construction of the old reservoir, so-called, which for many years was an important factor in furnishing power for the southern part of the town. This reservoir is now controlled by the Jacklin Rod and Gun Club. In 1853, he and Colonel E. L. Dunbar led in the establishment of the Bristol Fire Department, the first company being the Bristol Engine & Hose Company on School Street. Funds were raised by private subscription, and Alphonso Barnes and Colonel Dunbar were the leading subscribers. For many years he was active in the Congregational Church, serving on important committees, but later in life left the church and became the leading Spiritualist in this section.

During his lifetime he served on various town committees and held minor offices. He carried forward the industrial tradition of the Barnes family, for he was interested, with Andrew Jerome, in the clock manufacturing business, the firm being known as Barnes & Jerome. However, he was best known as a merchant, an occupation he followed from the time his father set him up in business in 1826 until the time when, because of his advanced years, he retired from business. His original store was on South Street, but later he erected a larger store at the corner of South and Main streets opposite the Barnes Hotel.

It is perhaps worth while noting in connection with this store that a young Bristol man by the name of Hermanus M. Welch, brother of Bristol's great industrialist, Elisha N. Welch, started as a clerk in Alphonso Barnes' store. Two years later the store was carried on under the partnership of Barnes & Welch. This continued until Welch opened his own store at Bristol Basin on the New Canal. Welch was owner of several boats operating on the canal. Following this, Welch moved to New Haven, where he became a leading merchant, banker, and one of New Haven's wealthiest citizens.

Wallace Barnes, the seventh in the Barnes line, was born in 1827. He was one of the most colorful characters that Connecticut ever produced, as well as one of its greatest traders and organizers. His early business training was obtained in his father's retail store. Early in life he was a member of Bristol's second band, and this probably led to his lifelong interest in music. During his lifetime he was promoter of several high-grade concerts in Bristol, bringing talent not usually heard in so small a community. His enjoyment of good music and his fondness for coon hunting seem to have been his chief recreations during a very busy lifetime. However, it would be noted that he always found time to assist in the activities of the local Congregational Church.

Wallace Barnes throughout his life enjoyed farming, which he endeavored to carry on as a business. His poultry were exhibited throughout a large part of the United States, being shown as far West as Indianapolis. His sheep were shown at various Connecticut fairs. However, he was best known in agricultural circles as an importer and breeder of Jersey cows. He imported cows from the Island of Jersey, paying high prices and frequently selling a single animal from his herd for as much as $1,000. Few today appreciate the tremendous boom that followed the importation of Jersey cows into this country. Prices were inflated to a level that could not possibly continue, and the collapse of the Jersey price inflation led to financial embarrassment during Wallace Barnes' later years. He was the principal promoter of the Bristol Agricultural fairs, which during his lifetime were among the best fairs in the State, special trains being run to Bristol while they were being held.

Throughout his life he was a large-scale real estate operator. His largest development was at Martha's Vineyard Island, where he purchased five hundred acres near Vineyard Haven, and where he owned and operated a summer hotel for many years. As a trader, nothing escaped Wallace Barnes' attention. The volume of his trading activities are today little realized. They are best characterized by an advertisement he ran in the Bristol "Press" of August 28, 1873, which was headed: "WILL TRADE FOR ANYTHING UNDER THE SUN."

Due to the continued success of the spring manufacturing business which he established, and which today is known everywhere as the Wallace Barnes Company, he is principally remembered as an industrialist. Early in life he was an employee of A. S. Platt & Company, who in 1849 commenced the manufacture of clock springs on Main Street, where the main building of the Wallace Barnes plant now stands. Later A. S. Platt & Company were carried under by the failure of the Jerome Clock Company of New Haven. Julius Wright succeeded Platt in the spring business, but after operating for about a year, sold out to Wallace Barnes, and the spring business at this site has carried the Barnes name since that time. It was the manufacture of springs which undoubtedly led Wallace Barnes into the steel hoop skirt business which flourished in Bristol while this vogue was in style. The hoop skirt business was started in 1858 by Julius Wright, who sold it to Wallace Barnes in 1859. Shortly after, Wallace Barnes took into partnership Colonel E. L. Dunbar, who later founded the firm of Dunbar Brothers, the firm then being known as Dunbar & Barnes. The census of 1860 shows that Dunbar & Barnes manufactured steel springs and steel hoop skirts, with an invested capital of $80,000, employing 130 hands, with an annual production of $200,000. It must be remembered that the financial figures of that day represent considerable more money than the same amounts represent today. Later the partnership of Dunbar & Barnes was dissolved. Each partner then carried on his separate business. This continued until recent years, when the Wallace Barnes Company purchased the business of Dunbar Brothers. The original spring business was almost entirely devoted to clock springs, but during the lifetime of Wallace Barnes the business was diversified so as to manufacture all kinds of springs in demand during that period. In this way Wallace Barnes laid the lasting foundations for the large industry which bears his name.

Carlyle F. Barnes, the eighth Barnes generation in Bristol, was born in 1852. Following his education in the Bristol schools and the Wilbraham Academy, he entered the office of Cheney Brothers, the well-known Connecticut silk manufacturers, where he had four years of excellent business training. Possessing a deep appreciation for music and having an excellent musical background, he determined to make this, rather than business, his life career. He therefore resigned his position with Cheney Brothers, and for two years studied in Europe under the best music masters of the time. Returning to the United States, he found that his father's health and business reverses made it necessary for him to enter industry if the Wallace Barnes spring business was to be preserved. The business was in a critical financial condition at that time, with extended accounts in England, from which country most of the steel was imported. Carlyle Barnes made a trip to England, where he conferred with the British steelmakers, who were so impressed with the young man that they extended the Bristol firm new credits despite existing overdue obligations. With this assistance, followed by several years of intensive effort, Carlyle F. Barnes was able to place the Wallace Barnes Company upon a sound and enduring foundation. Before his death, the company's business had greatly expanded, and its products were known throughout the Nation.

However, Carlyle F. Barnes did not devote his entire thought to business. Throughout his life he was prominent in musical circles in central Connecticut, and no other man did as much to raise the music standards of the community.

Since the death of Carlyle F. Barnes, the business has been under the direction of his two sons, Fuller F. Barnes and Harry C. Barnes, who represent the ninth generation of the Barnes family in Bristol. Under their direction the Wallace Barnes Company has become by far the largest spring industry in the United States. During the First World War the company expanded greatly to meet the war demand for springs. Following this war, the growth of the Wallace Barnes Company was steady, and the prolonged depression, starting late in 1929, found the company in excellent shape to weather the storm. At the writing of this article the Wallace Barnes Company is working at peak capacity to meet the defense requirements of the Second World War.

The Wallace Barnes Company, in 1915, built a large rolling mill in East Bristol for the production of high-grade steel for use in the factory. In 1922 the Wallace Barnes Company, Ltd., was established at Hamilton, Ontario, and the following year Wallace Barnes Company led in a merger of several other spring manufacturers, forming the Associated Spring Corporation. The control of the new combination rests with the Barnes interests of Bristol, where the main office of the Associated Spring Corporation is located.

J.C. Barnes.

During 1923 the Wallace Barnes Company purchased all the stock of the Dunbar Brothers Company, founded by Colonel E. L. Dunbar, who at one time was a partner of Wallace Barnes in the spring business. In 1937 the Wallace Barnes Company purchased from Arthur N. Manross the hair-spring business of F. N. Manross & Sons. Mr. Manross is now manager of this department. In this connection it is interesting to note that while Ebenezer Barns was the first permanent settler of Bristol, the second permanent settler was Nehemiah Manross, a direct ancestor of Arthur Manross.

Besides their business activities, Fuller F. and Harry C. Barnes have taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Bristol. Their gift of the Carlyle F. Barnes Memorial Chapel at the West Cemetery gave Bristol one of the finest memorial chapels in Connecticut. Harry Barnes has held numerous municipal offices, while Fuller F. Barnes has been active in local and State politics, having been a member of the State Board of Finance and represented the Fifth District in the State Senate. Harry C. Barnes has carried on the musical tradition of the Barnes family, while the service of Fuller F. Barnes as president of the Bristol Hospital since 1921 has been outstanding. Few hospital presidents in Connecticut have given as much personal time to this particular duty as has Mr. Barnes.

The ninth generation of the Barnes family now active in Bristol has ably represented the Barnes tradition, for they are staunch supporters of the Congregational Church which their ancestors helped to found. Fuller F. Barnes has been a deacon of the church, an office held many years ago by Stephen Barns, the third representative of the Barnes family in this section. While the ninth generation of the Barnes family are now active leaders in the industrial, civic, and religious life of Bristol, the tenth generation, the children of Fuller F. and Harry C. Barnes, are already commencing to take an active part in Bristol affairs.

HARRY CLARKE BARNES

Industrialist

AS an active official of the Associated Spring Corporation and executive of several other companies, Harry Clarke Barnes, of Bristol, is identified with one of the largest industrial concerns of its kind in the world, and is a business man of noteworthy reputation. If industrial leaders are born rather than made, Mr. Barnes is an exemplar of such inherited traits and abilities, for his family has been outstanding in Connecticut manufacturing for generations. Like those who have gone before of the Barnes, he wields a constructive influence in the civic, social and humanitarian affairs of the city of which he is a native and lifelong resident.

Barnes is a distinguished family of Sotterly, Suffolk County, England, which traces back to the Britain of the Norman kings. The family seat has been in Surrey for five hundred years. A clear pedigree of the family begins with John Berners (Barnes), of West Horsley, Surrey, in 1347. Ebenezer Barns came from Surrey in about 1660 and was one of the early settlers of Farmington, Connecticut. Direct in lineage was Thomas Barnes, Jr., one of the first clockmakers of Bristol. One of his sons was Alphonso Barnes, born in Bristol in 1804 and lived to 1877. His son, Wallace Barnes, born December 25, 1827, of whom further, was the founder of the Wallace Barnes Company. At Winsted, Connecticut, in 1849, he married Eliza Jane Fuller, a descendant from Edward Fuller, a "Mayflower" passenger. Of the children was Carlyle F. Barnes, who, after some experience with R. F. Blodgett and The Cheney Brothers, of Hartford, became associated with his father in business. He married, October 1, 1885, Lena Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Forbes.

Harry Clarke Barnes, son of Carlyle F. and Lena (Forbes) Barnes, was born November 20, 1889, in Bristol, the city that had been the birthplace of five successive generations of the family and the later home of another. After attending the grammar and high schools of Bristol, and the Holbrook Military Academy, he supplemented his formal education with two years of study at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston, Massachusetts.

In the fall of 1913, Mr. Barnes became associated with the Wallace Barnes Company and began a round of activities that gave him experience in many of its various departments, not only the industrial but commercial, prior to being made an important executive. He was assistant secretary, assistant treasurer, secretary and, in 1926, treasurer of the company. He was purchasing agent at one time, and since January 1, 1937, general manager. He is also general manager and treasurer of the Dunbar Brothers Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Associated Spring Corporation. It should be understood that these companies are "divisions" of the Associated Spring Corporation, a group of a number of relatively independent concerns, which together make up one of the largest manufacturers in the world of varied types of springs.

Its founding and the development of this industry is due chiefly to Wallace Barnes and his descendants, Carlyle F. Barnes, Harry C. Barnes, and Fuller F. Barnes. Of Wallace Barnes it is related that he accepted a wagon load of wire tendered him in lieu of wages owing him, and sold and swapped this to a point where he had enough cash to buy out his former employer, A. S. Platt & Company. He also inherited some stock in this concern that failed in 1857, from his grandfather, and further consolidated his position with the purchase of other interests. In 1858 he was joined by Edward L. Dunbar as a partner, and together they operated a business that within a year was employing 142 hands. Hoop skirt supports were a principal product at first, but when the partnership was dissolved in 1863, Wallace Barnes went into the making of clock springs, based on two of his own patents which immensely improved their quality and length of time they could run a clock. Disasters of various kinds caused the older man to lose much of his interest in clock springs, but his son, Carlyle F. Barnes, had learned much and foresaw a great future along this line and was the potent factor in turning a "little back-country factory into a nationally known manufacturing concern." As mentioned, Harry Clarke Barnes entered the company in 1913. The story of its later growth and eventual consolidations giving it world standing is a well-known story in Connecticut industrial annals.

Harry Clarke Barnes is also a director of the Bristol Bank & Trust Company, the Washburn Wire Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and New York City; and the Producto Machine Company. Long active in civic affairs of Bristol, he has been a member of the city council for four year. Since 1939 he has been a member of the board of police commissioners. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally, Mr. Barnes is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree, and a member of Sphinx Temple, Bristol, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Numbered among his clubs are the Farmington Country, the Shuttle Meadow of New Britain, the Chippanee Country, of which he is treasurer, and the Pine Orchard Club of Pine Orchard.

On October 1, 1914, Harry Clarke Barnes married Lillian Houberts, of Fultonville, New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Houberts, and they are the parents of five children: 1. Edith, born April 9, 1917. 2. Oliver Fuller, born November 22, 1919, died June 20, 1923. 3. Wallace, born March 22, 1926. 4. Nancy Lee, born February 17, 1928. 5. Harry Fuller, born July 1, 1930.

FREDERICK BLISS LUQUIENS, Ph. D.

Professor of Modern Languages

FREDERICK BLISS LUQUIENS, Ph. D., was professor of languages for more than twenty-six years at Yale, and was widely known also as an author and editor, and as an authority upon Spanish-American problems. Above all his other interests, however, he was a teacher, putting into practice with unparalleled results his thesis that no one is competent to appreciate literature in a foreign tongue until he knows the medium thoroughly—a proposition which would seem self-evident but to which, particularly at the beginning of his career, he discovered considerable opposition.

He was born at Auburndale, Massachusetts, December 10, 1875, son of Jules and Emma (Clark) Luquiens. Jules Luquiens was born at Lausanne, Switzerland, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 23, 1899. He came to America in 1868, following his graduation from the University of Lausanne in 1866; and, after teaching French at various schools in New York, Auburndale, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, he came to Yale University in the fall of 1872. At Yale he studied Sanskrit with Professor William Dwight Whitney, under whom he received his degree as Doctor of Philosophy in 1873. The following year Jules Luquiens was appointed Associate Professor of Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, a position which he held until 1892, when he was made Professor of Modern Languages in Yale University. In 1898 he became Street Professor of Romance Languages at the University, a chair which he retained until his death. Emma Clark Luquiens, wife of Jules Luquiens, was a daughter of William Henry Clark, a manufacturer and inventor, who was the founder and part owner of the W. J. Clark Company, of Salem, Ohio, manufacturers of pressed steel (metal) goods.

Educated in the schools of Newton, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut, Frederick Bliss Luquiens entered Yale University, completing his course for the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1897. He attained a Philosophical Oration appointment during his Junior and Senior years, after having won second prize in English composition during his Sophomore year and two-year honors in modern languages during his Senior year. Upon his scholarship record he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After serving as instructor in French at the Sheffield Scientific School during 1897-98 and as instructor in German from 1898 to 1900, he was awarded the Scott Hurtt Fellowship in 1900-02, and studied at the Sorbonne, with Gaston Paris, and in Madrid. He completed his formal education, after his return to America, by taking his doctorate of philosophy in Old French, in 1905, under Professor Henry R. Lang.

In 1902 he returned to the Sheffield Scientific School as an instructor, teaching Spanish and French with an additional assignment as an instructor in Old French in the Graduate School, which he filled until 1917. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Spanish, a position which he held until 1914, when he was made Professor of Spanish and a member of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1917 he offered courses in Spanish in the Graduate School, and continued these into 1940. In 1920 he was assigned to the Freshman Board of Permanent Officers. He was one of the original five members of this board who organized the "Common Freshman Year." In 1921 he was made Colgate Professor of Spanish; in 1926, a member of the faculties of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Freshman Year; in 1928, Professor of Spanish-American Literature in Yale College; in 1929, chairman of the Department of Spanish and Italian in Yale University; in 1930, curator of Latin Americana in the Yale University Library, and a member of the Board of Permanent Officers of the Graduate School; in 1933, Fellow of Branford College; and in 1935, Street Professor of Modern Languages in Yale University.

Although Professor Luquiens' original specialty had been Old French, his real life interest came to be the modern language of Latin America, a field in which he sought through his method of teaching to bring about a closer understanding between the peoples of the two western continents. His eminence in this department led twice to an invitation to assist in the solution of South American national problems; and in 1914 he was a member of a commission to study educational questions in the southern continent.

During his long career Professor Luquiens wrote many papers, the earlier ones dealing with Old French literature and Spanish masterpieces. He then engaged, for a time, in the preparation of language texts, work which, as his absorption in Latin-American problems developed, shifted to essays on Spanish-American subjects. His last completed task was the publication of a bibliography of Spanish-American literature, a full description of some 5,668 books selected from Yale's Latin-Americana. An uncompleted undertaking, to which he had devoted some years, was an investigation into the rhythm of Spanish and Italian verse. A colleague who worked with him on that task has reported that Professor Luquiens achieved remarkable scientific results, presently to be published.

Interests outside of the university included service in Washington during the World War with the Military Intelligence Department of the General Staff, and, in 1923, a post as secretary to a Financial Advisory Commission to the Colombian Government. Politically an independent and without religious affiliation, Professor Luquiens was actively interested in various educational organizations, being vice-president of the Modern Language Association of America in 1920, honorary vice-president of the New England League of Teachers of Spanish, founder of the Centro Español de Yale, member of the Hispanic Society of America, the Connecticut Group of the Modern Language Association, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana. Organizations of which he was a member included: the William Graham Sumner Club; American Veterans' Association; Beta Theta Pi; Berzelius; the Aurelian Honor Society; the Yale Faculty Club, of which he was president in 1925; the Yale Graduates Club; the Elizabethan Club; the New Haven Lawn Club; the New Haven Contract Whist Club; the New Haven Country Club; and the New Haven Paint and Clay Club. Interested in all forms of athletics, with tennis and golf his favorite games, he was also an adherent of billiards and bridge. At various periods in his career, his outside studies included ornithology, astronomy, and dendrology.

Frederick Bliss Luquiens married, on June 23, 1904, Elizabeth May Bell Koll, daughter of William Koll, manufacturer and president of the Victor Stove Company of Salem, Ohio.

Professor Luquiens died at his home at New Haven, April 17, 1940. He was a courtly and gracious personality, distinguished by extreme conscientiousness, fearlessness, and sincerity—qualities enriched by a keen sense of humor that expressed itself characteristically in a vein of light repartee. Among the many tributes to his character was that of his close friend, Professor Albert G. Keller, who said in part: ". . . . Teaching was his first interest. He believed that 'Teaching to Talk' was the basis of all good modern language instruction and his methods have attained unparalleled results. . . . He was a man of pure and lofty character, as well as of brains and culture, and a sterling friend."

LEO EARL WILSON, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon

THE all too brief career of Dr. Leo Earl Wilson was marked by achievements far beyond those to be expected of a man of his age and length of experience. He was a recognized professional leader in Stamford, Connecticut, where he initiated his practice as physician and surgeon, and where he was the youngest medical man to receive appointment to the surgical staff of the Stamford Hospital. He entered heartily into community life and affairs, and was exceptionally popular in varied circles.

Dr. Wilson was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, son of Thomas and Mary (Gould) Wilson, on July 13, 1903. He received his education in the schools of that city and was graduated from the Fitchburg High School. He attended a preparatory school in Baltimore, Maryland, intending to enter the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, to which he had an appointment. Then he changed his mind and decided to study medicine. He entered the University of Vermont, where he pursued the pre-medical and medical courses and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1928. While in college, Dr. Wilson was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity and Cap and Skull, honorary medical society. He interned at the Bishop de Goesbriand Hospital, Burlington, Vermont, and the Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Connecticut. In July, 1929, Dr. Wilson initiated the practice of his profession at Stamford, which he followed with brilliant success until his passing. In September, 1937, he accepted appointment to the surgical staff of the Stamford Hospital, and won repute in this service that extended far beyond the boundaries of the city. He was a member of the Stamford Medical Society, the Fairfield County Medical Association, and the Connecticut State Medical Association, and other medical societies. It was written of him by professional colleagues: "Dr. Wilson was an excellent student with a keen mind that grasped subjects with a minimum of effort. He had a pleasant and commanding personality and a well-developed sense of humor. His cheerful presence will be missed by all at the hospital and clientele. The loss to his friends and patients will be great. . . . On the surgical staff of Stamford Hospital, he was never happier than when on service and was exceedingly kind to internes." Fraternally, Dr. Wilson was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, of which he was a Knight of the Fourth Degree, and was a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and the Holy Name Society.

On June 15, 1935, in Brooklyn, New York, Leo Earl Wilson, M. D., married Anne McGronen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mary (Roe) McGronen, and they were the parents of one son, Leo Gould Wilson, born December 2, 1938.

Upon the death of Dr. Wilson, on October 13, 1940, "A Friend," paid this tribute:

> In the death of one of our young doctors this past week, the community has lost one of the finest in the profession. His many friends and patients have seen the untimely and swift ending to a life's work just begun.
>
> He was the embodiment of the family doctor, as one seldom finds in these times of hurry and bustle. His disposition was always jolly and cheerful with all who came in contact with him, and trusted by young and old alike.
>
> He enjoyed his work and his life to the fullest, and not with the ideals of mercenary gain. The practice just resumed following a long illness, was growing to large proportions, and we, his sorrowing friends, feel the loss keenly and the gap which will be hard to fill. We are most grateful for the help and knowledge imparted to all in his brief career.

CHARLES A. MERTENS

Manufacturer

THERE are several outstanding features in the career of Charles A. Mertens that lend interest and importance to its story. He is best known as the president of the Rotary File Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, one of the most successful in its field in the United States. A concern of his own inception, started in a small way and expanded only in the face of great difficulties, its present strong position is prime evidence of the abilities and character of its executive head. In still another field Mr. Mertens has won an extended reputation. He is a well-known concert baritone, who has appeared frequently in New York and New England.

Born in Bridgeport on October 29, 1893, Charles A. Mertens is a son of Carl A. and Katherine (Driscoll) Mertens. He attended the public graded school of the city, but when business reverses rendered it difficult for his parents to provide him with a higher education, he gave up his studies to relieve the burden upon the family and began an apprenticeship with the Whiting Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of silverware and plate cutlery. This connection he continued from 1911 to 1916. In the following year, after the United States entered the World War, he enlisted in the navy as a machinist's mate, became a student officer and through diligent effort was also made an instructor while serving in the latter capacity. When the Armistice was signed, he was within two weeks of receiving his commission as ensign. For the most part he was assigned to duty on oil tankers carrying their loads from South America to countries in the war zones. Incidentally, one of the vessels on which he sailed was the "Charles Pratt," torpedoed by a German submarine in 1940.

Like many young men of that time, after he received his honorable discharge from the United States Navy in 1919, Charles A. Mertens found it necessary to start his life practically all over. Following the Armistice, the wheels of industry slowed down. Those men who had remained in this country clung to their jobs, and there were few openings even for experienced machinists. Mr. Mertens went to work as a salesman for a New Jersey manufacturer of railroad supplies.

Chas. A. Mertens.

Eighteen months later he became associated with the Keller Mechanical Engineering Company, machine tool makers of Brooklyn, New York, now a part of the Pratt & Whitney Manufacturing Company of Hartford, and remained with this firm until 1925, when he started in business for himself. He had become impressed with the idea that there were only three or four producers in the country of the type he had in mind. Mr. Mertens never has claimed that he was the inventor of the rotary file, but it is acknowledged that he was one of the pioneers in adapting and expanding what was chiefly the hand production of dentist's drills and files to the manufacture of all kinds of rotary files for fine machine and machine tool work. His enterprise called for expert craftsmen and for all the personal qualities of leadership that go into the production and sales of tools for which there is a specialized demand.

It would be pleasant to record that the vision, courage and hard work of Mr. Mertens received a prompt and deserved financial reward. He did meet with success, but then came the depression years starting in 1929, and the "wheels of industry" almost came to a standstill within a few years. The Rotary File Company was not only a survivor of this period with its recurring recessions during the recent decade, but is more firmly established than ever before and is preparing for larger operations. The original plant was in Brooklyn, New York, but since 1929 the company has been located at Bridgeport. Despite the building of a factory of modern brick and steel construction in 1938, additions are being planned to the three buildings now in use. The products of the firm are distributed throughout the United States.

Although Mr. Mertens is himself an indefatigable worker, he is not exacting in his demands upon his employees. On the contrary, he not only provides them with the best of working conditions—light, safety and comfort—but has inaugurated the plan of shutting down operations for a "relaxing" period in mid-morning and mid-afternoon. He disclaims any "humanitarian notions" are behind this provision of a rest period, contending that the workmen are experts doing work that requires continuous concentration of attention and therefore need a chance to relax. One suspects, however, that his own experiences in industry, when men received less consideration than machines, are the sources of the methods by which he runs his business.

In the ordinary affairs of life Mr. Mertens is equally active, but only has a relatively small amount of time to devote to anything but his company. Like many others who did not have the opportunity to acquire a formal higher education, he is a staunch advocate and supporter of a sound and progressive school system. In his own case he has long since made up for any early deficiencies. Few men are better read or have a broader outlook upon the world, its history and progress. His long continued interest in music has played an important part in his life. Possessing an exceptionally fine baritone voice and an informed and discriminating taste for music, he has made frequent solo appearances in leading concert and symphony halls, among them the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Radio City Music Hall, Bushnell Memorial Hall in Hartford, Woolsey Hall in New Haven, and others. He has also been a popular radio singer since the early days of the industry and in fact was one of the original broadcasters in the pioneer programs from Bedloe's Island, New York City, in 1921. In 1926 he opened the New York City Silver Jubilee with a half-hour program broadcast over Station WEAF, making this appearance at the request of the station. Mr. Mertens' name is frequently in the music columns of the press and his attainments as a singer have won warm critical praise. Music is his avocation rather than his vocation, but he has nevertheless earned distinction in the field.

Mr. Mertens is associated with the Federation of Music Clubs, of Connecticut, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, Algonquin Club, and the American Legion. He is a member of the Dwight Place Church in New Haven.

On September 8, 1917, he married Ethel Voege, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mertens have two daughters: Shirley Anne and Ethel Virginia.

JOHN SHEDD CHILDS

Banker, Financier

THE active career of John Shedd Childs has been identified mainly with banking and finance. He is president of the Hillsboro (New Hampshire) National Bank, and an official and member of the board of directors of a number of corporations and organizations. In his civic interests and business leadership he has followed in the footsteps of a notable father, and kept faith with the high traditions of his family.

Mr. Childs was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, January 2, 1889, son of Ruthven and Nettie S. (Shedd) Childs. His father was the president of the Hillsboro National Bank for many years prior to his demise in 1929. John Shedd Childs began his education in the schools of his birthplace; was graduated from St. Paul's School, in 1908, and matriculated at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, four years later. The World War took nearly two years of his life, for he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, in May, 1917, and continued in the service until he received his honorable discharge January 13, 1919. He held the rank of second lieutenant.

In 1919, Mr. Childs became a director of the Hillsboro National Bank. In 1922, he was made cashier, and in 1929, was elected president. He is a well-known figure in banking circles. Since 1919, he has been a trustee of the Hillsboro Guaranty Savings Bank, and its treasurer since 1921, and he is a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank. Mr. Childs is a director of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, treasurer of the Hillsboro Hosiery Mills, and a director of Fellows & Sons, Manchester. At the present writing he serves on the Selective Draft Board, District No. 9. A Republican in politics he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, 1917, 1921, 1923 and 1925. During the most of this time he was a member of the appropriations committee and did much constructive work in promoting economical government. Some of the measures which he sponsored or supported in the General Assembly have proven their worth during the difficult last dozen years. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Childs is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Free and

Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; Horace Chase Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Valley Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Harvard Club, and worships in the Congregational Church.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, February 7, 1929, John Shedd Childs married Madeleine Fellows Smith, of this city.

ROBERT BARNABAS KEANE, M. D.

Physician

THE profession of medicine had in Dr. Robert Barnabas Keane a devoted practitioner, who was active as a physician in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for some forty years. Skillful in healing, charitable in spirit, he won a secure place in the affections of this community, where he first came to fame in boyhood and youth as a result of his remarkable prowess in athletics, which later won him fame at Yale.

Dr. Keane was born in Bridgeport on April 21, 1876, one of thirteen children of Michael Green and Johanna (Kelly) Keane, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. His father was founder and operating head for some forty years of the Michael G. Keane Monument Works, from whose shops came many of the marble and granite monuments found in the cemeteries of Bridgeport and adjacent communities. As a boy, Robert Barnabas Keane often fashioned rough brown stone ornaments for gardens and parks in his father's shop and sold them locally. Even at this early date he was skillful with his hands, the mark of the healer's touch. In high school he excelled in biology, but his scholastic career was overshadowed by his fame as an athlete. Dr. Keane was one of the greatest athletes ever produced in Bridgeport. Before his graduation from Bridgeport Central High School in 1895, he became a member of every major athletic squad in the school and was elected captain of the varsity football team, a sport in which he particularly excelled. As captain he headed the famous Bridgeport High School eleven of 1895, which won the State championship after a series of grueling battles with Hartford High School.

When he had already decided to enter Yale, Dr. Keane was offered an opportunity to earn part of his college expenses at New York University by coaching the football and baseball teams there. He felt he could not refuse the opportunity, and at New York University had the unique experience of being a member of the coaching staff while at the same time playing on the freshman teams. In those days far more than now the game and the training of the teams remained in the hands of the players. In 1898 Dr. Keane returned to his original intention and entered Yale. Here he promptly became a star on the Freshman athletic teams. In his Sophomore year he made the varsity teams in both baseball and football, enjoying the additional distinction of being the first Bridgeport boy to play on the Yale varsity eleven. In his Junior year he was on the Blue teams, playing alongside such famous Yale figures as Al Sharpe, Perry Hale, Preston B. Gibson, and others. His own name is among the most illustrious in Yale's athletic annals.

Meanwhile, Dr. Keane did not neglect his serious preparations for his career. Having qualified through the pre-medical course, he entered Yale Medical School and was graduated from this institution in 1902, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A year's work at Bellevue Medical School and Hospital in New York City followed, during which time he also coached football at New York University. In 1903-04 he served his interneship at Williamsburg Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and after that returned to Bridgeport to launch his practice. For a number of years he was football coach at Central High School in this city and always retained his eager interest in football and athletics. Gradually, however, the demands of his profession grew to such an extent that he could no longer remain an active figure in the world of sports.

Dr. Keane gave himself to his profession willingly and with complete devotion. He conceived of his practice as a mission of mercy and service and his high standards were never lowered, no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. He never refused a call for aid, no matter how remote the possibility of financial return, and hundreds of the city's poorer families knew him as a generous friend to whom they could turn, confident of assistance, in their hour of need. His professional colleagues, in turn, gave him their complete respect. Fully qualified as a physician, he carried on an extensive general practice until 1939, and during these years was also active in various institutional connections. From 1915 onward he was a member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital in this city and on several occasions served as president of the staff for varying intervals. In 1930, in addition to his own practice, he was appointed staff physician in the Bridgeport City Welfare Department and was active in the responsibilities of this position until his death.

Dr. Keane was an active member of the Bridgeport City, Fairfield County and Connecticut State Medical societies, and was also a member of the American Medical Association. In addition to his professional connections, he was affiliated with Park City Council, Knights of Columbus, in which he had taken the Fourth Degree, and with Bridgeport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also affiliated with the Zeta Phi fraternity at New York University and Yale, was a past member of the Yale Laboratory Society and the Biological Club; and a member of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport and the old Weatogue Club in Mill River, now the Mill River Country Club. A devout Catholic in religious faith, Dr. Keane was a member of St. Augustine's parish in Bridgeport and a member of the Holy Name Society of his church. In latter years he played golf for recreation, but nothing ever quite displaced football in his affections and until his death he was an enthusiastic follower of the sport in which he himself had excelled.

On December 6, 1906, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, Robert Barnabas Keane married Gertrude Driscoll, daughter of John J. Driscoll, who was prominent in Bridgeport politics, and Eliza (Barry) Driscoll. Dr. and Mrs. Keane became the parents of five children: 1. Helen, now Mrs. Helen Walsh. 2 and 3. Robert Eli, and Gertrude, twins, the former of whom married Ann O'Donnell, of Southport, Connecticut, and has one son, Robert. 4. Mary. 5. Laura, now Mrs. Daniel V. Keane.

Dr. Keane died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on May 23, 1941, in his sixty-sixth year, after a long and active professional career, which won him honor as well as success. "Charity was his watchword," it was written of him, "and the sick, no matter how poor or forlorn, never left his office without receiving all the aid he could give." The spirit of Christian charity, indeed, marked his entire life, enhancing its constructive value and immeasurably widening the circle of true friends who gave him all their love.

GEORGE SANFORD FOSTER, M. D.

Surgeon, Author

BY right of his achievements as a physican and surgeon, Dr. George Sanford Foster ranks among the outstanding medical men of his generation —the present. He had an unusual and significant preparation for his profession, wherein physical education played an important part, combined with extensive studies at home and abroad. His work at Manchester, New Hampshire, has been especially noteworthy, not alone as a surgeon but as the organizer of medical establishments and institutions, and of other and larger groups—work in which he has won national fame. Another phase of his career, and the one which probably will longest be remembered, is his contribution to the literature of his profession and of books in general, for he has the gift of expression exceptionally well developed and has spoken and written extensively, endeavors that have been well received and added greatly to his reputation.

George Sanford Foster was born at Barrington, New Hampshire, April 20, 1882, son of George Sanford and Etta Frances (Moulton) Foster, and a descendant from Reginald Foster, born in England in 1595, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. Reginald Foster's son, William, was also born in England, in 1633, and died in Boxford, Massachusetts, in June, 1713. William (2) Foster, of the next generation, was born in Boxford in 1670, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, August 29, 1755, in his eighty-sixth year. John Foster, son of William (2) Foster, born in Andover, September 27, 1701, died there, July 25, 1773, had a son Obadiah Foster. Obadiah Foster was born in Andover, May 25, 1741, and died in Andover, July 25, 1780. Obadiah's son, John, was also born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 3, 1770; he died in Warner, New Hampshire, April 13, 1846. John Foster married Lucy Hastings, of Bolton, Massachusetts, born February 26, 1783, and died September 10, 1842. She was the practical nurse for the entire community of Warner and was called upon in all emergencies, baby cases, etc., and her nursing service and care of the sick was recognized far and wide. It was to her memory that the Lucy Hastings Hospital, at Manchester, New Hampshire, was founded in 1925 by Dr. George Sanford Foster. John and

George Danford Foster.

Lucy (Hastings) Foster had a son George, who was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, September 23, 1821, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, September 7, 1881. George Foster's son, George Sanford Foster, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, July 8, 1857, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire. He was a lumber man and his first lumbering project is the site on which Camp Foster, a camp for poor boys named in his memory, is now located. He married Etta Frances Moulton, and died August 13, 1882, of typhoid fever at the old homestead in Bedford, aged twenty-five years, when his son, Dr. George Sanford Foster, was only three months old. Etta Frances (Moulton) Foster is well and active at eighty-three years of age. Members of Dr. Foster's family fought in the Revolutionary War, and were especially prominent at the battle of Lexington.

Dr. Foster came to his service of humanity by the unusual, but valuable route of physical education. It so happened that circumstances beyond his control, particularly the very early loss of his father, compelled him to obtain his higher education by his own efforts. After being graduated from the Manchester, New Hampshire, High School, in 1901, where he compiled longstanding records in athletics and physical culture, he became acting physical director of the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association. During the four years of high school he was assistant physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association in Manchester, carrying on all of the boys' work in the physical department. In 1900 he broke the record running up Mount Washington, a record which stood for thirty-six years; he also established the record running down Mount Washington, and this record has never been broken. Within the year he went to the Concord, New Hampshire, Young Men's Christian Association as physical director; from 1902 to 1904, was physical director of the "Y" at Charlestown, Massachusetts, then for one year was physical director of the Milford, Massachusetts, Young Men's Christian Association. At this time the first boy's club of the city of Boston was built and he became its first physical director and remained there two years. During all this period he was athletic director and coach of various secondary and high schools, as an adjunct means of acquiring a broader academic education.

Dr. Foster studied physical education in 1900, at the Harvard University Summer School, and attended the Harvard Summer School of Obstetrics, in 1905. In 1906 he was graduated from the Medical School of Tufts College, *cum laude*, "Orator of the Day" at Commencement, and president of his class. Years later he was honored by the Société pour L'Industrie Clinique a Bale (Suisse) in 1930. In that same year he won the Pray Prize, and he is also a member of the Council of the International College of Surgeons (Geneva). Subsequent to his graduation from Tufts College Medical School, Dr. Foster was an interne in the Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, Boston City Hospital, Out-Patient Department; and the Sacred Heart Hospital at Manchester, New Hampshire. He has done postgraduate work in the British Isles, and various chief cities of Europe and America.

Since February 1, 1907, Dr. Foster has been engaged in professional practice in Manchester. From 1907 to 1925 he was surgeon and pathologist to the Notre Dame Hospital, Manchester. The Clinical Laboratory and the Training School for Nurses of this institution was founded and developed by the doctor. In 1925 Dr. Foster founded the Lucy Hastings Hospital in Manchester, New Hampshire. This hospital has a bed capacity of thirty-two, a most remarkable clinical laboratory and equipment. This laboratory contains one of the most complete tumor museums in the country. There are some twenty to twenty-five nurses and about eight hundred patients are treated annually. As a founder, the record of Dr. Foster is as follows: The Clinical Laboratory, Notre Dame Hospital, Manchester (1907); Training School for Nurses, Notre Dame Hospital, Manchester (1908); Lucy Hastings Hospital (1925), Lucy Hastings Hospital Training School for Nurses (1925); Lucy Hastings Hospital Training School for Technicians (1927); and the Cancer Research Laboratory, Lucy Hastings Hospital, Manchester (1927). He also organized the Tumor Museum (Lucy Hastings Hospital); Cancer Control Endeavor; the Northern New England Association for the Study of Neoplastic Diseases; Schools of Instruction in Cancer, and is a widely acclaimed pioneer in cancer research.

Dr. Foster is a member of the New Hampshire Surgical Society, Manchester Medical Society (past president), Hillsboro County Medical Society (past secretary), New Hampshire Medical Society (past delegate), New Hampshire Academy of Science, the American Medical Association (a founder), American Association for the Study of Neoplastic Diseases, Medical Editors and Authors' Association (Regent for New Hampshire), Phi Chi Medical fraternity (past president), Delta Chapter, Clinical Congress Surgeons of North America, of which he was a representative from New Hampshire, 1911-14, and Senator from New Hampshire during the years 1914-19; States Activities Committee-National Defense-Medical Section (First World War), serving as chairman for New Hampshire, Fellow and member of the Executive Council International College of Surgeons (Geneva), Examiner for the Civil Service Board, United States Government.

During the First World War, Dr. Foster was a captain in the Medical Corps, United States Army, serving as surgeon in the Rockefeller Institute War Demonstration Hospital; surgeon at Camp McClellan Base Hospital, and he organized the World War Medical Service of New Hampshire for the Federal Government. He is now captain in the Medical Corps Reserves. He is a member of the Military Order of World War, Adjutant, Granite State Chapter; Military Order of Foreign Wars, Adjutant, New Hampshire Commandery; Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, American Legion, Henry J. Sweeney Post, No. 2; and Sons of the American Revolution, member of the executive committee of New Hampshire.

Fraternally, Dr. Foster is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Something of the scope of his non-professional interests is indicated by membership in the Manchester Historic Society, Eugene Field Society (honorary member), Authors League of America, and The Health Guild of America. He is chairman of the advisory board of New Hampshire for the Federal Park Service Recreational Division; member of the advisory board, Writers Project, W. P. A. for New Hampshire, and the advisory board of New Hampshire for the National Youth Association; life member of the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston; trustee of Camp Foster; and a member of the Council of Social Agencies and the board of directors of the Salvation Army. He is also a member of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, New Hampshire Historical Society, Manchester Country Club, at Manchester, University Club, Boston, Massachusetts; Army and Navy Club, Washington, District of Columbia, Medical Editors and Authors Associations, New York; Manchester Civic Music Association, Manchester Taxpayers Association, Manchester Old Residents Association, Tufts College Medical School Alumni Association; Manchester Boys' Club, of Manchester, for which he has served as trustee and been president for twelve years; and he is president of the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association, and on the executive committee for New England of Federated Boys' Clubs of America. One of his most interesting experiences was in connection with the growth of Camp Foster, for which he personally donated the site and on whose board of trustees he serves. This camp became a factor of influence for good among the boys of Manchester and has proved a lasting memorial to the Manchester Lions Club and the Manchester City Club.

His outstanding hobby is ornithology, and in this connection he belongs to the National Audubon Society, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Manchester Bird Club (president), the New England Bird Banding Association, of which he is a member of the council, the Ornithological Union, the American Forestry Association, and the New Hampshire Audubon Society (life member). He worships in the Baptist faith.

Dr. Foster originated three operations which have been used the world over for many years: 1. The improvised ligament for suspending the uterus. 2. The extra peritoneal Cæsarean section. 3. The intra mural transplantation of the human ovary for the purpose of restoring potency to sterile women. He has done extensive research on pain nerve transmission, and has spent thirty years in research in cancer.

In no field does the versatile genius of Dr. Foster shine more brightly than in authorship. Numbered among his publications that have been welcomed by a constantly growing reading public are: "Health," "The Art of Living," "Birds and Bird Clubs," "Post Operative Treatment," "They Know Not," "Why I Believe in God and Immortality," "Trapping the Common Cold," "Our Youth," "Qualifications of a Model Nurse," "Health Day by Day," and "Collected Papers." He also is the author of several hundred monographs covering various surgical subjects, and extensive writings in original research on cancer. His medical and physical culture works have received the most enthusiastic endorsement of authorities. He is a regular contributor to current magazines and medical literature, as well as health magazines; and also gives lectures on birds, travel and youth, all illustrated. Of the many favorable criticisms of this man and his works the following is typical:

> Although Dr. Foster is a recognized leader in his own field, his culture and interests are many-sided. Besides being a surgeon, popular writer on health, and an instructor in hygiene, the most thrilling hobby of this versatile man is, perhaps, that of protecting our birds, which he pursues with the utmost seriousness and sincerity. Out of a busy professional life, he finds time to give to the thought of bird protection—a work which is rapidly gaining recognition due to the activity of such nature lovers as Dr. Foster. He has received recognition from Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher and Mr. Charles B. Floyd, officers of the Federation of Bird Clubs of New England, who say: "If only more busy men like Dr. Foster would take up for their avocation the work of conservation and enjoy what goes with it, our wild life would be greatly benefited, and the individual himself would find that life is much more worth living." Dr. Foster's book, "Birds and Bird Clubs," is an invaluable contribution to this work and should be read by all interested in this important subject. And as to making "life more worth living," Dr. Foster has put years of labor into this effort—namely, the medical and surgical work he has done to benefit suffering humanity.

George Sanford Foster, M. D., married Elizabeth Russell Danforth, daughter of Fred Perkins and Nellie Frances (Russell) Danforth, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Clayton Reginald, born February 5, 1908, attended Manchester High School, Tufts College, University of New Hampshire, and the Boston University Law School. 2. Virginia Frances, born August 5, 1910, a graduate of Manchester High School, University of New Hampshire, and Merrill Palmer School, of Detroit, Michigan. She taught at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the Buckingham School; in the Holly School at Rochester, New York, and at Smith College. She married Dr. Harry Cooper Smith, a graduate of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, now serving as administrator at the Memorial Hospital, Manchester, Connecticut. 3. George Sanford, Jr., born September 2, 1917, a graduate of Manchester High School, now serving in the United States Army at Camp Blanding, Florida. He married Virginia Kimball Dunlap, of Manchester, and they have a daughter: i. Deborah Ann Foster. 4. Russell Danforth, born April 20, 1919, a graduate of Manchester High School and the University of New Hampshire.

JOHN NORTON BROOKS

Man of Affairs

THERE are few phases of life in Torrington and Litchfield, Connecticut, in which John Norton Brooks was not prominent. Into the threescore years and ten of his allotted years, he packed more and varied activities than fill the lives of a half dozen men. While he was longest and possibly best known as a banker, he also was the president or an official of many other lines of business, and served his city, town, county and State in numerous offices, appointive and elective. He could, with accuracy, be addressed as Senator, Major, or by several other titles, but it is probable that if the term were used in our country, his preference would have been for Citizen Brooks, for the desire to serve well the section where he was born and achieved success was a motivating force of his multifarious activities.

Brooks is an old Connecticut name, written in the history of the State since its settlement. Five generations of the John Norton Brooks line of the family lived on the Brooks farm in Goshen, where his great-grandfather established in the olden days a pottery industry. Specimens of pottery bearing the Brooks imprint are highly prized in some modern museums and by private collectors of Colonial ware. John Norton Brooks was born in Goshen, August 24, 1870, son of John W. and Marana (Norton) Brooks. Brought to Torrington as a child of four years, his education and initial business activities were started here. His father was a banker, co-founder with an uncle Isaac Brooks, of Brooks Bank, in Torrington, so it was almost inevitable that young John should be given employment in this institution. However, before he settled down to a banking career he was employed successively as a printer, an electrician and a telephone man. He was a Connecticut pioneer in both electrical work and telephony, and served as manager of the telephone exchange here before the exchange became a part of the Southern New England Telephone Company. He had the distinction of being one of the first to string a telephone line in Torrington and later was one of the first here to experiment with radio.

From errand boy in the family bank to the presidency of the institution, it was no easy road he traveled, for under the stern tutelage of his father and uncle, promotions came slowly and had to be thoroughly well earned. He received no coddling or any advantages over other employees. Upon the death of his Uncle Isaac, in 1916, he was elected president, a post he filled most capably thereafter, winning far more than local reputation in financial circles. The direction of the Brooks Bank & Trust Company was only one of a number of official connections, for he was president of the Torrington Savings Bank, president of the Torrington Water Company, president of the Torrington Library, vice-president of the Torrington Printing Company, publishers of the "Torrington Register," vice-president of the Torrington Electric Light Company, and treasurer of the Warrenton Woolen Company.

Although John Norton Brooks never made a career of politics he was too deeply interested in the advancement of the best good of the community and State to remain out of the political picture. He had very definite ideas of governmental procedure, of civic and social causes, and he found scope for expression in public affairs. He was a former burgess of the borough, town treasurer for many years and first treasurer of the city of Torrington, an office which he held for ten years. He served in the Connecticut Legislature from 1915 to 1925, one term in the Lower House as Representative from Torrington and four terms in the Upper House as Senator from the Thirtieth District. As a member of the Senate he was chairman of the important committee on banking and also chairman of the committee on military affairs. While a member of the Senate he was mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor and it was believed that only his forthright independence which made it obvious that he would not accept any dictation from party leaders kept him from obtaining the nomination in 1920. He served the State in many advisory capacities, as special investigator for the State Banking Commissioner, as a member of the State Building Site Commission, and as Litchfield County Chairman of the Legislative Delegation at Hartford in 1923. For sixteen years, from 1917 to 1933, he was securities examiner for the State Banking Department. He served on the staff of Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, a personal friend, as an aide-de-camp with rank of major. During the First World War he was one of the organizers of the Home Guard units in Torrington, and was commissioned a major of the battalion.

Many of Mr. Brooks' contributions to local improvements grew out of early hobbies. For example, he was one of the first bicycle enthusiasts in Litchfield County, and was foremost in the organization of the Torrington Wheel Club, and acted as its president. Noting how difficult it was for a bicyclist to make a long run over district roads because of a lack of signs pointing the way and naming the distances to towns, he initiated a movement to post all main highways. He also was a pioneer owner of a "horseless carriage," which made him realize how vast was the need of improved roads. He not only helped to found the Litchfield County Automobile Club, and served as its president, but also was elected secretary of the Connecticut State Automobile Club, and was secretary of the American Automobile Association—high honors, indeed, but based upon his vigorous endeavors along the line of improved highways. As the popularity of motoring increased, he worked with the State Highway Commissioner in preparing a tentative layout of State roads through Litchfield County.

As a young rider of a bicycle and leader in the "centuries" and races of that day, he was appointed a special bicycle police officer of the borough, being one of the first—if not the first—bicycle officers in Connecticut. He held a special police badge for over fifty years and one of his hobbies each year was to act as desk man at the police station while the police department was holding its annual ball. Only recently he accepted an invitation to serve again in that capacity on April eighteenth. In recognition of his work for the police and fire departments he was made an honorary member of the city board of public safety in 1937.

One might write at length of John Norton Brooks' activities as borough tree warden and as vice-president of the Connecticut Tree Wardens' Association, to which office he was elected in 1907; of his work as a member of the committee in charge of the erection of the Soldiers Memorial in Coe's Park, and as chairman of the committee to build a new city hall; as treasurer of the Torrington Bi-Centennial Committee, and at the time of his passing as treasurer of the Greek War Relief Fund. He was influential and had a prominent hand in drafting the city charter which eventually was adopted. Recognized as an authority on questions relating to Torrington and Goshen history, several years ago in association with another local resident he started drafting a detailed history of Torrington. This venture had not been completed at the time of his death. In 1935, John Norton Brooks published a history of the South End of Goshen, which was written in 1858 by his grandfather, Harvey Brooks.

Mr. Brooks was a generous contributor to the Red Cross Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and every other organization working for the interests of the people. His benefactions, usually known only to a few, were almost unlimited. No appeal for aid for a cause which he considered worthy went unheeded by him. Of a sympathetic and understanding nature, he was always ready to aid anyone in distress. Fraternally he was affiliated with Torrington Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was Past Exalted Ruler. Numbered among his clubs was the Bald Head Club of America, of which he was a former president. He was the first president of the Torrington Radio Club, one of the first organizations of its kind in Connecticut; a member of the Torrington Country Club, the Torrington Club, the Hartford Club, and the Waterbury Club. By right of notable ancestry he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and former State manager of the Connecticut Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Connecticut Historical Society.

John Norton Brooks married Alice Atkins, who died in 1940, leaving a son, John H. Brooks, and two daughters, Laura Brooks MacDonald, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Mrs. Elizabeth (Brooks) Sanborn, of Panama City, Republic of Panama. There are two grandsons: Whitney L. Brooks and Alfred Francis Austin, Jr., and one granddaughter, Ronda Lee Brooks.

On April 7, 1941, John Norton Brooks died on the Goshen farm that had been the home of his forefathers. From his many friends and former associates came expressions of regret and tributes to his character and achievements. For a last work we quote Mayor William A. Patten, who said:

> Torrington has lost an outstanding citizen—a man who always had the interest and expansion of the city at heart. Regardless of party questions or any other consideration, he was in favor of anything which he thought for the good of Torrington. He will be sorely missed and there is no question that as time goes on we will revere him as one whose sage counsel and untiring efforts contributed greatly to the good of our community.
>
> Flags on public buildings have been ordered placed at half-staff as a tribute to his memory.

OLIVER KINGSLEY ISHAM, M. D

Physician, Surgeon

OLIVER KINGSLEY ISHAM, M. D., a physician and surgeon, of Hartford, Connecticut, is a descendant of many of the oldest families in New England, whose members included physicians, clergymen and inventors.

The Isham family is traced back to Northamptonshire, England, where the family is recorded as being landowners before 1085. (The Great Land Survey ordered by William the Conqueror.) They settled near the River Ise, from which they took their surname, and the town was called Isham. "This town or settlement on the Ise" was that of a substantial landowner, dwelling in a principal house or manor, surrounded by cottages for his servants and serfs, a chapel and a mill.

Isham Arms—Gules a wave silver with three piles waved silver in the chief. The colors are red and silver. *Crest* is a demi-swan raising its wings. Family rose—Fragrant pink double damask.

I. John Isham, born March 31, 1654, came from Northamptonshire, England, and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 3, 1713; married, December 16, 1687, at Barnstable, Jane Parker, born at Barnstable, March 21, 1664, daughter of Robert and Sarah (James) Parker.

II. John Isham, Jr., son of John and Jane (Parker) Isham, born August 25, 1691, died at East Windsor, Connecticut, April 17, 1773; married, May 19, 1717, Deborah Daggett, born 1696, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Norton) Daggett, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Mayhew. He lived in East Windsor, where he owned much land.

III. Benjamin, son of John (Jr.) and Deborah (Daggett) Isham, born in 1723, died at Ellington, Connecticut, April 21, 1797; married Elizabeth. He was made freeman September 12, 1786.

IV. James, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Isham, was born at East Windsor, August 27, 1760, died at Tolland, Connecticut, September 14, 1808; married, April 20, 1796, at Lebanon, Connecticut, Mary Kingsley, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Dewey) Kingsley, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Mary (Dewey) Kingsley, mother of Mary Kingsley, was the daughter of John and Experience (Woodward) Dewey, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Her great-grandmother, Hepsibah Lyman, daughter of Richard Lyman, who was the son of Richard Lyman, of High Ongar Manor, Essex, England, came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631 and died in 1640 at Hartford, Connecticut, of which city he was one of the founders and earliest lot owners. Hepsibah Lyman traces her ancestry to Pepin, of Landen, Belgium, who died 639, and back into English history to Lady Margaret De Bellomont, daughter of the third Earl of Leicester, who married Saher (also spelled Seyer and Saier) de Quincey, an English Baron, who did much to have King John grant the Magna Charta. He was one of the twenty-five sureties chosen to enforce its observance. It is through this Baron that Mary (Dewey) Kingsley's descendants are eligible to membership in the Order of Runnymede. Mary Kingsley was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Henry Woodward, physician and surgeon, who settled at Dorchester about 1635, and of John Baldwin, one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. Her great-great-grandmother, Experience (Abell) Baldwin, was the daughter of Robert Abell, of Hemington, Leicestershire, England, and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1630. Experience (Abell) Baldwin's ancestry is traced from Charlemagne through Edward, King of England, son of Alfred the Great, to Saier de Quincy, John de Lacie, Gilbert de Clare, Richard de Clare, Magna Charta Sureties. Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Clare, married Princess Joan de Acre, daughter of Edward I, King of England. James Isham was a private in Captain Grant's company, Colonel Johnson's regiment, 1778 Militia, Revolutionary War.

V. Oliver Kingsley Isham, M. D., son of James and Mary (Kingsley) Isham, born March 26, 1797, at Tolland, Connecticut, died March 10, 1872; he married, November 12, 1822, Minerva Griggs, born at Tolland, August 6, 1796, daughter of Roswell and Sarah (Dunham) Griggs, of Mansfield, Connecticut. Minerva (Griggs) Isham died at Hartford, Connecticut, August 30, 1880. Deacon Joshua Griggs, grandfather of Minerva (Griggs) Isham, married Joanna Chapman, daughter of Deacon Elijah and Sarah Chapman, of Tolland, Connecticut. Deacon Elijah Chapman was captain of the militia, four times elected to the General Assembly. Joanna (Chapman) Griggs' grandfather, Captain Samuel Chapman, commanded a company at Louisburgh in 1745; her great-grandfather, Edward Chapman, was killed at the storming of Narragansett Fort in December, 1675. Joshua Griggs, adjutant in the Revolution, 1775, served at Roxbury, New York, and at Saratoga. Ichabod

Griggs, great-grandfather of Minerva (Griggs) Isham, was a sergeant in the Revolution, Lexington Alarm, 1775; Tolland representative in Connecticut Legislature, 1775, 1776 and 1778.

Oliver Kingsley Isham, M. D., graduated from Yale College and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1822 from there. He began his practice in Coventry, and lived there for about three years. He then removed to Tolland, Connecticut, where he remained and had an extensive practice as physician and surgeon. He was a member of the Tolland County Medical Society and clerk of the same for a number of years. He received the appointment of Fellow to the State convention of the medical society of which he was a member. He represented Tolland in the Legislature in 1849, and was elected Senator in the Twentieth District in 1858.

VI. Henry Griggs Isham, son of Oliver Kingsley Isham, M. D., and Minerva (Griggs) Isham, of Tolland, Connecticut, and father of Oliver Kingsley Isham, M. D., of Hartford, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, January 10, 1830; married, at Hartford, Connecticut, March 5, 1855, Mary Jane Terry, born at Bristol, Connecticut, February 19, 1837, died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 25, 1913, daughter of Dr. John Burnham and Amanda J. (Warner) Terry, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose residence was on the corner of Winthrop and Pleasant streets. Mary Jane (Terry) Isham was educated at the Misses Drapers School and the Hartford Female Seminary. Henry Griggs Isham came to Hartford from Tolland when a young man and entered the dry goods store of C. S. Weatherby, where he remained for several years. He then established a business for himself as a merchant on Main Street; later he engaged in the sale of books, specializing in histories of New England towns and first editions. He took much pleasure in collecting old coins and autographs. He removed from Hartford to Bloomfield, where he remained for some years and then returned to Hartford, where he resided at his residence on High Street until his death, January 10, 1915. He was a Republican in politics. Seven children were born: 1. Albert Terry. 2. Jennie Louise. 3. Oliver Kingsley. 4. Mary Terry. 5. Grace Terry 6. Julia Louise Terry. 7. Charlotte Terry. Albert Terry and Jennie Louise Isham, born in Hartford, died in childhood. Grace Terry Isham died in 1894. Mary Terry Isham married Frank R. Fuller and lived in New York City, where she died November 11, 1909. Julia Louise Terry Isham and Charlotte Terry Isham live with their brother, Dr. Isham, at the family home on High Street.

Henry Griggs Isham was descended from: George Steele, a founder of Hartford and a Pequot soldier, whose home lot was on the west side of what is now Washington Street, extending from Capital Avenue to Park Street; Lieutenant James Steele, a Pequot soldier; Rev. Stephen Steele (Yale College, 1718) was the first minister of the church at Tolland, Connecticut, 1720, where he served for nearly forty years. Henry Griggs Isham was also descended from: the Hon. Samuel Porter and Captain Aaron Cooke, of Hadley, Massachusetts; Thomas Stanley, Thomas Burchard, William Westwood, founders of Hartford; and Bartholomew Barnard, an early settler of Hartford.

VII. Oliver Kingsley Isham, M. D., physician and surgeon of Hartford, Connecticut, son of Henry Griggs and Mary Jane (Terry) Isham, was born at Bloomfield, Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Hartford High School. He entered the New York University College of Medicine and from there received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He graduated with honors, receiving a silver medal for high standing, and then attended the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He returned to Hartford and served a full term as house physician and surgeon at the Hartford Hospital and Old People's Home. Going back to New York, he was assistant physician and surgeon at the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital for a time and then again returned to Hartford, where he has since practiced. Dr. Isham is a member of the Center Congregational Church; a Republican in politics. He is much interested in art and literature, especially ancient and modern history.

The genealogy in the Terry family in Dr. Oliver Kingsley Isham's line is as follows:

I. Samuel Terry was born at Barnet, England, April, 1632. He settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1650; married, January 3, 1660, Ann Lobdell.

II. Captain Samuel Terry, Jr., son of Samuel, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, July 18, 1661; married, January 4, 1697-98, Martha Boardman. He was one of the first settlers of Enfield, Connecticut; ensign of the local militia, captain in 1716.

III. Ephraim Terry, son of Captain Samuel, Jr., born at Enfield, Connecticut, October 24, 1701; married, at Enfield, September 13, 1722, Ann, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel, Jr., and Alice (Adams) Collins. He was a major of militia; Hartford County justice, 1774-75-76; an officer in the trainband; and on the committee of correspondence in Enfield. Rev. Nathaniel Collins, Jr., was the son of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins, of Middletown, Connecticut. He was the first minister of the church at Enfield; Harvard College, 1697. His father, Rev. Nathaniel Collins, was minister of the church at Middletown, Connecticut; Harvard College, 1660. His grandfather, Deacon Edward Collins, 1640, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, "corresponded in cipher with the regicides Goffe and Whaley and disbursed to them the moneys sent them from England." Mary (Whiting) Collins was the daughter of Major William Whiting, a founder of Hartford, Connecticut. Rev. William Adams was the second minister at Dedham, Massachusetts. Ann Collins was a great-great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, who came from England on the "Mayflower"; her line of descent being through Alice, daughter of Major William Bradford.

IV. Samuel Terry, son of Ephraim, was born at Enfield, October 18, 1725; married, at Westfield, Massachusetts, April 2, 1748, Mary, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rachel (Ashley) Kellogg. She was a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Moody) Kellogg. Sarah Moody was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Deming) Moody, granddaughter of Deacon John Deming, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, whose wife, Honor (Treat) Deming, was the daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, of Wethersfield. John Moody was one of the founders of Hartford. His house was where the South Congregational Church now stands.

V. Samuel Terry, son of Samuel, born at Enfield, July 29, 1750; married, December 16, 1771, Huldah, daughter of Silas and Hannah (Morton) Burnham. Huldah Burnham was a descendant of Thomas Burnham and Thomas Catlin, early settlers of Hartford.

VI. Samuel Terry, son of Samuel, born at East Windsor, January 24, 1774; married Esther, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan and Elizabeth (Steele) Gillett. Samuel Terry and his older brother, Eli Terry, were early Connecticut clockmakers. Samuel Terry first made clocks at East Windsor, then later moved to Plymouth, Connecticut, where he went into the clockmaking business with his brother, Eli Terry. In May, 1829, he moved to Bristol, Connecticut, where he established a clock factory and made fine clocks in large numbers. Some of these clocks made at Plymouth, Connecticut, and Bristol, Connecticut, are now in the possession of Dr. Oliver Kingsley Isham, his great-grandson. Lieutenant Jonathan Gillett, father of Esther (Gillett) Terry, was in the Revolutionary War. He was a descendant of Jonathan Gillett, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut. Esther (Gillett) Terry was descended from Governor John Webster, fifth Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and a founder of Hartford; Lieutenant Robert Webster, who married Susannah Treat, daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, of Wethersfield, one of the patentees, 1662, of the Colony of Connecticut; John Steele, a founder of Hartford, appointed with others to administer government over the great Exodus to Connecticut; Secretary of the Colony; his home lot in 1639 was on Main Street just north of the present Athenaum; Deacon Jonathan Webster, who married

Dorcas Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins. John Hopkins was a founder of Hartford. Stephen Hopkins, his son, married Dorcas Bronson, daughter of John Bronson. John Bronson was a founder of Hartford and a soldier in the Pequot War; one of the seven men who organized the first church at Farmington, Connecticut, October 13, 1652. Captain Samuel Steele, great-great-grandfather of Esther (Gillett) Terry, married Mercy, daughter of Major William Bradford, and granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony.

VII. Dr. John Burnham Terry, son of Samuel, born at East Windsor, May 7, 1806; married, June 16, 1828, Amanda Joanna Warner, daughter of David and Lois (Sutliffe) Warner, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Mrs. Terry was descended from: Andrew Warner, first deacon of the Center Church, chosen at Cambridge in 1633, and a founder of Hartford; Sergeant Thomas Spencer, a founder of Hartford, Pequot War soldier; Thomas Bunce, a founder of Hartford, Pequot War soldier; Elder William Goodwin, a founder of Hartford; Nathaniel Dickinson, of Salem, Massachusetts, Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts; John Warner, a soldier in the Pequot War, founder of Hartford, early settler in Farmington, and one of the original founders of Waterbury. Her ancestors include the first physicians in Waterbury: Dr. John Warner; his son, Dr. Ephraim Warner, chosen captain of the trainband, 1722; deputy to the General Court in 1717, 1719, 1720, 1722. Dr. Ephraim Warner married Esther Richards, granddaughter of Thomas Richards, a founder of Hartford. Dr. Benjamin Warner, son of Dr. Ephraim, married Hannah Strong, granddaughter of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Massachusetts. Amanda (Warner) Terry was also descended from: John Plympton, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1643, and chief military officer in Deerfield at the time of King Philip's War; Thomas Yale, of New Haven, deputy for New Haven to the Connecticut General Court, 1672; Captain Nathaniel Turner, chief military officer at New Haven, 1640, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1636, captain of the Saugus Military Company, Massachusetts; Thomas Gregson, Colonial Agent to Parliament, 1644; a member of the family of Sherrow Hall Thurvaston, Derby, England; treasurer and magistrate of New Haven Colony, 1644; and John Sutliffe, who was the second man to settle at Plymouth, Connecticut, and whose house was fortified and garrisoned during King Philip's War. Dr. Isham's great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth (Porter) Warner, was the daughter of Dr. Daniel Porter, of Farmington. His father was Dr. Daniel Porter, Jr.; his grandfather, Dr. Daniel Porter, 1st. Dr. Daniel Porter, 1st, was licensed to practice physic and chirurgery in 1654 by the General Court. In

1661-62 it was ordered that his yearly salary should be paid out of the public treasury, while his fee table was established by law. He was required to attend upon the sick in Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, Farmington, and occasionally Middletown. In 1668 he was "freed from watching, wardeing and tryneinge." In 1669 he had a special grant from the court of one hundred acres of land for his services. He was more particularly celebrated as a bone setter, and in 1671 his salary was increased thus "For the incouragement of Daniel Porter in attending the seruice of the country on setting bones &c. the court doe hereby augment his sallery from six pounds a year to twelve pounds p^r annum and doe advise him to instruct some meet person in his arte."

Dr. John Burnham Terry's office was on the corner of Main and Asylum streets. Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anesthesia, occupied part of this office. Dr. Terry's children, besides Mrs. Henry Griggs Isham, were: Edwin Morton, Emerson Morton, Esther Amanda, Edgar John, Henrietta Amanda.

Homer C. Bliss

HOMER C. BLISS

Outstanding Citizen

IT was the universally expressed opinion that Homer C. Bliss was an outstanding citizen of Florence, Northampton, Massachusetts. This appraisal was not based alone on his efficient mayorship of the city during one of the most critical periods in its history, or his ability to coöperate with opposition political leaders, but upon the very simple fact that he always placed the best interests of the municipality first without regard to his own personal affairs. Many tributes were paid him as "civic loyalty personified," whose "judgment was always sound," "a kindly philanthropic man who did more for his adopted city than can be fully realized."

Homer C. Bliss was born at Springport, Michigan, April 30, 1868, son of George P. and Susan V. (Crane) Bliss, both natives of Hebron, Connecticut, and both now deceased. They were members of long established New England families. He was descended from Thomas and George Bliss, who came to New England in about 1635, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. On his father's maternal side he traced his lineage to Andrew Mann, officer of the Continental Army, during the American Revolution. George P. Bliss, father of our subject, was a veteran of the War Between the States, serving as a lieutenant of the 1st Connecticut Battery of Light Field Artillery. He had been a member and senior vice-commander of the William L. Baker Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Bliss family came to Northampton when the son, Homer, was about five years of age and he was educated in the local grade and high schools. His first employment of importance was bookkeeper with the Nonotuck Silk Company of Florence, Massachusetts. After several years he was made secretary and elected a director of the concern, which was longest and best known as the Corticelli Silk Company. Of this corporation he was assistant treasurer until it was discontinued in 1929. Since that time he had been president of the Florence Savings Bank, and was a director of the First National Bank of Northampton.

Civic service engaged a great deal of the attention and energies of Mr. Bliss. Retiring from public life January 1, 1934, he nevertheless maintained an active interest in civic affairs, and served as a member of the Republican city committee, from which he retired in 1940. He had been chairman of the Ward 6 Grand Old Party committee, having served on it fourteen to fifteen years. Politically, Mr. Bliss served first as a councilman from Ward 6, was a member of the license commission for eight years, of the school committee for three years, and was one of the original members of the board of public works for eight years, being named chairman in 1928. He served as mayor from January 1, 1930, until January 1, 1934, having been reëlected in 1932 by a large majority.

The editor of the "Hampshire Gazette" commented:

> We came to know Mr. Bliss quite intimately during his service on the board of public works, and particularly as mayor, and can testify to many of the fine characteristics and qualities emphasized by the Rev. Basil Douglas Hall, including particularly his reference to the "Rugged dynamic personality with strong convictions in which both sternness blended in a most amazing fashion." . . . .
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> He did not seek the mayoralty, but answered the call of his party to accept the nomination, and then the call of the citizens of both parties who liked him and recognized his honesty and ability. He sought to give the taxpayer an economical administration and the most possible for his money.
>
> He believed in a minimum tax rate, consistent with public necessities, but he did not like a false tax rate. For this reason he firmly advocated an increase in the city's tax limit, and though the public was not ready for it at the time, he always felt he was fully justified in asking it, in view of the situation at that time, and subsequently. . . .
>
> He loved Northampton and wanted to see it progress, but he was always careful to consider whether the projects were real necessities and whether the taxpayers could stand the strain. Among his last public acts was to question whether the city could afford the new high school. . . .

Homer Bliss was a trustee of the Forbes Library; trustee and treasurer of Dickinson Hospital; former director of the Hampshire Branch of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Northampton Chamber of Commerce. During the World War he acted upon the local Draft Board. A former president of the local committee of the Salvation Army's financial campaigns, he also was much to the fore in philanthropic and humanitarian movements and organizations. Fraternally Mr. Bliss was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Northampton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. By virtue of his long standing membership in the Masonic order he was to have received his Fifty-Year Medal from Jerusalem Lodge at its last meeting, but was prevented from attending by illness. He was also a member of the Northampton Club, and an honorary member of Colonel Williams Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a full member of George P. Bliss Camp, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and was on the board of trustees of the camp's Grand Army of the Republic fund. He was also an honorary member of the Wesley S. Brass Camp, United Spanish War Veterans.

Homer C. Bliss married Eleanor M. Guilford, of Northampton, Massachusetts, daughter of Austin Guilford, born in Conway, Massachusetts, and Lydia (Field) Guilford, a native of Northampton, both of whom are now deceased.

Upon the death of Homer C. Bliss, on February 20, 1941, in his seventy-third year, his friends and associates, the press and the organizations with which he had been identified, vied in giving tributes to his character and career. Officials praised his public services; business and other organizations appraised his worth in business and many fields of endeavor, people in all walks of life wrote or spoke of his constant kindliness, help and inspiration. His pastor, the Rev. Basil Douglas Hall, who already has been quoted at length, may be given the last words. We reprint the closing paragraphs of his memorial sermon:

> His interest in State and national affairs was as keen as that in his city and county. He was active to the last in local political campaigns, and only recently he inquired of his party associates about the calling of a meeting soon to survey the situation in anticipation of the city election campaign this year. He lived a full life, for he was of the energetic type, making the most of each day, and not thinking of "resting on the oars" for more than brief periods.
>
> He succeeded in business, and this business experience was put to good use in serving his city. He drew, as has been so well said of him, "sharp lines between what he felt to be right and wrong," and he was most outspoken in condemning any wrong. The nation needs more public servants of his type.
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> The city has lost a valued citizen who did more than his share, and Northampton is grateful for having had so fine a worker in its behalf.

WILLIAM HOWARD DUNBAR

Merchant

A NATIVE and lifelong resident of Bristol, Connecticut, the late William Howard Dunbar had the distinction of being one of the leading retail merchants of the city. He was of the third successive generation of his family to be identified prominently with Bristol business and affairs, and was himself active in numerous phases of civic, charitable and sports life. He constantly endeavored to promote the best interests of the community, and by it was honored as one of its "first" citizens.

Mr. Dunbar was born in Bristol, May 23, 1875, son of William A. and Josephine (Sharpless) Dunbar and the grandson of Colonel Edward Dunbar, senior founder of Dunbar Brothers, spring manufacturers. This old and strong enterprise was started by the older man, and upon his death, in 1872, the three sons, Winthrop W., Edward B. and William A. Dunbar formed a partnership to carry on their father's business under the firm name of Dunbar Brothers. This business is now the Dunbar Brothers division of the Associated Spring Corporation.

William Howard Dunbar went to local elementary schools, was graduated from the Federal Hill School, and was attending the Bristol High School when he left to begin earning his own livelihood. His early entrance into business was in nowise because of necessity, but due to the urge of a vigorous ambitious youth who wanted to become established as soon as possible. Strangely enough he did not go into any industry, although the Dunbar Brothers firm offered an easy opportunity. Instead he became a clerk in the clothing store of Leland & Meder, on March 6, 1893, and although long retired, he was the oldest man in men's clothing merchandise in Bristol, in point of personal activities. For more than thirty years he was with Leland & Meder, J. R. Mitchell & Company, and later with the Meder Company. After the death, in 1919, of Frederick E. Meder, Mr. Dunbar and Lindsay P. Hutton, of Southington, took over the men's clothing business of Meder & Company, the successor firm of Leland & Meder. Mr. Hutton also had stores in Southington and Plainville, so the management of the Bristol store was for the most part in the hands of Mr. Dunbar. In 1926 Mr. Dunbar retired from the firm of Hutton-Dunbar Company.

Few men were better known to the people of Bristol and its environs, partly because he had catered to the requirements of two and even three generations of its citizens, but also because of his lively interest in local activities.

While it may seem inconsequential to mention at length the connection of a substantial business man with a game, it is not unimportant that Mr. Dunbar loved baseball and was identified with its playing around Bristol over a long period. A newspaper man, former city editor of "The Bristol Press," Thomas A. Tracy went so far as to devote an editorial upon the celebration of Mr. Dunbar's thirty years as a merchant, to its subject's interest in our national game. In part, he wrote:

> The mind of the writer goes back to the early days when Will H. Dunbar was in high school. He developed into a baseball pitcher of ability and with "Bud" Birge receiving, his delivery was one of the most successful of the high school pitchers from the local school.
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> After he entered the Meder store, he maintained his interest in the national game, and each year would pick up a team on the east side of Main Street for the annual game with the west side of the street.
>
> Bill was usually in the box for his team, and kept the west siders breaking their backs going after the wide out-shoot and falling to the ground, falling down to escape the swift in-curve.
>
> He has maintained his lively interest in the national game and could probably recall more baseball incidents of note and also more of the players who "dug up the dirt" in this vicinity than any other in the city.

Another enlightening characteristic of Mr. Dunbar was his intimate knowledge of local history, upon which he was authority whose decision on local matters were usually accepted as final. No doubt this was due to the fact that since he arrived at the age of thirteen years he had kept a scrap book of Bristol events and affairs, including items concerning families, particularly his own. He frequently was a mine of information to some reporter having difficulties with his assignment. Despite his exemplary citizenship, Mr. Dunbar was no politician and sought no public offices. Quite often he had served as a juryman in the Superior Court at Hartford. As long ago as 1909 he built a summer home at Woodmont, Connecticut, where he always spent the most of his vacations from business, and after his retirement, in 1926, dwelt there for half the year. Mr. Dunbar was a member of the Union Chapel, the Protestant Community Church, and for many years had been a member of the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church of Bristol, being admitted during the pastorate of Dr. L. H. Dorchester.

On June 19, 1901, William Howard Dunbar married Nellie Adams, daughter of William Henry and Anna (Simpkin) Adams. William Henry Adams, son of John H. and Maria (Noyes) Adams, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 8, 1840, and died September 10, 1928. He was a veteran of the War Between the States and was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862. After recovering from his wounds he reënlisted in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry for the duration of the conflict, serving under General George A. Custer, former Cavalry Commander. At the time Mr. Adams was pensioned he was the oldest man in service from the E. Ingraham Company. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were the parents of a son: William Adams Dunbar, born April 30, 1907, now living at Larchmont, New York. On May 11, 1935, he married Carolyn Drennan.

The death of Mr. Dunbar occurred on April 7, 1941, shortly before he was to celebrate his sixty-sixth birthday. He will be remembered in more ways than one. He was a successful business man, evidence in itself of his possession of abilities of a high order, of character and foresight, integrity and sound judgment. To very many people he will be recalled as a good friend, a generous helper in time of need, a gentleman of fine disposition. He was a lover of home and family, holding a deep loyalty for his kith and kin. His passing was universally mourned and many paid last tributes to his personality and life.

J. EDWARD KNAPP

Business Leader

RECOGNIZED as one of the outstanding figures in the business life of Greenwich, Connecticut, J. Edward Knapp continues the splendid traditions established by his father and grandfather in this same New England community. He operates the firm of funeral directors conducted previously by his forebears of the preceding two generations, and at the same time interests himself extensively in the civic and social life of the district in which he lives.

Mr. Knapp was born May 8, 1908, in Greenwich, Connecticut, son of Frederick H. Knapp and member of an old family. His great-grandparents were William Henry and Catherine (Waters) Knapp. The grandfather, Frederick D. Knapp, born October 6, 1852, in Greenwich, died April 28, 1941, was a resident of Greenwich for the entire eighty-eight years of his life. Starting his career in the painting business, he later associated himself with a local undertaker, Isaac L. Mead, beginning this relationship about 1885. Mr. Mead sold his interest in the business in 1907 to Frederick D. and Frederick H. Knapp, grandfather and father, respectively, of J. Edward Knapp, and they began the firm known as Fred D. Knapp & Son, which has remained in existence down to the time of writing. Frederick D. Knapp was also active in community life, having served for four years as tax collector. He was a Rotarian and at the close of his life was serving as the local Rotary Club's president emeritus. He was town treasurer in 1898 and at one time was health officer of Greenwich. In the Free and Accepted Masons he had many affiliations, and held the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry.

His son, Frederick H. Knapp, co-founder of Fred D. Knapp & Son, was born December 6, 1877, in Greenwich and died May 15, 1935. He studied in local schools and at the Renouard School for Embalmers, from which he was graduated in 1898. He served his apprenticeship as funeral director in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained until the firm of Fred D. Knapp & Son was established in Greenwich.

The present head of this firm, J. Edward Knapp, attended graded and high schools in Greenwich, and afterward attended the Renouard School for Embalmers, where he was graduated in May, 1926. Gifted in musical talent, he owned and led an orchestra and amazed many people in this region by his capacity for playing almost any musical instrument. He gained the unquestioned loyalty and affection of those who worked with him in his orchestra, as well as of the many people who appreciated his unusual gifts along these lines. At the time when he decided to take up his present work as a funeral director, Mr. Knapp was filling many engagements with his orchestra. He did all his professional musical work in the years immediately following his high school studies. After finishing his preparation at the Renouard School, he served an apprenticeship under his father's direction and, in June, 1929, passed the State examinations as a funeral director. At once he took his place in the firm of Fred D. Knapp & Son, assuming full direction of the business after his father's death in May, 1935. From July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1941, he has been a member of the Connecticut Board of Examiners of Embalmers.

Like his father and grandfather before him, J. Edward Knapp holds the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and, like both of them, too, he is active in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. All three men have been members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Order of Jesters, and Frederick H. Knapp was at one time a director of the Jesters' organization in Greenwich. J. Edward Knapp has gone still further in fraternalism, belonging to both the Loyal Order of Moose and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and not only interests himself in the affairs of his own denomination, but aids in many religious and secular charities and in varied religious and humanitarian works.

J. Edward Knapp married, January 26, 1934, Margaret Jacobson, daughter of David and Ellen Jacobson. On June 16, 1937, he married Mary M. Wellstood, daughter of George R. and Emily (McQuestion) Wellstood.

Dwight C. Wheeler

DWIGHT CLARK WHEELER

Manufacturer

As president of a company that is the largest manufacturer of shears in the world, Dwight Clark Wheeler is internationally known. He has been associated with the Acme Shear Company in official and executive capacities for more than a third of a century and its president during the past twelve years, which have included the most testing decade of the present century in American industry and finance. Under his distinguished leadership the concern has developed remarkably, much of the credit for which is freely accorded to him by fellow manufacturers and the city in which the plant is located, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Wheeler is a native of Bridgeport, son of David Clark and Margaret Veronica (Doherty) Wheeler and a member of the oldest Wheeler family in Connecticut, dating from the early sixteen hundreds. He prepared for higher education in the Bridgeport High School, and matriculated at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1904. In that same year he joined the Acme Shear Company, to learn the business.

Some account of the history of this concern is in order. It was started as a small enterprise in 1874, by one Michael Benz, to make miscellaneous small hardware, including scissors. In 1882 the company was incorporated and purchased by David Clark Wheeler and Dwight Wheeler, father and uncle, respectively, of Dwight Clark Wheeler, with whom this record is primarily concerned. Both of the elder Wheelers worked in the shop, but the annual business done by the firm was small; it was capitalized at only $5,000. In 1906 the first of several additions was made to the plant and in 1928 the E. W. Carpenter Manufacturing Company was taken into the organization, although it has since been operated as a separate concern, manufacturing a variety of hardware, including shears. Many years ago David Clark Wheeler and Dwight Wheeler retired from the active direction of the Acme Shear Company and, upon the death of the older man, Dwight Clark Wheeler became head of the corporation. During the intervening years he had been assistant treasurer and assistant manager, 1906-08; secretary, 1908-11; general manager, 1911 to 1928; president and treasurer since 1929. He is, as well, president and treasurer of the E. W. Carpenter Manufacturing Company.

While Mr. Wheeler of necessity and desire devotes the larger part of his attention to the above-mentioned firms, he is a director of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Bridgeport; of the D. M. Read Company, whose department store is outstanding in the city; and a director of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, a local water concern. Always interested constructively and generously in civic, philanthropic and humanitarian organizations and movements, in May, 1938, he was appointed by Governor Wilbur L. Cross a director of the Connecticut State Prison, and serves on the State Parole Board. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the State Park and Forest Commission and of the Park Commissioners of the City of Bridgeport. He is a director of the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association and the Bridgeport Hospital. Along business lines he is a popular figure in the State Manufacturers Association, acting as its treasurer. Long active in Boy Scout work in the city and environs, he has been president of the local organization, and remains a regional director. Numbered among his clubs are the Yale of New York City; Bridgeport, University, Algonquin, Brooklawn Country, Black Rock Yacht and the Hunt of Fairfield.

Dwight Clark Wheeler married (first) Louise Carstesen, in April, 1906, and they were the parents of three children: Marjorie, Louis, and Henry Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler married (second), September 10, 1926, Ruby F. Conway, and they have one daughter, Sarah Ann.

ARTHUR EDWARD NORTH

Executive

FOLLOWING what still remains a good New England tradition, Arthur Edward North, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, early chose a career and never turned aside from his choice. He rose to his present executive offices from a minor clerical position, the result of bending all his brain and energies to his profession. He is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born October 23, 1891, son of Edward and Zillah (Brook) North.

After he had attended the Brooklyn Grammar School and was graduated from the Commercial High School, Arthur Edward North became a typist with Studebaker Brothers, and during his seven years with this company was successively stenographer, bookkeeper, payroll clerk, cost accountant, office manager, traveling auditor and electric vehicle technician, a record of progress and experience exceptionally varied in character and broad in scope. During this period he had added to his knowledge of his profession by pursuing correspondence courses with the Universal Business Institute and the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

In 1915 Mr. North became assistant service manager and cost accountant of the General Vehicle Company, remaining until 1917. In 1917-18 he was a public accountant and auditor of the W. C. Tucker Company and Woods-Keller Company. Since 1918 he has been associated with The Bullard Company as comptroller of the Bullard Engineering Works, Inc., and of the Bullard Company. He also has been a director and the secretary and treasurer of The Bullard Company since 1930, and is a director of the Home Building & Loan Association, and the Black Rock Bank & Trust Company.

Arthur Edward North is a member of the Controllers Institute, the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the Bridgeport Association of Credit Men. In politics he is a Republican; fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. Numbered among his clubs are the Algonquin, the Stratfield Bridge, of Bridgeport; Brooklawn Country, of Fairfield, Connecticut. He worships in the Congregational faith.

On July 3, 1913, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Arthur Edward North married Ida C. Tygeson, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Robert Arthur. 2. Dorothy Ida.

DONALD STUART SAMMIS

Engineer, Executive

THE field of plant and factory management has occupied Donald Stuart Sammis during virtually his entire career. A graduate mechanical engineer, he has some thirty years of experience in New York and Connecticut industries, during which his acknowledged qualifications have brought him to positions of large responsibility. He is now works manager of the adding and bookkeeping machine division of the Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the importance of his work and numerous civic interests have made him a well-known figure.

Mr. Sammis was born at Stratford, Connecticut, on November 15, 1889, son of Frank Sammis and grandson of Franklin Sammis. His mother is a Bouton, a member of an ancient French family traced back to the days of William the Conqueror. She is now in her eighty-first year. The Sammis family in this country was established originally at Huntington, Long Island. Franklin Sammis, the grandfather, was an apprentice boy in a Brooklyn store in his youth and at the age of twenty-one, moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut. For some years he was superintendent of a shirt factory and afterward was engaged in the retail clothing business and also operated a sporting goods store. His wife was Sabra Underwood. Frank Sammis, father of Donald S. Sammis, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and died here at the age of eighty years. When he was eleven years old, the home of the family was established at Stratford, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his boyhood. Becoming an accountant, he was employed for twenty years by the First National Bank of Bridgeport and in middle life returned to Stratford to enter the mercantile business for himself.

Donald S. Sammis received his preliminary education in the public schools of Stratford and after completing the high school course, entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1909. He earned most of his way through college and served as instructor during two years of postgraduate study. Although it was originally his intention to become a physician, he turned to engineering instead and in 1911 took the further degree of Mechanical Engineer at Yale. Mr. Sammis has spent virtually his entire career in factory work. The only exception was his three years of service as town manager of Stratford, where his record in the administration of town affairs is still the standard by which his successors are judged. He came to the Bridgeport plant of the Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company after twenty-eight years of factory administrative experience with industrial organizations engaged in the manufacture of power plant equipment and machinery, railway equipment and other industrial products, both in Connecticut and New York. Nine months after he began his present connection as superintendent of the calculating and bookkeeping machine division of the Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company, his immediate superior was transferred to the Hartford plant of the company and Mr. Sammis was promoted to assistant works manager. This was in August, and in the following June he was appointed works manager of the entire Bridgeport plant and has since been in responsible charge of its operation. As such he occupies one of the major production posts in the city's industrial life.

During his entire career, Mr. Sammis has devoted a substantial part of his leisure time to civic interests. At Stratford, in addition to his three years of service as town manager, a post with the authority and responsibilities of the mayoralty, he was for six years a member of the Stratford Town Council and for four years was its chairman. At Bridgeport, as vice-president of the Manufacturers Club and member of the board of the Chamber of Commerce from 1937 to 1940, he has been occupied with many problems of vital importance to the city and its industries. Since 1935, he has also been president of the Fairfield County Planning Association, occupied with long-term objectives for the growth and development of the county area. During the recent defense emergency, which has brought in its train a considerable expansion of Connecticut industries and greatly increased employment, he has served as a member of the Statewide Housing Committee to survey housing facilities and report on the steps necessary to accommodate new industrial workers. In this connection, with the Rev. Stephen Panik as his associate, he completed an investigation of the actual housing needs of the seven towns which include the Bridgeport area and reported to the Connecticut Defense Housing Committee his recommendations covering the immediate present, as well as the near future. His studies have given him a wide knowledge of conditions and as a result he is frequently called on by civic associations and other bodies to talk on housing and national defense.

Another of Mr. Sammis' community interests is the Bridgeport-Stratford Community Chest, of which he is now president. In addition, he served as chairman of the 1940 Community Chest drive. He is a life member of the Stratford Library Board and for three years was a member of the Bridgeport Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a movement whose value in building character and citizenship he has clearly recognized. Since the water has been his own particular hobby, he has been a leader in organization activities of the American Sea Scouts. Mr. Sammis has loved boats and sailing from boyhood days. His schooner, "The Lark," is familiar in local coastal waters and his enthusiasm for yachting is reflected in his service as a member of the board of governors of the Housatonic Boat Club and the Pootatuck Yacht Club.

During the World War, Mr. Sammis was commissioned a lieutenant in the Engineers Corps, United States Army, and after service with the 603d Engineers, was transferred to the 34th Engineers and then, following a period of hospitalization at Camp Lee, Virginia, to a casual group. In 1923 he received a commission in the United States Army Reserve Corps. After the war, he was a founder of Stratford Post, No. 42, American Legion. Mr. Sammis is also a member of the Society of American Military Engineers, the Army Ordnance Association and of the Yale Engineering Society, the Bridgeport Engineers Club, and the University Club of Bridgeport.

He married Eloise Howell, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, daughter of the late Robert Parsons Howell and Bertha (Wenner) Howell. Her father, a civil engineer and a graduate of Lehigh University, served as a captain in the American Army during the World War, and was afterward city engineer at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, until his death one year following the close of the war. Mrs. Sammis spent most of her early life at Allentown, and was educated at Cedarcrest College there. She is well known for her activities in the Garden Club of America, of which she was State organizer and secretary for three years and is now chairman of roadside development of the national organization. Mr. and Mrs. Sammis are the parents of three children: Donald Stuart, Jr., Robert Howell, and Martha Bouton.

H. P. Mansfield

WILLIAM FREDERICK MANSFIELD

Executive

DURING his long and useful life, William Frederick Mansfield was an honored citizen of New Haven, traditional home of one of New England's oldest families and scene of his business career. He was a partner for many years in the firm of F. Mansfield & Sons, pioneer oyster dealers and over a long period one of the country's largest wholesalers of oysters. He was also a leading Methodist layman of the community and in every respect an exemplary citizen.

William Frederick Mansfield was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 7, 1852, son of Frederick and Emily (Barnes) Mansfield. He was a direct descendant of Richard Mansfield, one of the original settlers of New Haven, who came from Exeter in Devonshire, where his father, Sir John Mansfield, Knight, was mayor and master of the survey under Queen Elizabeth, and settled in Quinipiack in 1639. His son, Major Moses Mansfield, won high honor for his service in King Philip's War, during which he defeated a body of Indians on the site of the present city of Mansfield, which was named in his honor. He represented New Haven at forty-eight sessions of the General Court and was one of the most prominent men of the Colony. William Frederick Mansfield's own grandfather, Lieutenant William Mansfield, served during the Revolutionary War at various engagements in the Connecticut Colony. He was a mariner and merchant, part owner of a vessel in the West Indies trade and the owner, variously of several farms.

Frederick Mansfield, father of William Frederick Mansfield and son of William and Lucy (Peck-Culver) Mansfield, was born in Fairhaven, Connecticut, in 1830, and died in New Haven on July 3, 1912. He spent his early years on his father's farm in Fairhaven, but saw an opportunity to develop a profitable business by catering to the growing popular taste for oysters and on a small scale launched the enterprise which subsequently grew to very large proportions. Originally it was his custom to put out in a single canoe on the East River and harbor, where he gathered with his own hands the oysters later opened and sold at his market on Church Street. With the success of the business, he gradually increased his facilities and enlarged its scope, eventually shipping oysters to all parts of New England and New York and into the Middle West. For a period of years his brother, Benjamin F. Mansfield, was associated with him, in charge of the firm's business in Albany, Buffalo and New York City. This partnership was dissolved before the Civil War, however, and Mr. Mansfield conducted the business alone until his sons were admitted to partnership. He retired from the company, in their favor, in 1895. He was for many years influential in national councils of the country's oystermen, among whom he was not only a pioneer, but one of the most successful operators in the field, and had a part in the formation of the national organization of oystermen in his latter years. Over a long period he was a leading member of the East Pearl Street Methodist Church in New Haven, of which he was a generous benefactor, donor of the church bell and a faithful contributor to all the work of the church. He married Emily Barnes.

William Frederick Mansfield was the second of five children born of this marriage and the elder of two sons. He was educated in the public schools of Fairhaven, where the family farm was located, and afterward attended Wilbraham Academy with his brother, the late Frank Jerod Mansfield. At a relatively early age both boys entered their father's business, founded in 1842, with which they had been familiar since childhood. In 1875 Mr. Mansfield and his brother were admitted to partnership with their father under the name of F. Mansfield & Sons. From the outset, William F. Mansfield managed the production, or off shore department of the business, while Frank J. Mansfield took charge of the office and shore business. Under their combined efforts, the business of the firm was greatly increased and their oyster grounds were extended to include the waters of Long Island Sound, Bridgeport, New Haven, Milford, New York Bay, Branford, Gardiner's Bay and Narragansett Bay and as far south as Chesapeake Bay. In contrast to the single canoe which constituted the company's equipment at its modest beginnings, powerful dredges and a considerable fleet of vessels were maintained to meet the huge demands of the later business. The output of the firm was shipped to every part of the country and the name F. Mansfield & Sons became well known in every market in the United States. Following his brother's death in 1917, William F. Mansfield sold his interest in the company, whose business was then conducted on a considerably smaller scale, confined largely to the sale of oysters for replanting.

After his retirement from active business life, William Frederick Mansfield devoted himself to leisure interests. He was very fond of flowers, the cultivation of which was his hobby. He traveled fairly extensively with his wife, visiting sections which attracted him. He surrounded himself with young people, whose hopes and pleasures he made his own, and always liked to have a group of them gathering together at his home, a custom Mrs. Mansfield has continued since his death. To his own family he was devoted, and the felicities of home life brought him deep content. Possessing a fine baritone voice, he was a member in his younger days of New Haven's principal choral societies, and was associated at various times with many other community organizations. Like his father he was a devoted and active Christian, a trustee of the old East Pearl Street Methodist Church, an incorporator of the Methodist Home for the Aged in West Haven, and a generous supporter of the work of the church. To the maintenance of the Forestville Camp Meeting House in Forestville, Connecticut, he made the first contribution and served as its treasurer over a period of years.

William Frederick Mansfield married, first, Esther Wedmore, and they became the parents of one daughter, Effie Louise, who married Harry K. Rowe, deceased. On February 2, 1898, Mr. Mansfield married, second, Annie Emeline Robertson, daughter of William Robertson, a carriage builder and blacksmith in New Haven, and Eva (Palmer) Robertson. Five children were born of the second marriage: 1. Frederick William, who married Fern Stevens, and has two children: Fern Maribel and Frederick William. 2. Emily Esther, who died in 1906 at the age of six years and five months. 3. The Rev. Robert Cheney Mansfield (*q. v.*), who died March 3, 1929. 4. Kenneth Robertson, who married Caroline Hopkins, and has three children: William Edward, Caroline Elizabeth and Robert Hopkins. 5. Olive Carolyn, born September 26, 1904, died April 17, 1931; married Robert P. Bedell.

Mrs. Mansfield, who survives her husband, fully shared the major interests of his life and, like him, has been active in church and charitable work. She has been president of the board of directors of the Methodist Church Home for the Aged in West Haven since 1923; is president of the New Haven County Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Fair Haven Women's Christian Temperance Union; president of the Women's Missionary Society of the East Pearl Street Methodist Church; and associate lay reader of the Methodist Church in the New Haven district. She is also a member of the King's Daughters, another church society, and has been a member of the executive board of the Mary Wade Home since 1901.

William Frederick Mansfield died on December 21, 1939, at his home on Quinnipiac Avenue, New Haven, in the block where he lived all his life. An able and devoted man of fine loyalities and high ideals, he brought much to life, drew much from it. Successful in the world of affairs, prompt in meeting every obligation of good citizenship, kind and considerate in personal relationships, he had a special gift for friendship and is remembered with warm regard in the New Haven community and by others who shared the interests and contacts of his career.

THE REV. ROBERT CHENEY MANSFIELD

Clergyman

ALTHOUGH his career was cut short soon after he passed the threshold of his active ministry, the Rev. Robert Cheney Mansfield, by the power of his faith, the force of his mind and character and the universal appeal of his simple humanity, touched and enriched the lives of many hundreds. Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Wallingford, Connecticut, he met the duties of his first and only charge with so much spiritual grace and so fine an appreciation of human values that when he died he left as his enduring monument the affectionate remembrance of the entire community.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, in August, 1901, Robert Cheney Mansfield was a son of William Frederick (*q. v.*) and Annie Emeline (Robertson) Mansfield. He was a member of one of Connecticut's oldest and most distinguished families, tracing his ancestry to Richard Mansfield, of Exeter, Devonshire, England, one of the original settlers of New Haven, who came to Quinnipiack in 1639. Although substantial business opportunities were open to him through the family firm, F. Mansfield & Sons, one of the largest wholesalers of oysters in the country, he early dedicated his life to Christian service and prepared for his chosen career in the ministry with devoted care. After his preliminary education in Strong Grammar School and New Haven High School, at both of which he was an honor pupil, he entered Wesleyan University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude,* in 1923. As an undergraduate, he was active in all phases of campus life, played on the varsity baseball and basketball teams and was elected to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, of which he was president in his senior year. From Wesleyan, he entered Yale Divinity School in New Haven, and upon the completion of his theological studies in June, 1927, came directly to the First Methodist Church at Wallingford, Connecticut, where he succeeded the Rev. Dwight C. Petty.

In his brief pastorate, which had not yet entered its third year when he was stricken, he proved his right to Christian leadership, not by the assumption of overbearing authority, which he never claimed, but as a sincere and eloquent

Robert C. Mansfield.

disciple of his Master, whose fine gifts of mind and spirit were dedicated without reservation to the cause of Christ and the welfare of his fellow. To the members of his own congregation, he was a trusted shepherd of the flock. "The Reverend Mr. Mansfield was a faithful and sympathetic pastor," the Official Board of his church wrote of his ministry among them, "who loved his people and gave himself unstintingly in their service. They in turn loved him, trusted him and confided in him. . . ."

The larger welfare of his community equally engaged his thought and effort. To quote again from one of the many tributes written at his death: "Since coming to the borough, the Reverend Mr. Mansfield had endeared himself to every man, woman and child with whom he came in contact. His unselfish devotion to mankind has left an indelible impression. Affiliating himself with every worthwhile civic movement, the continuance of the Community Gymnasium can be attributed to his interest and zealous effort. As a member of the Young Men's Athletic Club, a member of its board of governors and a member of its good will and welfare committee, he devoted much time toward the furtherance of every duty entrusted to him. . . ."

Young himself in years and spirit, he was especially interested in the young people of the community. A Wallingford ministerial colleague wrote of him in this connection: "The death of Mr. Mansfield at the beginning of a promising and useful career seems to us a tragedy. He was greatly devoted to his work and happy in it. He wanted to make his life count for Christ. Whenever he spoke to our young people, the spiritual side of life was always put first. I was greatly impressed by this in two recent young people's meetings. He has gone, but what a fine example of devotion to Christ he has left us! In our church school today our young people voted an expression of their sympathy to his parents and to his church. And this reflects, I am sure, the feeling of all the young people of the community in the loss of this gifted young leader."

Robert Cheney Mansfield died at New Haven, on March 3, 1929, in his twenty-eighth year. With his abundant vitality, he was active until the last in the many interests which life held for him, and when he was seized with his brief final illness had gone to New Haven to take part in an affair of the East Pearl Street Methodist Church, of which he and his family were long members. Into a few short years he crowded so much of himself, so much of service that his influence and example outweigh the efforts of decades in other lives.

He is not dead! Who can say that he is dead whose spirit is with us now, even as it has been in the short years that he has worked among us? How can we say that he is dead, when the spiritual force of his compelling influence for the right and good lives on in the community which he served?

We may not all say that he thought and spoke and acted as we would think and speak and act; but we all do feel that he lived the life of service that he preached, that no task was too great or too small for him to do, that where he disagreed with us he was taking earnest counsel of God, whose will it was his joy to interpret to us.

The members of his own communion have been profoundly blessed through his ministry among them. And his loving service never stopped there. The other communions often called upon him in need and found comfort and help and divine guidance.

His spirit is alive—gloriously alive. The memory of his kindly smile and friendly greeting, the example of the life he led among us, the spirit of God in man which he brought to us . . . . all these can never die. Who can say that he is dead? The life of his spirit is in the freshness of its youth, the sweetness and light of his sterling character. These are eternal. He is not dead!

WILLIAM R. WEBSTER, M. E.

Brass Manufacturer

BRIDGEPORT brass, used in the construction of land, sea and air transport mediums, vast utility, industrial and commercial plants and other structures—in munitions essential to the government defense program—has long been produced under the keen-eyed scrutiny of William R. Webster, veteran brassmaster. Though Mr. Webster is chairman of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Brass Company, he has been able in recent times to relinquish some of his more arduous executive duties and concentrate his attention upon the broad technological phases of the industry. The import of the work of a leader of such a company is more far-reaching than is often supposed, reaching into every phase and branch of the daily life of human beings.

Mr. Webster was born April 30, 1868, in Oyster Bay, New York, son of William Reuben and Helen C. (Stephenson) Webster and member of an old and honorable family. The progenitor in America was John Webster, who came to the Connecticut Colony with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636.

Public schools provided the early education of William Reuben Webster, Jr., who later attended Betts Academy, in Stamford, Connecticut, and Norwich Free Academy, in Norwich, Connecticut. He then went to Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, for his specialized work, and was graduated there in 1890 as a mechanical engineer. Industrious and eager from the beginning, Mr. Webster was laying the foundation of his career at a life period when most college graduates are seeking, if possible, some respite from the "college grind" before buckling down to permanent jobs. He accepted, shortly after graduation, an opportunity to become sales engineer for the noted engineering firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, of New York City. That was in 1890. Two years later he found his occupational field in Bridgeport—the brass industry.

His first employment in the "Park City" was as engineer with the Aluminum Brass & Bronze Company, later purchased by the Bridgeport Brass Company, and now its Housatonic Avenue works. In 1893 he was made superintendent of the Bridgeport Copper Company. In 1897 Mr. Webster associated himself with the Bridgeport Brass Company, serving successively as department superintendent, general superintendent and vice-president in the years that followed. He was active continuously until 1937, and since 1909 has been a member of the board of directors and chairman of the board since 1930. He carries on his work today as board chairman, and his activities are now of a general nature.

He has been responsible for many forward strides that the brass industry has made along these lines. In 1916 Mr. Webster astounded his industry by sponsoring engineering research experiments that resulted in the eventual removal of all coal-burning melting furnaces from these mills. These were replaced by electrically operated furnaces producing "clean" brass of a sort unobtainable from the former type of equipment. The newer furnaces also operate more efficiently and at a lower cost. Again, in 1920, the Bridgeport Brass Company revolutionized industrial technique by erecting the first chimneyless casting shop in the world. When Mr. Webster came first to the brass industry, scientific control measurement of the mills' processes and products was almost unheard of. Today, however, practically every mill operation is subject to such control. Among present products of the company, which Mr. Webster has been instrumental in developing, are the "Ledrite High Speed" brass rod, "Plumrite" brass and copper pipes, "Bridgeport" copper water tubes, "Phono-Electric" trolley-wire (extensively used now to transmit power to the Nation's railroads and trackless trolley cars), and "Duronze Silicon" bronze alloys.

Quite aside from his work with the brass industry, Mr. Webster is a member of the board of directors of the Bridgeport-City Trust Company and of the board of trustees of the Bridgeport-Peoples Savings Bank. Internationally renowned as an authority on copper, brass and bronze, Mr. Webster is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a member of the Institute of Metals, in Great Britain. He is a past president of the American Institute of Metals. In the American Society of Mechanical Engineers he was formerly chairman of the main research committees and of its sub-committee on condenser-tube research, and is now a fellow. He belongs also to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He is also a member of the committee connected with the division of non-ferrous alloys and metals in the United States Bureau of Standards. During the first World War he was a member of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, and, until a short time ago, he was chairman of the advisory committee of the Bridgeport Ordnance District. For many years he was active, too, in the councils of the National Association of Manufacturers, particularly as chairman of the industrial relations committee.

The contribution of such a man as Mr. Webster becomes most clearly recognizable when one thinks of all the manifold activities that have gone into the production of all the brass objects used by people throughout the world in their every-day life. Daily, at shop or office, we utilize brass implements. We go home by brass-gadgeted automobile, bus or train, turn a brass key in a brass door-lock and likely a brass door-knob, flick a brass-based switch illuminating a brass-socketed light bulb, "tune in" a brass-accessoried radio, and hear "brass" sections of broadcasting orchestras. We retire, perhaps, to a brass-posted bed, are awakened by alarm clock or telephone, take a tub or shower bath, quaff coffee from a percolator, ignite a cigarette with a pocket-lighter, so using numerous devices containing metal possibly supervised in the making by Mr. Webster as technician-manufacturer.

Quite aside from his work in the brass industry, Mr. Webster has interested himself in community betterment from many points of view, aiding substantially in the furtherance of worthwhile interests in Bridgeport. For eleven years, beginning in 1913, he served as a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education. He has also been a member of numerous other community boards, commissions and committees. At one time he was a director of the Family Welfare Society and the Young Men's Christian Association, and he was also chairman of the Bridgeport Society for Mental Hygiene. At the time of writing he is chairman of the Bridgeport Engineering Institute. He is senior warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, a past president of the University Club and the Contemporary Club of Bridgeport, and a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, the Bridgeport Rotary Club, and other local groups. He is also active in the Cornell Club of New York, the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and the Society of Colonial Wars.

William Reuben Webster married, October 8, 1892, in the year of his coming to Bridgeport, Susan W. Hinckley, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Webster became the parents of two children: 1. Eleanor, wife of Pendleton Marshall. 2. William Reuben, III, who married Winifred O'Brien.

CHARLES EDWARD DARLING

Athlete and Business Man

FAMOUS in the nineteen twenties as one of the greatest football players of his generation, a genuine triple-threat of All-American calibre, who distinguished himself while at Boston College, Boston, Massachusetts, Charles Edward Darling, better known to his multitude of admirers as just "Chuck" Darling, in later life also distinguished himself as a business man, being associated with business organizations as an executive at Boston and at New York City.

Charles Edward Darling was born on January 6, 1899, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, a son of Frederick LeRoy and Gertrude (Benton) Darling. Frederick LeRoy Darling was for years associated with the Russell Parker Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as sales manager for the company. Gertrude Benton Darling makes her home at Minneapolis.

After passing through the primary schools at Minneapolis and graduating from the Central High School of that city, where he distinguished himself as an all around athlete, Charles Edward Darling entered the University of Minnesota, but the day after the World War broke out he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, one of a large body of undergraduates of the university to abandon their books to enter the armed forces of the United States. During his sixteen months of service in France, Mr. Darling made a great many friends, among them being Tony Commerford, later to be a fellow star on the Boston College eleven; Major Frank Kavanaugh, noted Dartmouth, Boston College and Fordham University football coach, later to be Mr. Darling's mentor; and the late Rev. Richard A. O'Brien, S. J., who, then the chaplain of Mr. Darling's regiment, in 1919, became the faculty athletic director at Boston College.

Due to the influence of these three, all Boston College officials just following the war, when Father O'Brien in particular began a great development of athletics at Boston College, "Chuck" Darling entered Boston College in 1921, graduating in 1925. Major Kavanaugh, knowing of Mr. Darling's abilities, made him a regular member of the varsity football eleven in his freshman year, for at

Charles E. Darling

that time freshmen were eligible to play on varsity teams. At once Chuck's great genius for punting (he could punt the pigskin farther than any man at that time had lifted the ball) made him an outstanding member of the squad but a fractured leg, sustained in a game against Baylor University at Dallas, Texas, curtailed his career as a freshman. But, the following three seasons, Chuck Darling was the key man in the Boston College backfield—a star runner, a capable passer and the country's outstanding punter. In 1923, his junior year at Boston College, he was honored by election to the captaincy of the football team and through the four years he also distinguished himself in baseball, playing at center field, being the captain of the nine during his senior year and rated by the sports writers as one of the hardest hitters in the college ranks; at one time he held the record for the longest drive at the Yale diamond. At his graduation in 1925, Mr. Darling was an honor man in his class and was publicly commended for excellence in his scholastic work.

That spring, Mr. Darling was besieged by many professional promoters to capitalize upon his popularity and he was also offered contracts to play baseball and football professionally but he refused them all, no matter how lucrative they might have been, to enter business as the New England representative of the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. Retaining this position until 1931, he resigned to accept a new place as sales manager for the Elbery Motor Company of Cambridge. He followed this activity until 1936, when he became associated with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company with his headquarters at New Haven, Connecticut, an association which he continued until the time of his passing.

Charles Edward Darling married, at New Haven, on February 9, 1928, Lucille Mary Downs, a daughter of Anthony J. and Catherine Elizabeth (Harten) Downs. Anthony J. Downs, who passed away on December 21, 1939, was a very prominent Connecticut business man, being president of the Lathrop & Shea Company of New Haven, vice-president of the Rails Company of New York, president of the L. & S. Realty Company, and the South Park Company, both of New Haven. Mrs. Darling, a graduate of Trinity College, and a member of the Trinity College Club, is active as a member of the Catholic Charity League and belongs to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Darling became the parents of two sons: 1. Charles Edward, Jr., who was born on December 20, 1928, and passed away on October 16, 1930. 2. Anthony Downs, who was born on December 21, 1931.

Charles Edward Darling passed away at New Haven, Connecticut, on February 14, 1941, beloved by his friends and admired by literally hosts of acquaintances, both those who remembered his prowess on the baseball diamond and on the football gridiron and those who knew him as a friendly and capable business man and citizen of his community. Bill Cunningham, one of America's foremost sports writers, in commenting editorially upon Chuck Darling's passing, declared in the "Boston Post": ". . . . Chuck was not only one of the finest players to ever wear college moleskins, but he was likewise one of the handsomest. Tall, blonde, and beautifully built, he was a regular Galahad of the gridiron. He was a triple-threat of All-America lustre, and he was one of the greatest punters in Eastern history. As splendid off the field as on, and as clean cut in after life as he was in athletics, he was an honor to sports and a proud product of his college. A wide circle of friends were profoundly shocked at his passing in the very prime of life. . . ."

HOWARD PATTEN COOK

Manufacturer

THE Columbia Nut & Bolt Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, is one of the nationally known industrial concerns long established in this city. During the past eight years the principal responsibility for its management has devolved upon Howard Patten Cook, who has spent a quarter of a century in the service of the company and as president and treasurer continues the tradition of able leadership connected with its name.

Mr. Cook was born at Presque Isle, Maine, on March 8, 1890, son of William Henry and Abbie (Smith) Cook and a descendant of an old New England family established in Massachusetts during the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, David Gilman Cook, who was born in Bethel, Maine, in 1810, and married, at the age of nineteen, Eleanor Eames Russell, lived for a time in the "wilderness" along the Aroostook River, near what is now Ashland. In 1856, however, he became a pioneer in Minnesota, settling near Stillwater. His daughter, Annette Baston Cook, married Levi Bradley, of Bangor, Maine, later known as the timber king of northern Maine and New Brunswick. His son, Gustavus A. Cook, grandfather of Howard Patten Cook, returned to Bangor in 1859 to marry Helen Patten, a descendant of the family which gives its name to Patten, Maine. For several years after that he lived at Stillwater, Minnesota, where his son, William Henry Cook, was born in 1861, but subsequently, with his wife and children, he took up his residence permanently in Maine and established his home at Presque Isle, in those days reached only by stagecoach. Gustavus A. Cook had five brothers, two of whom gave their lives to their country while serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. Of the surviving brothers, one was a sea captain, one a farmer and the fifth became president of the Savings Bank and the National Bank of Skowhegan, Maine. William Henry Cook, father of Howard Patten Cook, inherited his father's interests at Presque Isle and continued them on an expanding scale. He became a large farmer and was active in other fields at Presque Isle until 1903, when he moved to Connecticut and entered the service of the National Fertilizer Company. His wife, Abbie (Smith) Cook, was a member of a family which came to northern Maine from Canada.

Howard Patten Cook spent his boyhood at Presque Isle, Maine. He attended the public schools there until his senior year in high school and completed his academic education in the high school at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Because of the example of his uncle, Eugene Cook, who was a surveyor in Maine, it was his early ambition to become an engineer. With the intention of entering the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania, he spent one semester in the University School, but at the end of that time another uncle, Nathan P. Cook, one time mayor of Presque Isle, persuaded him to embark upon a business career. Initially he was a salesman, selling books, automobile supplies and other products, and for a time also worked in a shoe store. Meanwhile, in preparation for larger responsibilities, he took courses in economics in the Extension Department of Columbia University. When he first entered the employ of the Columbia Nut & Bolt Company as a salesman in 1915, he was qualified for the advancement which came to him rapidly after he familiarized himself with the business, and in 1921 was elected secretary of the company. In 1925 he became vice-president and, in 1933, after the death of former Senator Fred Atwater, he succeeded him as president and treasurer of the company.

At that time the Columbia Nut & Bolt Company was entering upon its thirty-fourth year of continuous operation. Founded at Bridgeport in 1900, it has long occupied an important position among the country's manufacturers and distributors of lock-nuts. The Columbia self-retaining nut, a positive-holding one-piece nut for general use, patented in twenty-eight countries, is widely known and is one of the leaders of the Columbia line. Lock-nuts are manufactured by the company for every purpose in all regular sizes and in any special size according to specification. They find a wide use in rail joints, trains, tank cars, railroad safety switches and other railway equipment; in oil wells, lathes, engines, shop machinery; in automobiles and trucks, factory trucks, airplanes and equipment, elevators, conveyors, mine cars, tractors, hoists and cranes and similar equipment.

The Columbia Nut & Bolt Company has retained its high standing and its business has gone forward steadily under the leadership of Howard P. Cook, who has risen to his present position on the basis of his record and experience and as president and treasurer of the company is numbered among the representative industrial leaders of Bridgeport. In addition to his connection with the Columbia Nut & Bolt Company, he has other business interests, notably the Howard P. Cook Company, which he organized in 1924, with offices in Bridgeport and Chicago for the manufacture and distribution of railroad supplies and devices under ownership of a number of patents. This business, of which he is both president and treasurer, is largely confined to railroad organizations. He is also secretary and treasurer and director of the Atlantic Manufacturing Company, of Milford, Connecticut, which specializes in screw machine products.

Mr. Cook has been active in other phases of Bridgeport life during the thirty years or more in which he has been a resident of this city. He has been a supporter of many civic institutions and enterprises, always clearly recognizing the obligations of good citizenship, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic Order and its higher York Rite bodies, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. By virtue of his descent from the founders and patriots of America, he is a member of the Society of Puritan Descendants and the Sons of the American Revolution. During the World War, Mr. Cook enlisted for service in the United States Army in June, 1917, and after attending the Second Officers' Training Camp at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, was assigned to the Motor Transport Corps and later transferred to the Utilities Division, Quartermaster Corps, where he remained until he received his discharge from the service on April 28, 1919. Since the war he has been a member of the American Legion and the Military Order of the World War, and for five years following his discharge held a commission as first lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In addition to these connections, Mr. Cook is a member of the National Sojourners Club; the Algonquin, Fairfield Beach and Brooklawn Country clubs, of Bridgeport; the Railroad Machinery and Engineers' clubs, of New York City; and the Academy of Political Science. Mr. Cook is a Republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is fond of sports and finds his principal recreation in swimming and golf.

WILLIAM J. BARTLEY

Engineer, Inventor, Executive

IN the fields of engineering, invention and executive leadership, William J. Bartley is a well-known figure in the East. His varied activities down the years have won place among those who are the outstanding contributors to the progress of the United States since the turn of the century. Without being old he is a veteran, learning his profession when engineering schools were behind other educational institutions and when technical schooling was often only an adjunct to practical experience at a trade. In what he has accomplished, Colonel Bartley usually has established his own precedents, devised the equipment he required, and found the solutions to problems in industry and business without the advantages of enormous collections of data and volumes written by others.

William J. Bartley was born on April 18, 1875, at Vergennes, "the biggest little town in Vermont." He was the son of Jeremiah James and Elizabeth (Montcalm) Bartley. Members of his father's family had lived in the Green Mountain State for six successive generations. Most of his mother's ancestors for even more generations were residents of New York State. It was in Vergennes and nearby Burlington's elementary and secondary schools that the son obtained his academic education. Then he matriculated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for very early in life he knew what he wanted to do, hence his immediate turning his attention to acquiring the foundations he needed in his proposed career. Thomas A. Edison, on one of his later life visits to New England, once remarked that "I would have been a much greater inventor had I been born in Vermont of Vermont parents." He explained his reason for saying this on the score that there was something about the State's land and climate that brought out the ingenuity of the pioneers, a genius that was inherited by descendants. No complete history of invention in America could be written without many chapters on the small towns in Vermont that "literally swarmed with inventors." He might have added that the type of invention for which these villages were noted were mechanical more than any other single class.

Colonel Bartley, to use the title by which he was universally known, went from Massachusetts Institute of Technology to enter the employ of the famous Robinson Company at Hyde Park, under Charles Duryea. Here he became an expert machinist at a time when this concern was experimenting with automobile engines and when the motor car was still called a "horseless carriage" in most parts of the country. He followed his trade in a number of places and plants, eventually joining forces with the Westinghouse interests in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at about the height of the Scotsman's leadership in the steel industry. Colonel Bartley's associations of that period, in addition to Andrew Carnegie and Charles Schwab, included also the late George Westinghouse and the electric industry, and other connections which proved of value in after years, for when Colonel Bartley established his own business he was frequently consulted and called in to design and improve machinery, some of the largest size. General Electric was another of the great corporations he numbered among his clientele, and he represented American interests in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and occasionally in Europe.

For thirty-two years Colonel Bartley has been president of the Bridgeport Engineering Company, and of its several plants, retaining one for his own experiments and products. How many patents he has to his credit probably he himself does not know with any degree of accuracy. Some of the best things that have come from his inventive genius are improvements to machinery, devices and tools that seemed so obvious at the time that no patent was ever applied for—such are the ways of an inventor fertile in ideas and expert in his knowledge. It is a matter of course that Colonel Bartley has served the government, not as a military officer, but in army and navy programs, especially those wherein the airplane is the important feature. Honors have come to him during his extraordinary career from governmental, learned and professional societies.

TIMOTHY MAHER RYAN, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon

OUTSTANDING medical man and Catholic layman of Torrington, Connecticut, over a period of thirty-seven years, the late Dr. Timothy Maher Ryan held an enviable place in the esteem and affection of his community. He was not only an exceptionally skilled practitioner of his profession, but was equally able in his civic, social and religious contributions to local life and affairs. Like many of our country's best citizens, he was a native of the Emerald Isle who, like those of the same racial origin, came to America with a courage and cheerful optimism, capacity to labor long and hard, and a genuine desire to adapt their ideas and ways to those of the New World, that spelled success and popularity.

Dr. Ryan was born in Tipperary, Ireland, September 15, 1873, son of Matthew and Johanna (Maher) Ryan. He received his early education in Ireland and attended Thurles College in Tipperary. His father died while Timothy was still in school, leaving a widow and eleven children. In 1898, the mother, one daughter, Josephine, and five sons, Timothy, Michael, Roger, Matthew and Daniel, came to America. One son, John, and four daughters, Margaret, Mary, Katherine and Bridget had preceded them here. The family, with the exception of John, who remained in New York City to practice law, located in Torrington. John died in New York in 1927. The mother died in Torrington in 1918.

Dr. Ryan attended Loyola College, a Jesuit institute in Baltimore, Maryland, with the idea of entering the priesthood, but after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts, he went to the Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1902. He was awarded the Robert W. Johnson prize for receiving the highest mark in surgery. He served his interneship at St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore, and in the summer of 1903 he initiated his remarkable career at Torrington, Litchfield County, Connecticut. In 1917 he pursued postgraduate work in the New York Post-Graduate School. He was always a student of his profession, never content with knowledge attained, always seeking better methods and means of healing the ill.

Timothy M. Egan.

Down through the years Dr. Ryan served an ever-increasing clientele, and made for himself a reputation that extended far beyond the bounds of Torrington. He was a member of the staff of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital from its inception and performed the first operation within its walls, and was a prominent figure in the Litchfield County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1931, and a member of the Connecticut State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Possibly the best way of arriving at a correct judgment of the qualities of a physician is to seek the opinion of colleagues. After the death of Dr. Ryan the following encomiums were paid by fellow workers.

F. H. Griffiths, president of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, paid tribute to Dr. Ryan in these words: "The medical profession suffers a distinct loss in the death of Dr. Ryan and the people of Torrington lose a grand old citizen."

Dr. H. B. Hanchett, chief of staff at the hospital, in expressing regret at Dr. Ryan's death, referred to the fact that Dr. Ryan had been a member of the surgical staff at the hospital since its opening, and said "his skill and abilities were very much appreciated by the rest of the staff."

Dr. Albert W. Buck, medical director of the hospital said: "Since the creation of the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital, Dr. T. M. Ryan has served its patients, and his passing will be a definite loss."

Dr. H. C. Oelschegel, president of the Torrington Medical Association, joined in paying tribute to Dr. Ryan, saying he was a friend of humanity, well-liked by all physicians and the public at large. "Dr. Ryan will be greatly missed," Dr. Oelschegel said.

On the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as a practitioner here, Dr. Ryan was tendered a testimonial banquet. About seventy-five of his friends attended, including fellow-physicians, clergy and others, and many tributes were paid to his work.

During the long period of his residence here in Torrington, Dr. Ryan was active in civic and community affairs. He was elected to the board of education in 1916 and served on that board for nearly ten years. During the First World War he was a member of the Medical Exemption Advisory Board for this district. He was appointed police and fire department surgeon in 1937.

Dr. Ryan was Past Exalted Ruler of Torrington Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, past president of the Robert Emmet Club, a member of the executive board of the Connecticut branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and a member of Unity Council, Knights of Columbus, Court Washington, Foresters of America, the Torrington and Green Woods Country clubs, Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Litchfield County University Club, the

American-Irish Historical Society of New York, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New Haven, and was formerly a member of the Democratic Town Committee. Many will remember Dr. Ryan as an exceptionally well informed student of literature, history and human affairs. An excellent public speaker he was much sought after to preside at special dinners, meetings of medical and other societies, and as an orator on his own account. He was especially interested in education, generously providing for the schooling of many children and youth, and furthered the careers of many ambitious to succeed in the professions.

Dr. Ryan never married, and was survived by five sisters, Mrs. Margaret Clarke, Mrs. Mary Molan, Mrs. Bridget Dunn, and the Misses Katherine and Josephine Ryan, all of Torrington; three brothers, Roger M. Ryan, Matthew Ryan, and Daniel J. Ryan, chairman of the board of assessors, all of Torrington; and several nieces and nephews.

The death of Dr. Timothy Maher Ryan, on December 16, 1940, marked the ending of a notable career, but for the essential influence of his life there is no end. To more than one generation he had not only been their faithful physician, ready to answer every call for his service, but as well a personal advisor and help in time of need. He recognized no barriers of religion, race or culture in his work. Kindly and generous, warmly sympathetic in nature, understanding of his fellows, their motives and aspirations, he was above all courageous, strong, helpful, a man whose memory will long remain vital in the hearts of all fortunate enough to know him well and to call him friend.

DAVID S. DAY

Lawyer

NEARLY all of the professional career of David S. Day has been identified with Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he is considered one of the city's outstanding attorneys. While he of necessity devotes the major share of his time and energies to a large clientele, he always has been noteworthy for his interest in civic and humanitarian affairs and has frequently served in public life.

Mr. Day was born at Colchester, Connecticut, September 8, 1880, son of Erastus Sheldon and Katherine (Olmstead) Day. He attended local grade schools and prepared for college in old Colchester Academy. Matriculating at Yale University, he was graduated with the class of 1902, a Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he had earned the degree of Bachelor of Laws, was admitted to the bar at New London, Connecticut, and initiated the practice of his profession in his birth town. In 1905 he removed to Bridgeport and within a year became the junior partner in the law firm, Seymour and Day. Upon the death of the older man in 1910, Mr. Day became a member of the firm Marsh, Stoddard and Day, reputedly the strongest group of corporation lawyers in Bridgeport.

The business connections of Mr. Day include: director and treasurer of the D. M. Read Company, director of the American Fabrics Company of Bridgeport, the Nazareth Cement Company, the Bridgeport Light Company, Bridgeport Storage Company, and the Morris Plan Bank of Bridgeport. Along professional lines he is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, of which he is a former president, and the Fairfield County Bar Society. While a resident of Colchester, 1905, he represented the town in the General Assembly, where he was especially active as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and in the support of progressive legislation. For fifteen years he was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Pardons. Fraternally Mr. Day is affiliated with the Masonic Order and among his clubs are the University, Algonquin, the Brooklawn Country, and the Fairfield Country. He fishes, hunts and plays golf.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 30, 1918, David S. Day married Natalie A. Cornwall, daughter of Jesse B. Cornwall.

HANS E. DINESON, SR.

Industrialist

THE president and directing head of the Electric Heater Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Hans E. Dineson is one of the well recognized industrial leaders in this famous manufacturing center. His company is based upon his inventive genius and extraordinary variety of personal experience. He knows world markets as few men do, because he has spent some time in all parts of the world. Aside from business activities he has been one of the progressive citizens of Monroe, Connecticut, where he has made his home for a number of years. Bridgeport organizations and movements know him for his constructive contributions to local affairs.

Mr. Dineson was born January 6, 1888, in Copenhagen, Denmark, the native country of his parents, Christian Leo and Rasmine Christina (Hansen) Dineson. His father was engaged in Danish wholesale fish trade. Hans E. Dineson was educated in the public schools of the Royal School of Technology, Denmark, spending some four years in the study of engineering. There followed postgraduate work in Germany for about one year, and still another twelve months in Vienna, and another and shorter period at Zurich, Switzerland. This technical education was not acquired in steady sequence, for during most of this period he was earning a livelihood and had traveled to some twenty-three different countries. The Holy Land was one of the places he missed, although he did get to Constantinople while on his way to Palestine. In Vienna he worked for a fellow Dane as superintendent on a construction job. He was in America for a time, but was only twenty-three years of age when he returned to Hamburg, Germany, and from there went to London, England.

In 1913, Mr. Dineson arrived in the United States, coming on the Anchor Line, S. A. "Adania," and quickly secured employment with a large firm in New York City, repairing electric motors. In 1915 he went back to England. He was a World War mechanic at Glasgow, Scotland, for about three months in 1915, but came back to the United States and Bridgeport that same year and was associated with Frank Trumbull, manufacturer of tool fixtures and the like. After a year he went to Canada to take charge of a large shell making plant with the Pease Foundry, Inc., at Brampton. When the United States entered the World War, he with several friends, founded the Bridgeport Machine Tool Company, which began operations in the latter part of 1917.

By 1922, Mr. Dineson had become deeply interested in the production of electrical goods, and had invented an electric heater that was the answer to a really large demand for such a device. He has, in fact, some dozen patents granted and pending of major importance. The Harvey Hubbell, Inc., concern took over the manufacture of these heaters and accompanying requirements in 1926. Within a year, however, the Electric Heater Company was incorporated by Harvey Hubbell, Jr. Mr. Dineson remained with the Hubbell interests until he raised the means to take over the Electric Heater Company. Production was still carried on in the Hubbell plant until very recent years. In 1940 the concern built its own plant to supply an increasing trade. The electric heater is an advance in the quick heating of water for various purposes, with the utilization of the most modern form of light, heat and power—electricity. The products of this company are sold in all parts of the world, especially South America. The heaters work well in Bermuda where the aim is saving water (rain water), and in the Panama Canal Zone, where water is too plentiful. The General Electric Company sells them in the four quarters of the globe. The United States Navy have become large customers and promise to demand electric water heaters by the thousand. The recently completed United States dreadnaughts, "North Carolina" and "Washington" are so equipped.

A man's business is but one side of his life, no matter how important. Mr. Dineson has made his home in Monroe since 1923. For nine years he has been a member or secretary of the local board of education, and before that for three years served on the board of finance of the town. He is justly given credit for the building of the new public school, completed in 1935, one of the finest in the State. In line with present-day progress, this institution takes care of seven district schools, buses being the solution of the problem of attendance. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Monroe Fire Company. He is a member of the Monroe Congregational Church, acting in numerous official capacities, and president of the Congregational Church Men's Club. Both he and his wife are affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, Martha Washington Chapter. At one time he made a hobby of collecting stamps, accumulating a splendid collection, particularly of foreign issues.

In 1919, Hans E. Dineson, Sr., married Bessie Gladys Reynolds, of an old Norwich, Connecticut, family, a descendant from President John Quincy Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Dineson are the parents of three children: 1. "Betty" (Ann Elizabeth), who married Edward Scholz, of Monroe, and is the mother of two children: i. Gerry. ii. Dorothy. 2. Hans Einar, Jr., attending the public schools. 3. Mildred Evelyn, also attending public schools.

GARDNER COLBY WALWORTH

Investment Banker

IN exceptional family background, early choice of and steadfast continuance in a career and identification with civic, club and church circles, the late Gardner Colby Walworth, of Newton, Massachusetts, was an exemplar of the finest New England tradition and way of life. As a college graduate he entered the investment banking business at about the turn of the century, and all but rounded out four decades of association with this profession.

Mr. Walworth was directly descended from William Walworth who came from London, England, to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1689, and settled on Fisher Island, New York, and from Isaac Allerton, "Mayflower" passenger, born between 1583 and 1585, who founded Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1630, and later lived in both New Amsterdam (1636) and New Haven, Connecticut. Grandfather Gardner Colby was the widely known and esteemed New England philanthropist. His own birth took place at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, May 4, 1878, and he was the son of Arthur C. and Mary Frances (Colby) Walworth, both now deceased. His mother was also a native of Newton. Arthur C. Walworth, born in Boston, Massachusetts, was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1866. He became a partner in the Walworth Manufacturing Company and was the founder of the Walworth Construction Supply Company.

Gardner Colby Walworth was prepared for college at Newton schools, and matriculating at Yale University, he was graduated in 1900, a Bachelor of Arts. He entered the banking business with Goldman, Sachs & Company, remaining for about six years. This might be termed a period of apprenticeship, in which he acquired knowledge, experience and fitness for position. He left this company to join Curtis & Sanger, of Boston, Massachusetts, an association that was continued over a period of twenty-six years. In 1934 Mr. Walworth was appointed by the courts as the sole trustee of the Curtis & Sanger Trust, to which responsibility he gave a great deal of his time and attention to the time of his demise in 1940.

In investment banking circles Mr. Walworth was a well-known figure, widely recognized for the soundness of his opinions on matters concerning which

Gardner C. Walworth

he would express judgment. He was a director of the Newton Centre Savings Bank, of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company, of Branford, Connecticut, and was interested in several other companies. He was one of the founders of the Charles River Country Club and was a member of the Country Club of Brookline, and the Union Club of Boston. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church, of Newton Centre, of which he was a deacon and served on many committees. He enjoyed music; bridge was a favorite indoor recreation.

On May 22, 1915, Gardner Colby Walworth married Marjorie Horton, born in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of David Kimball and Gertrude (Byam) Horton. Mrs. Walworth is a graduate of the Bennet School and Miss Haskell's School. Mr. and Mrs. Walworth became the parents of a son, G. Colby Walworth, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1939, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

News of the death of Mr. Walworth on July 20, 1940, was received by a legion of friends and business associates with a sorrow that was personal, as well as a realization of a loss to his vocation and to the community. He had been true to the traditions of notable ancestors, shown himself capable in the business world and was a lover of its many things life held out for one who desired sincerely, and was willing to sacrifice the immediate to the future. Outstanding among his traits was the happy faculty of making friends.

ADOLPH SHERMAN

Realty Developer, Humanitarian

IN 1938, for the second time during the forty-five years then lapsed since his coming to America as a fortune-seeking youth of twenty, Adolf Sherman, realty developer and leader in local welfare movements, visited his native Sweden. Also, during that three months' stay abroad, he traveled extensively on the western European continent and the British Isles, closely observing economic and other conditions.

Upon his return to Bridgeport, Mr. Sherman was interviewed by newsmen seeking uncensored, first-hand information as to the true state of European affairs. After replying to their queries, and stressing the "generally favorable" situation in the several countries discussed—"favorable, except for the ever-darkening shadow of impending war"—he concluded the interview with this typically "American" comment:

"After all, there is no other country like ours. . . . . *We* have that wonderful thing called Freedom!. . . . *They*—over there—do not! . . . . "

Frequently, before and since his all too accurate comparison of life at home and abroad, Bridgeport journalists have interviewed Mr. Sherman relative to other important events and problems of the times. One such interview resulted from the creation of the Federal Housing Administration—designed, in part, to assist owners of out-moded homes to secure financial aid in the modernizing thereof. . . . . Despite governmental efforts to adequately publicize the purposes and functions of this body, such efforts were not as effective in comparison—locally, at least—as was a succinct though comprehensive statement in the press by Mr. Sherman, endorsing the plan and suggesting certain methods of procedure best calculated to facilitate the acquirement of such aid. . . . . Thus, *he* aided the homeowner—and, concurrently, stimulated local banking, building construction and business in general. . . . .

Let us hearken back to the early days of this now well known Bridgeport figure before his arrival on these shores, and in the interval between that arrival and his present-day position in his adopted community.

Adolf Sherman was born in Stockholm, Sweden, September 25, 1873, youngest of the seven children of Carl John Sherman, an engineer, and Matilda (Olander) Sherman.

The parents and three children remained in their native land. Adolf and three of his sisters, Mrs. Lydia Helm, Mrs. Julia Larson and Mrs. Hilda Johansson, came to America and to Bridgeport, and, eventually, Mrs. Johansson removed to Boston; she and Mr. Sherman are the sole survivors of this group.

Adolf embarked for this country in 1893, on the Cunarder, "Campania." After the liner docked at New York on June twentieth of that year, young Sherman journeyed to Bridgeport. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, and thereafter worked at that trade for about fifteen years. (Always, nowadays, when he passes a certain house on North Avenue, he is reminded of his humble beginnings as a journeyman carpenter; it was in that house that he painstakingly began and completed his first job.)

During the last twelve years of that fifteen-year period, the ambitious carpenter engaged in the contracting-building business. Finally, in 1904, in association with the late William J. Nichols, prominent realty developer, he engaged in the buying of acreage—most of which was duly platted and improved.

Bridgeport proper owes a large portion of her present development to Mr. Sherman's civic efforts and business acumen, as do also nearby towns, Shelton, Stratford and others. What a few years ago was farm land in that section of the county now comprises the last-named bustling town. A seventeen-acre tract at Seaview and Boston avenues, the twenty-three-acre beach tract between Main Street and Capitol Avenue, the fifty-one-acre Wilcoxon farms at "Paradise Greens," the Knowlton farm near Stratford—these, and many other sites were purchased and developed or otherwise disposed of to homeseekers, business and industrial interests.

The building of medium-priced residences has consistently been Mr. Sherman's specialty. He frequently counsels prospective homeowners of moderate means to avail themselves of two-family houses; by renting one portion thereof, the resultant income may be applied to reduction of interest and principal on loans, if any, and to the payment of taxes, *et cetera.*

Mr. Sherman owns much valuable realty, including the "Arden" Apartments, at West Liberty and Warren streets, Bridgeport. He is now erecting a three-story apartment house—"The Sherman"—at 845 Warren Street, Bridgeport, next to the "Arden" Apartments. From 1935 to 1938, he served as president and member of the board of directors of the West Side Bank, Bridgeport. Prior to its disbandment, he was an active member of the Board of Trade. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal

Arcanum. Politically he is a Republican, having served two terms as a member of the Board of Apportionment, Bridgeport.

For his humanity of spirit, even more than for his constructive business efforts, is Adolf Sherman known to the people of Bridgeport and vicinity. He has long been a member of the Business Men's Executive Board of the Swedish Welfare Association. A founder of the Swedish Baptist Home at Shelton, he served many years as chairman thereof, and is now its vice-chairman. (The home occupies a site adjacent to Mr. Sherman's summer residence, "Sherman Place.")

Work, nowadays, is almost Mr. Sherman's sole hobby. Years ago he was an enthusiastic huntsman. More recently, in season, he occasionally indulges in another long-favored pastime, fishing.

Adolf Sherman married, December 22, 1899, Signe Anderson, of Stratford. Mrs. Sherman passed from this life August 16, 1937, in her fifty-seventh year, survived by her husband and two foster children: C. Gus Bergland and Alice Sherman, member of the staff of the Bridgeport Public Library and wife of Fred E. Peterson, commercial artist, of Bridgeport and New York.

HAROLD B. NARAMORE

Fabrics Executive

THERE are very few centenary industrial companies in the United States, such as "Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc.," which trace their existence over a period of 103 years. It is doubtful whether there is one other manufacturing company whose success, throughout its history, has been dependent upon keeping ahead of the times—in being ultra-modern, whether a century ago, or today. A writer has called it the "old firm with new ideas." Much of the progress of Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., has been due to the abilities and leadership of its executives, of whom Harold B. Naramore, president of the company, is an excellent example.

Mr. Naramore was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 25, 1889, son of Frank J. and grandson of William Worden Naramore. Grandfather Naramore is credited with making the first daguerreotype produced in Bridgeport. In later years he enjoyed telling of the days when his wife blew the dinner horn for the farm hands who were working the land on which now stands the buildings of the downtown financial district of the city. Frank J. Naramore possessed one of those personalities that make men stand out in any community. He knew everybody, had a legion of friends, and wielded a potent influence in civic affairs without seeking public office. He was the "power behind the throne" in many elections, and he "knew more Bridgeport history than any man of his day." His connection with what is now Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., began as a bookkeeper in 1886, when it was known as the Bridgeport Coach Lace Company. He was president when the original plant was destroyed by fire, and continued as such until 1912, when his three sons entered the business, and he retired in favor of the oldest son. Frank J. Naramore died in 1932, universally respected and beloved.

Before going further with personal biography, a little of the history of the Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., is in order. It was founded as B. K. Mills & Company in 1837, or a year after Bridgeport was incorporated as a city. In 1878 the Bridgeport Coach Lace Company was formed by Wheeler Beers and Charles

Woods, to take over the Mills concern and the old John Street location. Only moderate improvements were made until this plant was destroyed by fire at the turn of the century and a new factory built, modern in every respect. From before that time to the present, the father and sons, Naramore, have been the heads of the company, which incidentally did not change its name to Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., until the year in which it celebrated the centennial of its founding, 1937. Other companies and plants have been purchased or established. In 1928 it took over Chadbourne & Moore, Inc., of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and liquidated its assets four years later. In 1932, because of Canadian tariff differentials, it constructed a large factory at St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada. Besides the Canadian plant, Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc., has five plants in Bridgeport.

A history of the products of the corporation down the years from the beginning would be an interesting sidelight on the development of vehicles in the United States. It was only a decade or two prior to 1937 that the "turnpike fever" swept eastern America and there were sufficient fair roads built to encourage people to drive for pleasure. Anybody who could afford to have a buggy, phæton or coach, was inclined to want a "pretty vehicle." Hence a demand for coach lace, tassels, upholstery and trimmings, and mills catered to this requirement and encouraged a taste for other ornaments. The demands increased with the years, and for finer materials. Then came the motor car a half century ago. It was some time before it became popular, but in the meanwhile it upset the demand for good vehicle trimmings. The Bridgeport Coach Lace Company, always quick to adjust its operations, turned much of its equipment over to making elastic and other fabrics, chiefly of the narrow variety. It was the day of the open car and leather fittings. The closed car, however, brought another period of prosperity, especially after the World War. Big years in motor car production have meant big years with the Fabrics Company; small years have been met by the introduction of some new ideas and materials. In more recent years the company has acquired the "Wonder Loom," a needle and not a shuttle loom, intended for the production of narrow fabrics. This enables the concern to compete successfully in the field of certain lines of fabrics used by the automotive industry and others of possibly larger scope. In 1939 and 1940 the company coöperated with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, in the making of fabrics woven from glass yarns. It promises a great deal for the future.

The foregoing should have thrown some light on the Naramore leadership in this firm over the past half century. The sons of Frank J. Naramore came into the picture strongly when in 1912 William Naramore succeeded to the presidency. Since 1922, Harold B., of this review, has been president. Robert W., his son, is vice-president. Harold B. Naramore went from the Park Avenue Institute to enter the business and began an apprenticeship under the stern observation of his father. He worked on any job they gave him to do at the bench and in the office. He was advanced only as he proved himself worthy. When he came to the topmost post, he was experienced and knew the business in all its phases and had an abundance of energy, vision and enterprise to carry on in good years and bad, an able executive in one of the most difficult periods in the history of our country.

In private life Mr. Naramore is a thirty-second degree Mason and a popular clubman. He is a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Everglades Club and the Palm Beach Club, the latter two of Florida; the Dartmouth Club of New York City (an honorary member); and the Junior-Senior Golfers Association of Connecticut, which is about the top-notch organization in the State, for one whose game is golf. It is probable that he was elected an honorary member of the Dartmouth Club of New York because of the number of young men he has sent through that college. If he has an outstanding hobby, it is the helping of young boys on their way to attaining their ambitions. In this connection Mr. Naramore is a director of the Bridgeport Boys' Club, and generous in his support of organizations and movements that make for the benefit of the underprivileged. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

Harold B. Naramore and his wife, who died in 1915, were the parents of four children: 1. Donna. 2. Robert Burling. 3. Robert William, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and now vice-president of Bridgeport Fabrics, Inc. 4. John.

WILLIAM J. MUNSON

Business and Civic Leader

THE town of Watertown, Connecticut, where William J. Munson spent his long and active career, owes much to his influence and example as a good citizen and his constructive service to the community and its institutions. A leading business man whose interests touched several fields, he was also a devoted civic worker, unselfish in outlook, enlightened in his ideals.

Mr. Munson was descended from a distinguished family, whose origins date back to a remote period in English history. The first of the family of whom there is definite record was John Monson (as the name Munson was originally spelled), who was "living in 1378" and was of Owersby and East or Market-Rasen, County Lincoln, England.

("The Munson Record," Vol. I, p. xxi.)

(I) The American ancestor of this family was Captain Thomas Munson, "an able, useful and eminent citizen," who died in New Haven, May 7, 1685, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Joanna, died December 13, 1678, aged sixty-eight years. They had three children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Samuel, of further record. 3. Hannah. (*Ibid.*, pp. 2, 59.)

(II) Samuel Munson, son of Captain Thomas and Joanna Munson, was baptized August 7, 1643. He was a tanner, shoemaker and freeman, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who married, October 26, 1665, Martha Bradley, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. He died in 1693, some time between January tenth and March second. Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson had ten children, including Caleb, of further mention. (*Ibid.*, pp. 65, 66.)

(III) Caleb Munson, a weaver of Wallingford, was born November 19, 1682. He married (first), March 26, 1706, Elisabeth Harman (or Hermon), who died February 11, 1739/40; he married (second) Hannah Porter, on January 10, 1740/41. He died August 23, 1765. There were six children, all of the first marriage, including Caleb Munson, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 183, 184.)

MONSON (MUNSON)

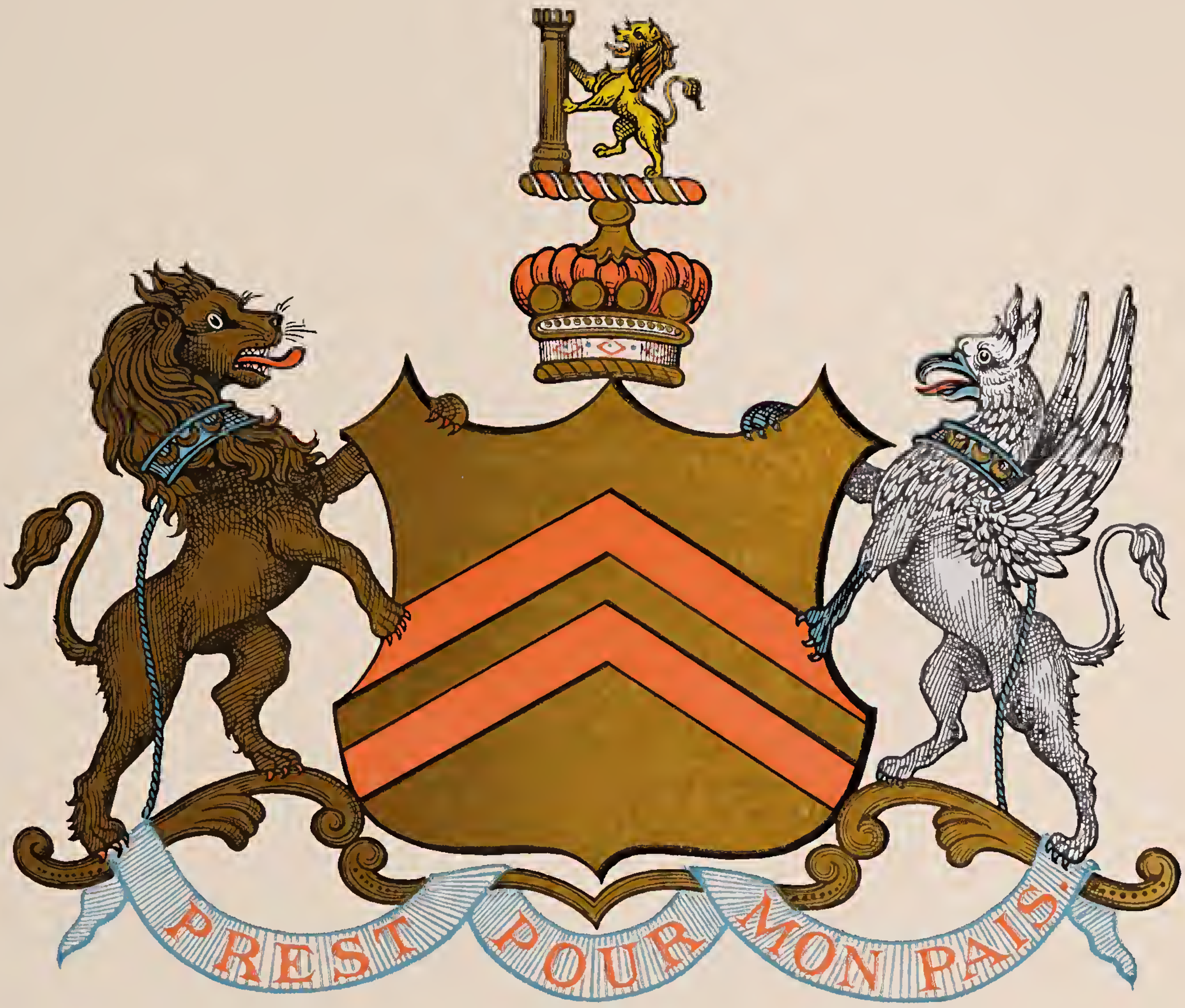
Arms—Or, two chevronels gules.

Crest—A lion rampant proper, supporting a column or.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion or, gorged with a collar and having a line reflexed over the back azure, the collar charged with three crescents of the first; sinister, a griffin, wings elevated argent, beaked and membered azure, collared and lined as the dexter.

Motto—Prest pour mon pais.

("The Munson Record," Vol. I, p. xxi. Arms in possession of the family.)


PREST POUR MON PAIS.

Monson
(Munson)

William J Munson

(IV) Caleb Munson, born in Wallingford, on August 19, 1709; married, April 23, 1735, Abigail Brockett, daughter of John Brockett. He died July 25, 1747, and his widow died November 17, 1800. Of their five children, Caleb, is of further mention.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 995.)

(V) Caleb Munson, a cooper, joiner and farmer of Waterbury (now Middlebury), was born March 13, 1747; married Lucy Roberts, daughter of Gideon Roberts, of Waterbury. He died in July, 1826, and was buried in Middlebury Cemetery. Of his seven children, Joseph is of further mention.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 1003, 1004.)

(VI) Joseph Munson, a Middlebury farmer, and called the "honestest man," was born February 16, 1786; married (first), November 10, 1808, Lucinda Hawkins, daughter of Edward Hawkins, of Watertown. There were two children of this union; and after Lucinda's death, Joseph Munson married (second) Lucinda Wooster, daughter of Thomas Wooster, born December 18, 1791, in Oxford; she died December 4, 1877. Joseph Munson died June 18, 1869. There were seven children of the second marriage, Joseph Marshall being of further mention.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 1027, 1028.)

(VII) Joseph Marshall Munson, a farmer and dairyman of Watertown, was born February 2, 1825; married, there, on November 29, 1849, Sarah Lucinda Hawkins, daughter of William and Vesta (Guernsey) Hawkins. William Hawkins owned all the property bounded by the Litchfield Road and the Guernsey Town Road for a distance of about two miles. Part of this land was owned by William Hawkins' father, and part by Vesta Guernsey's father, Friend Guernsey. Joseph Marshall and Sarah Lucinda (Hawkins) Munson had three children, William J. Munson being of further record.

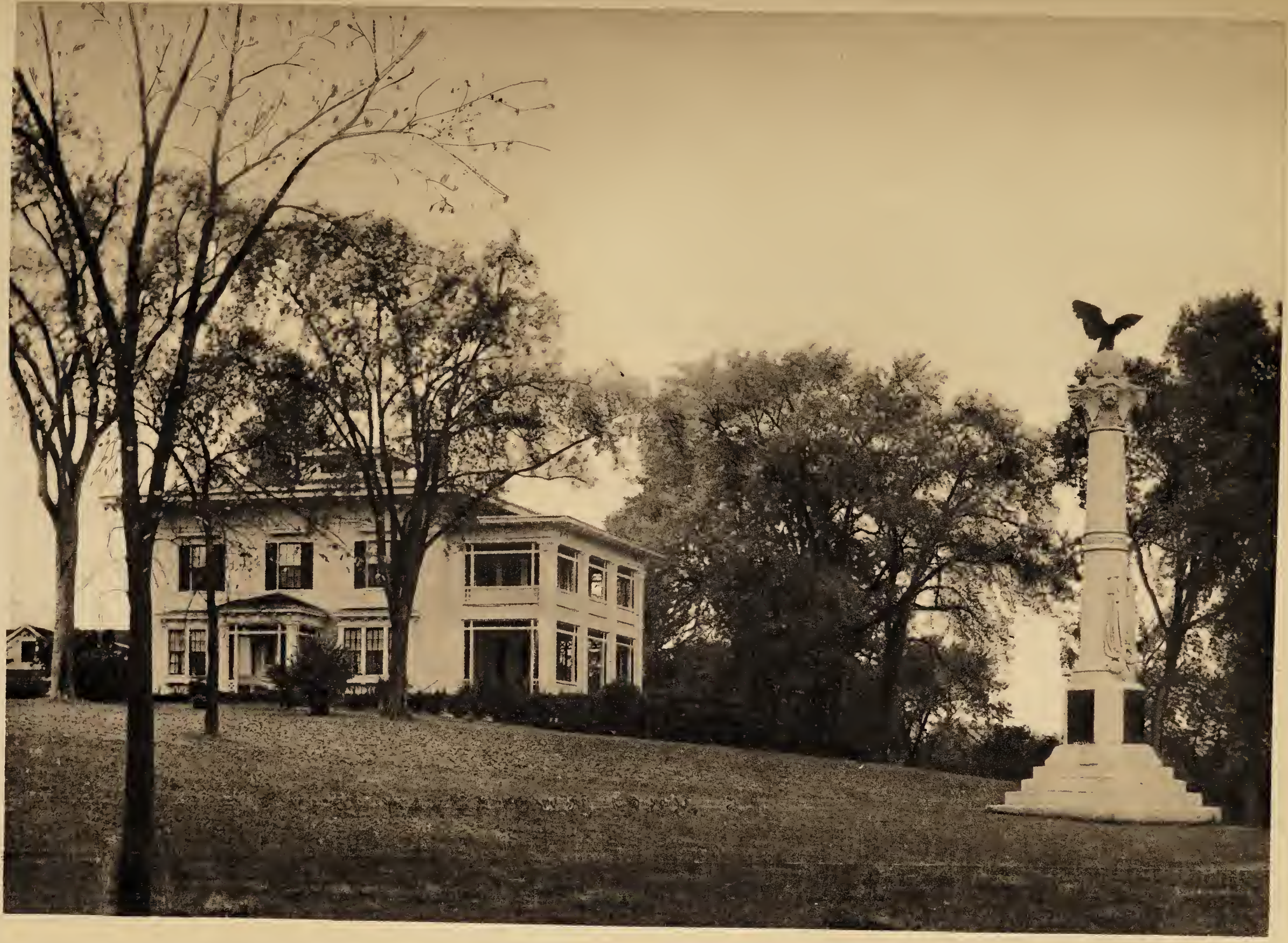
(*Ibid.,* pp. 1046, 1047.)

(VIII) William J. Munson, son of Joseph Marshall and Sarah Lucinda (Hawkins) Munson, was born on his father's farm, located on the Litchfield Road in Watertown, on September 28, 1852. The house, which was his boyhood home, was burned on September 19, 1876, and the land on which it stood is now the property of Edward Marti. After completing his preliminary education in the district schools, he attended Watertown Academy and subsequently launched his active career. As a young man he established a milk business, which he developed to substantial proportions by industrious application and successfully operated for many years. When he eventually disposed of this interest, he turned with equal success to the grain, lumber, coal and ice business.

His gristmill, well known in its day, was situated near the Watertown railroad station and was the center of a thriving business in grain and feed; it was sold years after to the late Ira C. Hotchkiss. His ice house, located on what is now known as Echo Lake Road, was also a well-known community institution. With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Munson extended his interests to include large operations as a contractor and builder. The plant of the Hemingway & Bartlett Silk Company and a number of houses, both in Watertown and elsewhere, were erected by him, and his prompt fulfillment of all contractual obligations marked his activity in this as in other fields. As a result of his building operations, he eventually entered the general real estate business, to which he devoted himself, as his health permitted, throughout the latter years of his career. He retired in 1924, nine years before his death. Except for the winter months, which he sometimes spent at De Land, Florida, with Mrs. Munson, he continued to reside in Watertown, retaining his position as an influential community figure despite his withdrawal, for the most part, from the many interests which marked his earlier life.

These were never confined to the business sphere. Because of his clarity of vision and the sound judgment which he so consistently manifested in his own enterprises, Mr. Munson's counsel was highly valued by his fellow townsmen, who consulted and deferred to his opinion in community affairs. On numerous occasions he was called upon to assume positions of high responsibility and trust. These calls he always accepted as long as his strength permitted, and for many years the civic causes and institutions of his community drew heavily upon his time and means. In 1886 he served in the State Legislature. This in itself was a mark of the public confidence which he inspired. Even before the Civil War, Watertown became a Republican stronghold, a trend confirmed by the identification of Union sentiment with the Republican party during and immediately following the war. Mr. Munson, however, was elected as a Democrat and was the second representative to be elected on that ticket from Watertown after the war. His service in the Legislature enhanced his reputation and won him the respect not only of his legislative associates but of the State at large. In later life, Mr. Munson became a Republican. He was affiliated fraternally with Federal Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of Christ Episcopal Church in Watertown, of which he was a trustee for a number of years, resigning in January, 1932.

On April 29, 1877, William J. Munson married Marion A. Smith, daughter of Abel Woodward and Elizabeth (Newton) Smith. Mrs. Munson, who survives her husband, is descended from the founders and patriots of America. She has been active in patriotic work as a member of Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Watertown.



"THE TERRACE"
WATERTOWN

William J. Munson died in Watertown, Connecticut, on May 25, 1933, in his eighty-first year. Able, public-spirited, faithful in meeting the responsibilities which life brought him, he deserved well of his town, and the honor which he won in his lifetime has its echo in the respect in which his memory is held by the Watertown community.

HON. JOHN KEOGH

Referee in Bankruptcy

JOHN KEOGH was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 15, 1871, son of Daniel and Frances (McMackin) Keogh. The family moved to Bridgeport and later to Norwalk. In pursuance of an ambition to enter a profession he later matriculated at Yale University, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class graduated in 1897.

From the New Haven institution, John Keogh returned to Norwalk; was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a law partnership with a former Yale classmate, Nehemiah Candee, which partnership still continues. During his first years of practice, Judge Keogh gained note in the field of criminal law trying many famous cases. From 1897 he was in turn registrar of voters, city counsel, judge of the Norwalk Town Court and since 1920 referee in bankruptcy.

Judge Keogh's legal-judicial career was interrupted by the World War. A veteran of the National Guard, at the outset of hostilities, he enrolled and trained at the first Plattsburg Camp and there received a lieutenant's commission. He then went to Camp Devens and was attached to the staff of Major-General Harry F. Hodges and was promoted to captain and went to France with the 76th Division. On returning to Norwalk after the Armistice, Captain Keogh was a prime mover in organizing the Frank C. Godfrey Post, American Legion, was its first Commander and has since been active in the councils of that post.

Among his business interests the judge numbers directorates in the following enterprises in Norwalk and vicinity: Peoples Holding Company, Connecticut Mutual Realty Company, T. H. Canty Insurance Company, Norwalk Shores Company and The Shorefront Park Company.

On April 20, 1908, John Keogh married Nana V. Peterson, of South Norwalk, and they are the parents of two children: John Keogh, Jr., a partner in the law firm, Keogh and Candee, and Frances Pearson Keogh, an instructor in the Norwalk High School.

RALPH E. DAY

President, The Bridgeport Brass Company

AS president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, Ralph E. Day directs and guides one of the most important industrial enterprises of Bridgeport, Connecticut, figures prominently in the life of the Nation's business, and supervises the work of the company's approximately four thousand five hundred employees. This great brass mill and manufacturing establishment, incorporated in 1865, began its activities at that distant period by making brass and copper mill products such as sheet, rod and wire. At the same time a "cutting up" shop was installed for making brass clips for hoop skirts, the frames of which were then constructed of flat steel strips in preference to whalebone. Brass was also used for the little spangles that held the framework in position. The passage of time brought a series of changes in the company's fabricating activities through the decades that followed, so that the establishment produced everything from kerosene lamps to clock movements.

Most of us seldom stop to ponder concerning the amount of a metal, as familiar as brass, that is actually used in the course of our movements through every day of our lives; yet all these little every-day uses have led to the manufacture of millions of pounds of the material by the Bridgeport Brass Company as time goes on and ever more useful mechanical devices come into being.

Mr. Day was born August 14, 1885, in Peckville, Pennsylvania, and, after completing his preliminary education, he became a student at Lehigh University, in the class of 1908. Immediately afterward he became associated with the American Brass Company, in Waterbury, Connecticut, remaining there for about twenty-two years. It was in 1928 that he came to Bridgeport, joining the Bridgeport Brass Company as general manager. Since he became president of the company, in 1929, he has directed its affairs with wise attention to every new trend of modern industrial life. Accordingly, he has been able to build it upon ever more solid foundations, adapting it year by year to ever-changing conditions and demands.

The contribution of Mr. Day to the Bridgeport Brass Company will perhaps be clearest if one looks upon it against the background of the company's development as it parallels the industrial growth of the country during the past seventy-six years. The onmoving stream of progress never caused the company leaders to abandon earlier efforts, however; and even today the Bridgeport Brass Company supplies the brass sheet used by manufacturers of modern day dress fasteners. In 1871 the company was producing lamp burners and parts. Following the invention of the incandescent lamp by Edison in 1880, the company made the brass cap and shell which, when fitted with a porcelain interior, became known as an electric light socket. The company, likewise, figured in the first long distance installation of the early telephone by supplying hard drawn copper wire.

One of the Bridgeport Brass Company's earliest products was condenser tubes, made in the tube mill. These are now in general use in steam driven power plants on land and sea. Ever-multiplying numbers of inventions, paralleling the development of trolley cars, electric light and telephone systems, the phonograph, the automobile and radio, helped to build the Bridgeport Brass Company into a flourishing institution. A list of a few of the company's products over a period of changing years will give some idea of the organization's diversification; printers' rules and block brass in large quantities, 1882 to 1885; flat copper sheets for engraving at the time of the first flush of the photo-engraving process in the nineties; and continuing down to the present time; "Ledrite" high-speed brass rod; "Plumrite" brass and copper pipe; Bridgeport copper water tube; "Phono-Electric" trolley wire; "Duronze" silicon bronze alloys; sheet, rod, wire and seamless tubing; plumbers' brass goods; automobile tire valves; and manufactured products to order. Electric appliances, bicycles, flashlights and many other manufactured products widely used throughout the world today require considerable quantities of brass and so aid in the maintenance of the Bridgeport industry. During the World War, from 1914 to 1918, the Bridgeport Brass Company provided the United States Government with sixty-seven million pounds of brass, in addition to large quantities of sheet brass, brass strips and rods and approximately thirty-one million five hundred thousand brass discs from which cartridge cases could be made. The national defense program of 1940-41 lifted production well beyond those high figures.

One of the greatest innovations has been the replacing of all its crucible pit fires with electric melting furnaces, which it had previously helped to develop. One of the company's most valuable developments was the micrometer for measuring the diameter of thickness of the metal. This was perfected under the direction of S. R. Wilmot back in 1869 and turned over to Brown & Sharpe.

Built at a cost of more than $4,500,000, a new rolling mill with a total floor area of more than two hundred and twenty thousand square feet was put into operation in 1938. This comprises the largest unit of the thirty-four major buildings maintained by the company. There are also branch offices and warehouses in leading cities throughout the United States. The general offices and factories are situated at Housatonic Avenue and Grand Street, Bridgeport. Branches are to be found in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Newark, Providence, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Seattle, Akron, Houston, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Not only does Ralph E. Day head this giant enterprise and successfully direct its affairs, but he is affiliated with other business enterprises and associations. He is president and general manager of this company and chairman of its executive committee, president of the Bridgeport Engravers' Supply Company and one of its directors, and a director of the Lava Cap Gold Mining Corporation, the Gray Manufacturing Company of Hartford, the Silex Company of Hartford, the First National Bank & Trust Company of Bridgeport and director and member of the executive board of the City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Bridgeport Hospital and Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Day is also vice-president of the Copper & Brass Mill Products Association and vice-president of the Copper & Brass Research Association, both of New York. He is also a member of the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Algonquin Club and the University Club, both of Bridgeport. In his college days he joined the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, retaining membership in it down to the time of writing.

ELISHA H. BROWNING

Business and Civic Leader

THROUGH his large business interests in Narragansett, Rhode Island, and his frequent service in public life, Elisha H. Browning became a widely known figure in this State. As owner of the Atlantic House, one of the largest and most fashionable hotels at Narragansett Pier, he maintained the high standards of an institution which has been controlled by his family since it was first established. He was equally well known, however, for his enlightened civic spirit, which brought him a decisive influence in town affairs and led to his assumption of many public offices, both local and State.

Mr. Browning was born at Bonnet Point, South Kingston, Rhode Island, on November 11, 1873, son of Elisha D. and Ruth (Gardner) Browning, both of old Rhode Island families. His father's people had been residents of South Kingston for many generations, while his mother's family was closely identified with the town of North Kingston.

When Elisha H. Browning was three years old, his parents moved to the town of Narragansett, where he spent the remainder of his life. Educated in the public schools of the town and in the high school at Wakefield, he later was a student at Kingston College for two years and then completed a commercial course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Providence. After leaving school he took over the operation of his father's three hundred-acre farm, which he continued to manage throughout his life. Meanwhile, at the age of eleven, he had inherited from a relative, Abijah Browning, who had built it some years before, the Atlantic House, at Narragansett Pier. Abijah Browning was one of the early hotel men of the resort and the founder of the tradition which has always been associated with the famous Atlantic House. Elisha H. Browning was its owner from the time of Abijah's death. For forty-three years it was leased to a cousin, Stephen T. Browning, and for a short time after that to his widow. Then Mr. Browning himself took over the operation of the hotel, which is still run by his family. Few can remember the time when it was not an institution of the resort, and the record of continuous and successful

The American Historical Company Inc

Steel Engraving by G. W. Finlay

Elisha H. Browning

operation in one family over so long a period has seldom been equalled. The original three hundred-acre farm is also still operated by the family along with a smaller one which Mr. Browning inherited from his mother. His land holdings in North and South Kingston were very extensive, and their maintenance was a source of pride as well as satisfaction to him.

The management of his property interests constituted, however, only one phase of Mr. Browning's career. He became interested in public affairs at a very early age and was consistently active in promoting the civic progress of the Narragansett community. Useful enterprises, civic and benevolent, were always assured of his support, and frequently his leadership was a decisive factor in their success. Mr. Browning also held many public offices and was often drafted for service when he might have preferred a less arduous life. From 1927 to 1933, inclusive, he was a member of the Narragansett Board of Tax Assessors and in 1927, 1928 and 1929, and again in 1933, 1934, 1938, he was a member of the town council. During this period, in 1928, 1929 and 1938, he was president of the council. Called to wider public service, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1933 and sat in the house through the year 1934. In 1935 and 1936 he represented Narragansett in the State Senate. Following a brief retirement from public life, he reëntered the political arena in the spring of 1938 when he headed a Republican organization ticket, thus ousting a Democratic-Republican coalition which had been in power since the spring of 1937. As a power in his party, Mr. Browning's counsel was shrewd, wise and effective. As a public official he had little interest in purely partisan considerations. His objectives in government were the efficient administration of public business and to achieve that goal he brought his characteristic force and reliable judgment to bear upon the problems and difficulties which confronted him. As council president and as director of the Work Relief Bureau in the fall of 1938, he was faced with double responsibilities in directing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities after the destructive hurricane. Nevertheless, he directed all his energies to the task until ill health forced him to retire from active participation in the work.

Mr. Browning was a member of the Rhode Island Hotel Owners' Association and a member of the Narragansett church, St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. His personal tastes were simple, and his interests aside from public affairs, centered in his home and family.

On October 5, 1913, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, Elisha H. Browning married Emmie Bosworth (see accompanying biography), and they became the parents of two daughters: 1. Ruth Elizabeth, born April 16, 1915; she married, April 15, 1936, George Wilson Little. 2. Dorothy Leona, born February 14, 1917.

Mr. Browning died at Narragansett on June 22, 1939, after a long period of failing health. He was admired for his qualities both as a citizen and as a man, and probably no one in the State, as active in public affairs as he, had fewer enemies. He had warm friends in both major parties and in all walks of life, and the regard in which he was universally held during his lifetime is reflected in the honor accorded his memory.

The American Historical Company, Inc.

Steel Engraving by G.W. Finlay

Emmie B. Browning

MRS. ELISHA H. BROWNING

Civic Leader

CIVIC and educational work in Narragansett has benefited from the activity and service of Mrs. Elisha H. Browning, just as the same spheres in the community and the State had received impetus and beneficial influence from the successful career of her husband.

After completing her formal education, Mrs. Browning (Emmie Bosworth) took up nursing training at the Rhode Island Hospital, receiving her diploma as a graduate nurse in 1905. For eight years she practiced her profession prior to her marriage. She shared her husband's interest in public affairs, and entered into various forms of community work and educational matters at Narragansett. She is chairman of the Narragansett School Committee, on which she has served for fifteen years, having become a member in 1924, and was elected chairman during the following year. During her régime, she has been largely instrumental in the developing of the local school system from a four-room country schoolhouse to a modern and splendidly equipped junior high school. The Parent-Teachers' Association and the South Kingston Women's Club are organizations in whose programs she has taken a prominent part.

Mrs. Browning has for three years been commissioner for the Narragansett Section of the Girl Scouts of America; a member of the council for a decade. She is active in the national movement of the Girl Scouts, and is captain of the Red Cross Roll Call in her district. Influential in the Narragansett Republican Club since its initiation, she has served for five years as a vice-president of the organization. Mrs. Browning is the proprietor of the Atlantic House, at Narragansett Pier, and active in its management and that of a four-hundred acre farm and other property. Her religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church in New Bedford. The approach of Mrs. Browning to the aspects of public life in which she is interested is practical and progressive, with a breadth of viewpoint that has reacted advantageously upon local projects.

She married, October 5, 1913, Elisha H. Browning (see accompanying biography).

JOHN WALKER WHEELER, JR.

Investment Banker

As a member and director of W. R. Bull & Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, John Walker Wheeler, Jr., continues the career as an investment banker which has occupied him during the past twenty years. He is a member of a prominent Bridgeport family and in addition to his business interests is an active sportsman, whose record is known throughout New England and beyond.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Bridgeport on August 25, 1898, son of John Walker and Julia Partree (Staples) Wheeler and a descendant of old New England families. His father, who died in April, 1929, was at one time president of the New England Masons Supply Dealers Association and a director of the national association. He was also a noted tennis player, who participated for many years in local, State and national competitions.

John Walker Wheeler, Jr., received his preliminary education in the Bridgeport public schools and as a boy in this city he obtained his first business experience, selling the "Saturday Evening Post" and mowing the neighbors' lawns. At fourteen he was appointed a boy counsellor of the Young Men's Christian Association. At thirteen, he won the junior tennis championship of Bridgeport and has been a well-known tournament player ever since. From Bridgeport High School he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and after his graduation there in 1918, entered Yale University, where he served in the Field Artillery unit of the Students' Army Training Corps until after the World War. At Phillips Andover, Mr. Wheeler was a member of the tennis, track and hockey teams and at Yale was a member of the track team. In 1921 he was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and returned to Bridgeport, where he spent a short time with his father's firm, the Wheeler & Howes Company. In the same year he became associated with W. R. Bull & Company, investment bankers at Bridgeport, and has since been active in this firm, beginning as a security salesman. In 1926 he was elected a director of the company, in whose management he plays an active rôle. Mr. Wheeler's long experience as a broker and investment banker has brought him a wide knowledge of security values, and his judgment is respected by his associates, by Bridgeport investors and the business community of the city in general. In addition to his connection with W. R. Bull & Company, he is vice-president and director of the Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Company, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Mr. Wheeler has been associated with a number of Bridgeport institutions aside from his business interests. He is past president of the Bridgeport Lions Club, the original Lions Club in the New England States, has been active in the Bridgeport Council of the Sea Scouts, on whose headquarters committee he serves, and is treasurer of St. George's Parish, a Protestant Episcopal Church. He has always retained his fondness for sports. Tennis, golf, boating, bowling, skiing, hunting and fishing are frequent occupations of his leisure hours, and on many occasions he has demonstrated his prowess in these sports. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport and is a member of its golf committee, an "eight handicap man" bowling champion of the club. He is commodore of the Black Rock Yacht Club and the United States Power Squadron and is the owner of the forty-foot crusier, "Albatross," well known in coastal waters. He is also a member of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport; the Yale Club of New York City; the Fairfield Beach Club, of Fairfield, Connecticut; the Castine Golf Club, located at historic Castine, Maine, for whose soil five nations have fought, and serves on the greens committee of the club. He is a member, in addition, of the Housatonic Fish and Game Protective Association, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in America; and a director and active member of the Laurentian Cross Country Ski Club, of St. Marguerite, Quebec, official club of the Canadian Amateur Association. Mr. Wheeler is affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at Yale University. In politics he is a Republican.

He married, on June 7, 1924, Eleanor Hubbard, of Montclair, New Jersey, daughter of Louis V. Hubbard, corporation lawyer, banker and manufacturer and founder of the First National Bank of Montclair, and Edith Duff (Gray) Hubbard. Her mother, a prominent club woman and civic leader, was formerly head of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, member of the National Committee on the Causes and Cure for War and other organizations. Mrs. Wheeler, since her marriage, has been very active in Bridgeport life through her work in the Red Cross, the House and Garden Club, the Associated Charities and other movements. She is now an active leader in the Bridgeport Council of the Girl Scouts of America and a member of the board of Bridgeport Hospital and the city's institutions for the blind.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of five children: John Hubbard, fourteen years old; Kenneth Gray, thirteen years old; Eleanor Joan, now eleven; Robin Duff, two years old; and Davis Bruce, one year old. The boys inherited their father's athletic prowess and taste for sports. John Hubbard, the eldest, played center on the Fairfield Country Day School football team. His brother, Kenneth Gray Wheeler, is captain of the soccer, football and basketball teams of Unquowa School in Bridgeport and is also president of the student body of the school. Eleanor Joan Wheeler is a student at Lincoln School in Fairfield. The chief sport of the children is skiing, in which they have each winter been training at the official Swiss School in Canada, since six years of age. The elder just won the silver trophy at his school.

CHARLES F. HOLCOMB

Manufacturer

BECAUSE of long experience and modern equipment, the Canfield Rubber Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been able for many years to maintain its position among the manufacturers of rubber articles in the United States. Charles F. Holcomb, its president, is a native of Barkhamsted, Connecticut, a member of a long-established New England family. The first of the name in the New World was one Thomas, a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634, who removed in 1636 to Windsor, Connecticut. Descendants have been prominent in Connecticut life and affairs, many of them became leaders in industries and the professions, and one has been the Governor of the State.

After completing a public school education, Charles F. Holcomb was employed by the Savings Bank of Stafford Springs and, in 1891, he became associated with the Canfield Rubber Company, then located on Myrtle and Railroad avenues, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The early history of The Canfield Rubber Company may be summarized as follows: In 1882 it was incorporated by a special charter of the State of Connecticut as a Middletown company. Jared H. Canfield was its founder. In 1885 the business was moved to Bridgeport, occupying new factory buildings which were built at Railroad and Myrtle avenues, in 1910 removing to Railroad Avenue and Garden Street, the site of its present headquarters. The plant covers a whole city block and includes five main buildings, of which one is a two-story building of mill construction. Machinery and equipment is of the highest type, many skilled craftsmen are employed—there are about 150 employees in all—and safety and other facilities are of the most modern.

For many years it has specialized on cut and moulded and extruded goods, which are produced for the industrial and plumbing supply trade and their products are marketed in all parts of the world.

Mr. Holcomb is married and has a son, Robert Holcomb, who is also an officer of the company.

BENJAMIN HARRISON BRAGG

Lawyer, Senator

IN the life of Alstead, New Hampshire, Benjamin Harrison Bragg has figured prominently for thirty years, or more than half of his life. He was connected with the Federal Postal Service before he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature. He also was a successful business man before becoming a lawyer. At all times he can be depended upon to render active public service in the tradition of his thoroughly New England family background.

Mr. Bragg was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, June 5, 1889, son of Marshall F. and Nellie (Parker) Bragg, and a member of long established New England families. The line of paternal ancestry is traced to England through an early settler of Pennsylvania. Marshall F. Bragg was long interested in real estate and agriculture, a substantial and progressive citizen. After completing studies in the Langdon and Alstead schools, Benjamin H. Bragg was graduated from the Whitman High School, Massachusetts. As already indicated, he had been in business for some time before pursuing law courses in various law schools and successfully passed the bar examinations, and holds the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws. In 1931 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. For the past decade he has practiced his profession with offices at Alstead, with the exception of three years when he was associated with Howard H. Hamlin, Esq., a lawyer, at Claremont, New Hampshire.

The first employment of length of Mr. Bragg, however, was with the United States Government Postal Service as rural free delivery carrier, from 1909 to 1919. He also was custodian of mail and supplies in 1929 and part of the legislative session of 1931. From 1917 to 1932, he was the proprietor of Bragg's Garage, at Alstead. In the meantime, his manifest abilities had been drafted by Alstead and he was sent as its Representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1926-27 and 1927-28. He was messenger in the State Senate, 1933-35-37-39, and in 1930 was an attaché at the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. He was elected State Senator for the Tenth District for the term of 1941-42. Mr. Bragg was appointed by Governor Murphy, a member of the

Interstate Crime Commission, vice-chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the regular chairman of the Senate Committee for the Revision of Laws. He also served on the following Senate committees: Ways and Means, Town and Counties, New Hampshire University and Teachers Colleges, and Coastwise Improvements. He has served as temporary president of the State Senate. He has been a member of the Committee to Revise and Codify the Statutes of New Hampshire, since 1925; member, in 1941, of the Committee to Investigate and Make Recommendations Regarding Old Age Assistance. He is a former town auditor, is now serving a third term on the Alstead board of selectmen, and has been moderator of the school district board for five years. During the years 1924-28, 1930-32 and 1934-38 he has been a delegate to the State Republican Convention; and is town chairman of the Republican State Committee and has been for some time a member of the Town Republican Committee. All has not been business and public service with Mr. Bragg. Fraternally he is a member and Past Master of the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a Past Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star; Past Grand, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the Rebekahs and of the Keene Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a past president of the Alstead Outing Club. Mr. Bragg is a member of the American Bar Association, the New Hampshire State Bar Association, Cheshire County Bar Association, and the Sullivan Bar Association. He is a Universalist in his religious faith.

At Drewsville, New Hampshire, May 11, 1914, Benjamin Harrison Bragg married Alice R. Comptois, of that place.

MAUDE CHATFIELD GERTH

Patriotic and Community Leader

BY reason of her activities in patriotic and ancestral organizations, Maude Chatfield Gerth is a national figure. She believes that such societies wield a vital influence in keeping alive the traditions of the past and in invoking the spirit of our forefathers for the inspiration of present-day Americans. To this admirable belief she devotes some of her best energies and noteworthy abilities. Not only is she successful, but she is as well a striking example of the fact that being a wife and the mother of several children is not incompatible with organizational activities and public service.

As Maude Chatfield she was born at New Britain, Connecticut, December 21, 1887, daughter of Edwin Hubert and Annette (McCartney) Chatfield. An outline of her ancestry would fill many pages, and the later naming here, of some of the ancestral societies of which she is a member are sufficient indication of how far into the past her progenitors have been traced and the important personages they were in the countries overseas and in our own land.

After attending the schools of her birthplace, and being graduated from the New Britain High School, Maude Chatfield spent the years 1905 to 1909 at Coe's School of Oratory.

Maude Olivia Chatfield married Ralph Eugene Gerth, of Bristol, Connecticut, a biography of whom accompanies this sketch. They became the parents of four children: 1. Ralph Eugene, Jr. 2. Ruth Annette. 3. Patia Mae (Mrs. C. J. Fisk Waring). 4. Charles Chatfield.

Reared in an atmosphere replete with New and Old World traditions and history, where culture and a sober respect for those who have gone before prevailed, it is natural that Mrs. Gerth has been enthusiastic and constructive in her connections with patriotic and ancestral organizations. By native gifts, education and training, and by her unsparing devotion to any task at hand, she has proven herself well fitted for the parts she plays in such societies and in allied activities. From the time when she was a young girl and organized St. Cecelia's Guild in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of New Britain, Connecticut,

Maude Chatfield Gerth.

she has been an active organization worker. Mrs. Gerth served as genealogist, corresponding secretary and State Chairman Americanism and Patriotic Education of the Connecticut Society of the United States Daughters of 1812; Regent of Hartford Chapter, also as State Regent, Connecticut Society Daughters of American Colonists; member, Daughters of the American Revolution, past First and Second Vice-Regent and Regent, also Historian, writing the history of the Chapter published in the Daughters of the American Revolution, "History of Connecticut," State chairman, also vice-chairman of the National Committee of Radio, State Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education and State Chairman of Public Relations for the Daughters of the American Revolution; organizing president, Sarah Whitman Hooker Society, West Hartford Society of West Hartford National Society, Children of the American Revolution; State Promoter of the Connecticut Society Children of the American Revolution; member, Connecticut Society Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America; member of the Society of Descendants of the Founders of Hartford, Connecticut; member, Hartford Colony New England Women; member, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War; and was awarded the patriotic service medal, invested "Daughter of the Flag," and elected to life membership of the Order of the Flag. Mrs. Gerth is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Society of Descendants of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, National Society, Magna Charta Dames, Colonial Order of the Crown, and is baroness of the Order of the First Crusade.

Knowing the importance of a meeting place for groups having varied interests, Mrs. Gerth organized the first community center in West Hartford, located in the Charter Oak section. This project was made possible by her office as president of the Parent-Teachers' Association. Always interested in the education of the foreign born and in good citizenship, a night school was established through her efforts in the Elmwood section, with the coöperation of the West Hartford School Department. She conducted her work among the foreign born in Hartford as well, where she created and staged a pageant entitled "Christmas in Other Lands" in the historic Old State House. This educational program was carried out in coöperation with the Hartford Bureau of Adult Education. Interested in conservation and youth, her presidency of the Children of the American Revolution made it possible to have the only living Christmas tree in West Hartford dedicated during the Bicentennial in honor of George Washington. During this same celebration year another tree was planted, Governor Cross dedicating it at Gerth's historic Hooker House. Through her efforts thirty-five such trees were later planted in a public amphitheatre on town property in West Hartford Center.

Using her every opportunity to emphasize the importance of having well informed and educated citizens in a democracy, Mrs. Gerth devoted many of her programs for the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution Radio Committee, of which she was chairman, to the description and discussion by distinguished speakers on the progress of the State and Nation in civilization and government. Mrs. Gerth was responsible for the first broadcast by Governor Cross of his Thanksgiving Proclamation, a feature which was continued through his three terms as Governor of Connecticut. To carry on this precedent Governor Baldwin accepted Mrs. Gerth's invitation and in his term as Connecticut's chief executive also delivered his proclamation over the air. Recognized always as one of its leading citizens, interested in its progress and welfare, she was appointed on the occasion of the Bicentennial Anniversary of Hartford, as chairman of the floats feature of the celebration, and was a member of the Committee on Historic Sites and Markers of West Hartford. Besides opening the festivities in the town, Mrs. Gerth took charge of an impressive program for the Bicentennial Ball, and created and directed the pageant, "In Washington's Day." Her success in this was indicated by her second appointment by the town, this time as vice-chairman of the Tercentenary Celebration and chairman in charge of programs. In this capacity she conducted, at the Tercentenary Ball where she led the Grand March with Governor Wilbur L. Cross, a program tracing the advance of American dancing from the Indian war dance of old America to the modern dance. Also during this year, a pageant depicting the progress of horse transportation was given under her direction in connection with "The Horse with Thomas Hooker Through the Wilderness," with a Tercentenary Horse Show, of which she was chairman. Mrs. Gerth is chairman of the Patriotic Groups Committee in charge of the July Fourth celebration in the Historic Flag Corridor of the Connecticut State Capitol, coöperating with the National Defense Council in a State-wide program, 1942.

Another feature of Mrs. Gerth's work as program chairman was the planning of an exhibit of many items of Connecticut industry, such as guns, furniture, needlework, etc., from Colonial times, one of the finest exhibits of its kind in the State. Another project, planned by Mrs. Gerth, was the completion of the marking of all the historic houses in West Hartford. Through her efforts there are three bronze tablets placed on the walls of the State Capitol commemorating: 1. "The Men Who Settled the Connecticut Colony," contributed by the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of American Colonists, of which she was then State Regent in charge of the modeling and lettering of the tablet; 2. "The Men Who Fought in the War of 1812," given by the United States Daughters of 1812, Connecticut; 3. "Connecticut Deputies to the Constitutional Convention of

1787," gift of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. In coöperation with the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission, Mrs. Gerth planned and presented weekly Statewide radio programs over the Travelers Broadcasting Station. She was influential in bringing about the observation by Connecticut of the Sesquicentennial.

Mrs. Gerth was largely responsible for the erection of a new library in West Hartford, through her coöperation with the town, and for its bearing the name The Noah Webster Memorial Library, commemorating West Hartford's most famous citizen. She organized the Charter Oak Parent-Teachers Association, of which she was president for two consecutive terms and for two terms she was president of the Elmwood Parents and Teachers Association. To further this coöperation between parents and teachers, Mrs. Gerth organized the West Hartford Parents and Teachers Council and still further aided the good work by organizing associations' groups throughout the State. She serves as secretary of the West Hartford Branch of the American Red Cross Society, of the Hartford Chapter, acting for many years as chairman of the Roll Call and the leader of numerous drives. She is National Chairman for the Preservation of Historic Spots, of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. She is on the board of management of the National Memorial Foundation.

RALPH EUGENE GERTH

Man of Affairs

A VARIETY of activities growing out of versatile abilities mark the career of Ralph Eugene Gerth, of West Hartford, Connecticut. His young manhood was identified with the telephone business; for the past two decades he has been a real estate broker of national note, president and general manager of The Gerth Company. He is a widely known breeder of thoroughbred horses and Guernsey cattle, and was one of the organizers and president of the Natural Milk Association.

Mr. Gerth is a native of Connecticut, born at Bristol, August 12, 1884, educated in the grade and high schools of his birthplace and attended Yale University. While still a student in high school, Mr. Gerth as one of the pioneers in the telephone company became associated with the Exchange Plant Department in Bristol. Later he was appointed manager of the Bristol Exchange, being the youngest exchange manager in the State. Thus early began an interest and vocation that was continued for some years. This was but one of the several positions held which connected with systems of inter-communication. Later he was transferred to New Britain, as manager, remaining there until he was appointed manager of the Waterbury Exchange, where he opened its new building. One of the interesting incidents of this period in his career was opening the first transcontinental conversation to the Pacific Coast. The honor also indicates the importance his services had been to the company and to telephonic development in the United States.

Mr. Gerth declined a promotion to a high position with the telephone industry to turn his attention to realty operations and farming. He became a real estate broker, president and general manager of The Gerth Company, and maintains offices in Newark, New Jersey, and Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut. Following the World War I his experience in real estate auctioneering qualified him for liquidating government shipping yards and camps. Not the least of his activities is the direction of an estate in West Hartford, where he carries on farming operations, with most of the emphasis being placed on the breeding and rear-

ing of thoroughbred race horses and Guernsey cattle. He organized the Natural Milk Producers Association, which has popularized the word "natural" at his suggestion to replace "raw" as applied to the description of this type of milk, a worthwhile improvement not only in terminology, but as he felt its appeal to the purchaser.

Keenly interested in government, although an independent in his voting, Mr. Gerth is public-spirited and always ready to lend aid to movements and organizations that make for the benefit of communities. In West Hartford he organized the local taxpayers organization and has given a great deal of time and energy to its work. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the New Jersey Real Estate Board, of the National Council of Real Estate Brokers, one of the organizers of the Waterbury Rotary Club, a member of the Hartford Rotary Club, and a life member of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gerth is the developer of Parkway Village, his latest project in the town of Trumbull, and a pioneer in development and improvement of West Hartford in his section. He was especially successful in securing electric light and power service. He restored the old Sarah Whitman Hooker place, an historic house of the American Revolutionary period, to its original lines. He is honorary vice-president of the Trumbull Recreation Council. Enough has been mentioned of his varied activities to indicate the breadth of his interests and exemplary citizenship. Integrity, foresight and fair play has always been characteristic of his dealings. He ever is glad to place his knowledge and experience at the command of those who seek them. He cares little about the limelight in matters where he can serve the community or the individual.

On August 11, 1913, Ralph Eugene Gerth married Maude Olivia Chatfield, a biography of whom accompanies this record. Mr. and Mrs. Gerth are the parents of four children: 1. Ralph Eugene, Jr., attended Colgate University. 2. Ruth Annette, attended Mt. St. Joseph Academy and College and also Connecticut College for Women. 3. Patia Mae, a graduate of Oxford School, and a student of the harp. 4. Charles Chatfield, attended Kingswood Preparatory School and Peekskill Military Academy.

No record of Ralph Eugene Gerth and his wife, Maude Olivia (Chatfield) Gerth (*q. v.*) would be complete without further mention of "Hooker House," in which they and West Hartford take a justifiable pride. Its full name is the Sarah Whitman Hooker House, a picturesque Colonial structure, the only place in town having just claim to the distinction of having had a part in the Revolution, since it was there that Mrs. Hooker kept prisoner two British soldiers as a service to her country. It has had many owners since the first, but none who cherished it so highly or restored back to it so much of its original dignity. Tradition has it that Washington, Lafayette and many early notables enjoyed hospitality in this house, even as many now enjoy its gracious friendliness since it was rescued from neglect and decay by the Gerths. The history of Hooker House is too replete with incident to be told except at great length. It must suffice here to quote an account of the issue of a "cachet" stamp in connection with the Washington Bicentennial, September, 1932. which says: "The stamp . . . . has a cut of the Sarah Whitman Hooker House, under the words 'Connecticut—George Washington—Bi-Centennial Celebration.'" Built before 1739, the historic building on New Britain Avenue is marked with a bronze tablet by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the property of Ralph E. Gerth.

ROBERT PLIMPTON PECKETT, JR.

Community Leader, Public Official

FOR years a prominent figure in the life of Franconia, New Hampshire, Robert Plimpton Peckett, Jr., is widely known as high sheriff of Grafton County. He has rendered a variety of public service to Franconia and its people and institutions, and here is a respected and honored citizen.

Mr. Peckett was born January 5, 1900, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, son of Robert Plimpton and Katharine (Belknap) Peckett, of that place. His father owns Peckett's-on-Sugar Hill. His ancestors settled originally in Bradford, Vermont, when they came to this continent, and through them his father is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Colonial Wars. On the maternal side of the house, too, Mr. Peckett's lineage has been traced back to Revolutionary War times, and through her forebears his mother is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Public schools at Franconia furnished Robert Plimpton Peckett's early formal education, and he attended Dow Academy and the Fessenden School, in Boston, and was graduated in 1920 from Phillips-Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. At Phillips-Andover he played on the football team. Mr. Peckett started his independent business career in 1920. Through that year and 1921 he was associated with the Franklin Railway Supply Company, in Montreal, Canada, rising through the grades of service and becoming vice-president in charge of sales. From 1925 to 1932 he was with the J. S. Coffin, Jr., Company, in Englewood, New Jersey. Then, in 1932, he formed a connection with the old and noted house of Peckett's-on-Sugar Hill, Franconia. In 1938 he became manager of this nationally famous hostelry, and through his work here he is widely known throughout the United States.

While entertaining some of the country's foremost citizens at Peckett's, Mr. Peckett has himself grown into a prominent position in the life of his city. He has served as overseer of the poor, as a selectman since 1932, as special town officer, as head of the relief administration in Lisbon and in many other capacities. A Republican in politics, he was nominated, September 10, 1940, as Republican candidate for sheriff of Grafton County, the second largest county in New Hampshire. He polled the largest vote on the county ticket and took office April 1, 1941.

In addition to all his other undertakings, Mr. Peckett is vice-president of the Littleton Hospital and a member of the corporation of Hanover Hospital. Formerly he was a director of the Lisbon Savings Bank & Trust Company. He is connected with Kane Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On October 3, 1925, at Claverack, New York, Robert Plimpton Peckett, Jr., married Mary Esselstyn, of Claverack and New York City, daughter of Everett James and Sarah (Blakeman) Esselstyn, of Claverack. She traces her ancestry back to Major Richard Esselstyn and Jacob Esselstyn, of Revolutionary War fame, and, on her mother's side of the house to Lieutenant James Lyman and the Rev. James Caldwell, both of whom took part in the Revolution. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. Her ancestors appeared in this country in the fore part of the seventeenth century, coming from Holland and settling in Claverack, New York. Mrs. Peckett herself attended Vassar College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she took the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1922, and from that year until 1925 she was a student at the New York University Law School. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peckett: 1. Mary Ann Peckett, born September 21, 1926. 2. Deborah Peckett, born June 1, 1928. 3. Robert Plimpton Peckett, 3d, born June 22, 1931.

ONIL OSCAR COTE

Business Man

THE shuttle of settlement that for two centuries has traveled back and forth between Canada and the United States has woven into the fabric of the progress of both countries many interesting and valuable patterns. Particularly has this been true in business. In illustration one can suggest Cote Brothers, Inc., founded in Manchester, New Hampshire, more than half a century ago. Two men started making and selling one of the staples of commerce—bread. Largely in the second generation was this comparatively simple business developed into one approximating a million dollars annually. Since 1921 Onil Oscar Cote has been the president and driving force of this large company.

Mr. Cote is a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, born August 14, 1896, son of Philip D. and Mary L. (Descotaux) Cote, citizens of that place. His father, who came to the United States in 1880, was co-founder with Modesta Cote, of Cote Brothers, Inc., dating from 1885. Onil Oscar Cote was brought into the business while still a young man (1910) and won promotions as these were earned in the eyes of his elders. As indicated, since 1921, he has been not only the president of the corporation, but also treasurer and manager. Cote Brothers, Inc., is one of those large modern establishments that distribute wholesale and retail, a wide variety of baked products ranging from bread to the choicest confections in cake. All equipment is of the most up-to-date, and about 115 persons are employed in the very large plant at Manchester. The company does a million dollar business annually.

Mr. Cote is a director of the Merchants National Bank, and vice-president of St. Mary's Bank, Manchester. During the World War he served in the United States Army from August 26, 1917, to May 26, 1919, being made a sergeant while in Camp Devens, Massachusetts. He is a former trustee of the Manchester School Board and is active in varied civic affairs. Business memberships include those in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; the United States Chamber of Commerce; New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, and the American Bakers Association. Fraternally Mr. Cote is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Catholic Order of Foresters, and the American Commercial Travelers. Among his clubs are the Manchester Country and the Joliet. He worships in the Catholic faith and is a member of St. George's Church.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, June 22, 1920, Onil Oscar Cote married Lumina Schambier, of this city, and they became the parents of five children: 1. Cecile, a student at the University of New Hampshire. 2. Roland. 3. Roger. 4. Maurice. 5. Camille.

C. Walter Childs

CHARLES WALTER CHILDS

Consulting Engineer

THE profession of engineering numbers among its prominent New England members C. Walter Childs, who has been active in this field for over forty years, during which he has been associated with many important engineering projects. These include, particularly, the development of the great industrial plant of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut. Following an extended period of service on Scovill engineering enterprises, he became directly connected with the administrative engineering department of the company, a connection he has continued without interruption since 1931.

Mr. Childs was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 15, 1876, son of William James and Emily (Shreeve) Childs, born respectively in Baltimore and Finksburg, Maryland. His ancestors, who were of Scottish descent, settled in Maryland out of New England, and many of the line were builders. His grandfather, William Childs, married Ruth Read Childs. They lived in Franklintown, Maryland, now a suburb of Baltimore, and reared a family of thirteen children. William Childs built the flour mill in Franklintown and the town which developed around it. Afterward he became an itinerant builder of missions in country communities, where he also assisted in organizing the worshippers and in conducting religious services after the mission buildings were erected.

William James Childs, father of C. Walter Childs, married Emily Shreeve and lived in Baltimore, rearing a family of six children. A cooper by trade and a builder of homes, he served in the Engineering Corps in Colonel Wright's division of the Union Army, and afterward entered the employ of Poole and Hunt, Woodberry, Maryland, later Robert Poole & Sons Company, of Baltimore. Here he became foreman of millwrights and superintendent of construction of additions to the plant. He also supervised the installations of the firm's machinery equipment, including cable road driving plants in New York City, Kansas City, Cleveland and other large cities, rubber mills, brass and copper mills, grist and fertilizer factories, grain elevators and hydraulic power plants. One outstanding construction project under his direction was the York Haven Water & Power Plant located south of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which included a tight stone masonry diversion dam three-quarters of a mile long on the Susquehanna River. William James Childs died at the age of eighty-seven. Through talks with him, C. Walter Childs conceived his first interest in engineering and obtained his initial knowledge of the profession to which he has devoted his career.

After completing his preliminary education in the public schools of Baltimore, C. Walter Childs studied at Baltimore City College, and in 1895 began a four-year engineering course in the foundry and machine shop of Robert Poole & Sons Company of Baltimore, which had now developed into one of the country's foremost engineering concerns. Here he received an extensive training in engineering as an apprentice-member of an organization which has trained many noted engineers. His connection with the Scovill Manufacturing Company began in 1900, when he came to Waterbury with his father, who had been engaged by Hugh L. Thompson, consulting engineer for the company, to supervise the building of its North Rolling Mills and the West Power House, erected in that year. Plans for these buildings and for much of the new equipment were drawn by the son, C. Walter Childs.

Following the completion of these projects, C. Walter Childs continued his association with Mr. Thompson as assistant on engineering work, including the design of machinery and complete equipment, for brass and copper mills in Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley and in the Middle West. For the Scovill company, he supervised the construction of many new manufacturing buildings of the West Plant, and in 1915, when the East Plant was laid out, the entire construction of this plant was under his direction. In addition, he designed, in part, and supervised the installation of all machinery for the sheet, rod and tube mills which comprise this plant, the sanitary equipment, the steam and water supply system and the heating system. For a time, Mr. Childs worked with Dr. James Newlands, well known Hartford engineer, on water supply and stream purification for the Scovill properties, and his widely diversified services to the company have also included road construction. In July, 1931, he became officially associated with the administrative consulting engineering department of the company, which is devoted to the preparation of plans for, and the supervision of the construction of, extensions and additions to the Scovill company's plant and equipment. Recently he has been engaged in supervising the design and erection of a new large boiler plant, an extension to the casting shop and in numerous other activities resulting from the expansion program drawn to meet the company's production requirements in World War II. In view of the company's vast plant and the wide variety of production, it is not possible to describe in detail Mr.

Child's work and engineering achievements, but their scope is widely recognized in engineering circles, where he has won a notable professional reputation during his long career.

Mr. Childs is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers and various non-professional organizations, including the Waterbury Rotary Club; Continental Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Freemason. He is a member of The Bunker Hill Congregational Church.

On June 9, 1903, in Waterbury, Connecticut, C. Walter Childs married Edythe Sanderson, daughter of Edward L. and Elizabeth (Bolio) Sanderson, of Waterbury. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Walter Sanderson, born March 23, 1904. He married Margaret Jenkins and they have one daughter, Betty Jane, born October 31, 1933. 2. Donald James, born September 14, 1907, who married Genevieve Babcok. They have one son, Lindsay Nathan, born April 17, 1940.

ROBERT S. FOGG

Aviator, Lecturer

ALTHOUGH still a young man, Robert S. Fogg, of Boston, Massachusetts, is a pioneer in the art of flying. He took aloft the "crates" of the pre-World War construction, and taught acrobatic aviation, United States Army Air Service, all through that period, and is to be congratulated upon being alive to tell tales of the early days of aeronautical developments in the United States since the World War. His exploits frequently have made the headlines in our newspapers, for he often has undertaken special flights of a very dangerous character in the days when the airplane was still under suspicion, and aviators were making all kinds of experimental flights and coming to grief. It is noteworthy that Mr. Fogg has risked his life often in connection with some failure or disaster by others.

Robert S. Fogg was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1897, son of George O. and Mabel (Perkins) Fogg, of Tilton, New Hampshire. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Winchester, Massachusetts, the Tilton Academy, and the Northeastern Polytechnic Institute of Boston. When about fifteen years of age he began the study of aeronautics and had been off the ground in a plane before most lads in the United States had seen one. Up to 1920 he was an instructor of acrobatic flying in Texas, where many of the great and near-great aviators made their start. In 1920 he organized his own company, and at Concord, New Hampshire, established one of the finest airports in New England. He operated a seaplane service on Lake Winnepesaukee for seventeen years and safely carried fifty-two thousand passengers; and in the Vermont flood of some years ago aided the Federal Post Office Department exceptionally well, delivering mail and supplies. Under severe winter conditions he established a New England record for continuous flying with his six hundred miles daily for two months. Newspaper and magazine readers probably know Robert S. Fogg best for his winning national fame by two flights to Greenly Island in Labrador, of the Province of Quebec, where German and Irish aviators had cracked up their ship "Bremen," after the first westward flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Besides aiding the rescue work, Fogg brought the first authentic news of the lost "Bremen," together with still and news reel pictures. He also was the only aviator who landed on Horse Island, Newfoundland, at the time of the "Viking" disaster, securing a world wide scoop for the Associated Press and Paramount News Service.

Robert S. Fogg married Katharine Chandler, daughter of William Chandler and granddaughter of the late Senator William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Fogg are the parents of one son, Robert Fogg, Jr., born August 12, 1926.

Captain Fogg is now chief of the Seaplane Unit of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, engaged in designing and establishing seaplane bases throughout the United States.

THOMAS JOSEPH LARGY

Public Official

ALTHOUGH the late Thomas Joseph Largy, of Wilton, New Hampshire, was for thirty years of his life identified with a large industrial corporation and in more recent years operated his hotel, he was widest known as one who had served his town and county in official capacities. His career is noteworthy in several aspects: He was a self-made man who throughout his life, even from boyhood, progressed solely on meritorious hard work, without the aid of influential friends or relatives; he was a native of Canada, but a generation away from Ireland, yet became a most exemplary American citizen who was frequently called into public service; he was at all times a substantial contributor to the development and betterment of the localities in which he lived.

Mr. Largy was born at Island Brook, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 17, 1882, son of Peter and Margaret (Penney) Largy, his mother later coming to live in Goffstown, New Hampshire. His father died when the lad was five years old and there followed hard years in which it was difficult for the widow to take care of her boy and teach him the rudiments of education, religion and life. At the age of twelve, Thomas Joseph Largy entered the United States and during four years lived with an uncle at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He was sixteen when he removed to New Hampshire and sought work in the mills. It was not long after that he entered the employ of the United States Bobbin & Shuttle Factory at Goffstown, and began a connection that was not broken until three decades later, when the company abandoned its Goffstown plant in 1928. He had risen from a most humble position to superintendent of the finishing department of the company.

During this extended period Mr. Largy had become prominent in public affairs, and was chief of police in Goffstown from 1919 to 1934, compiling a splendid record. He also had been truant officer, tax collector, notary public, and for twenty-one years a deputy sheriff. To the latter post he had been appointed first in May, 1919, by the late John T. O'Dowd and has been appointed each two years by the late Sheriff O'Dowd and his successor and son, Sheriff

Richard M. O'Dowd. When first named a deputy sheriff it was for the Goffstown district. He continued in that capacity when he moved to Wilton and later when he became superintendent of the farm. Both as deputy sheriff and police chief, Mr. Largy assisted in the solution of many important criminal cases, for he had a genuine ability to detect clews and analyze crimes and the intuitive understanding of the criminal mind that frequently brought him into prominence in the larger police circles..

The last of Mr. Largy's public services was as superintendent of the county farm, an office in which he was installed on March 13, 1937, and which he filled with unusual skill to the time of his death. One of his exceptional activities was the conducting of a night school, in Goffstown and Pinardville, for the purpose of teaching English to those of alien birth interested in becoming familiar with the language of their adopted country, and desiring to become American citizens.

Not the least of his later-year activities was initiated in July, 1934, when he took over the Wilton Inn, at Wilton, New Hampshire, and operated it in a fashion that won both it and himself a wide popularity. Mr. Largy was a Democrat in his political allegiance, an influential figure in party councils and campaigns in county and State. He was a member of the Democratic Committee, and especially interested in local civic progress. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the New England Order of Protection. He worshipped in the Catholic faith in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

On May 24, 1905, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Thomas Joseph Largy married Mary W. Bean, daughter of Charles and Ellen (Hamilton) Bean, of Goffstown, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Largy became the parents of four children: 1. Ruth Ellen, born August 19, 1906, a graduate of the Goffstown High School and Hillsboro General Hospital as a registered nurse. She married (first) Herbert Heath, and they were the parents of three children: i. Janis Corine. ii. Bernard Paul. iii. Thomas Jerome. She married (second) John P. Lawrence, of Marlboro, Massachusetts, a graduate of Bentley School of Finance, now employed as an accountant with David Whiting & Son, of Wilton, New Hampshire. 2. Paul Archibald Largy, born July 16, 1908, a graduate of St. Joseph's High School, Manchester, and St. Anselms College. He married, February 15, 1939, Anna M. Judge, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they have one son: i. Thomas Joseph, 2d. Paul Archibald Largy now serves as manager of the Wilton Hotel, Wilton, New Hampshire. 3. Constance Margaret, born March 10, 1913, a graduate of Goffstown High School, and now connected with the Wilton Hotel. 4. Virginia Grace, born November 26, 1914, a graduate of Goffstown High School. She married Francis X. Breen, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, and they have three children: i. Jacquelin Mary. ii. Thomas Joseph. iii. Virginia Winona. Mr. Breen is associated with the Wilton Hotel.

The sudden death from heart failure of Thomas Joseph Largy, on August 26, 1940, shocked his many friends. As his body lay in state, scores came to pay a last tribute to the man everybody respected and loved. His had been a life of great usefulness, a career in the best traditions of New England. His passing was a loss to his community that will long be regretted.

Hugh L. Thompson

HUGH LINDSAY THOMPSON

Consulting Engineer

IN point of activities, Hugh Lindsay Thompson is one of the veteran consulting engineers of Connecticut. He already had three years of experience in this profession at Waterbury before the turn of the century. One of his long-time and important connections has been with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of that city, since 1900. His clientele is international.

Mr. Thompson was born at Thistle, Baltimore County, Maryland, December 8, 1863, son of Robert Hughes and Margaret Helen (Bone) Thompson and a descendant of William Thomson (as he spelled his name), who was the son of John and Isobel Thomson, of Cumberland, Lesmahagow, Scotland, born November 18, 1778. He married Mary Bryce, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mirkland) Bryce, of the Holm, Strathavon, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Hugh Lindsay Thompson was educated in the First District Public School No. 8, of Baltimore County; Miss Thompson's Private School at Ellicott City, Maryland; and Knapp's Academy, in Baltimore, which he attended from 1877 to 1880. He initiated his engineering career as a mechanical draftsman's apprentice with Robert Poole & Son Company in 1880, and served successively with that company as draftsman, engineer and designer of machine tools, turbine water wheels, engines, boilers, machinery, and other engineering equipment until 1893. In the latter year he came to Waterbury as assistant superintendent of the Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Company. After three years of service in that post he began a consulting practice in Waterbury. Important clients both in America and Europe sought his professional services and the years have won him an international reputation. In addition, Mr. Thompson has served since 1900 as consulting and administrative engineer of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. He has designed and installed brass and copper rolling mills in New England and the Middle West and has invented various improvements in design and arrangement of rolling mills and annealing furnaces.

Hugh Lindsay Thompson is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineers, and is a member of the Power and Waterways Committee of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, in all of which he has been active. He is a member of the executive committee of the Waterbury Committee on Additional Water Supply from the Shepaug River, and the Morris Watershed, and gave civic service as a member of the City Planning Commission of Waterbury. He is a director of the Citizens and Manufacturers National Bank, of Waterbury, a trustee of St. Margaret's School; member of the Council of the Mattatuck Historical Society. Numbered among his clubs are the Engineers of New York City; University, Home, Waterbury and Waterbury Country, all of Waterbury. He attends the Congregational Church.

On October 17, 1900, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Hugh Lindsay Thompson married Caroline Goss, daughter of Chauncey Porter and Amelia (Ketcham) Goss, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two daughters: 1. Caroline Goss Thompson. 2. Helen Lindsay, who married the Rev. Arthur F. McKenny, Dean of Christ Episcopal Church Cathedral of Hartford, Connecticut; their children are Hugh Thompson McKenny and Robert Arthur McKenny.

WILLIS ELWOOD SWIFT

Mercantile Executive

As president of the Holmes-Swift Company, wholesale grocers, with headquarters at Augusta, Maine, Willis Elwood Swift holds a place of influence and importance in the business circles of this city and in the State. He became identified with merchandising nearly half a century ago in Augusta, which in itself is something of a record. To this may be added that he has been prominent in public life over a long period.

Willis Elwood Swift was born in Sidney, Maine, September 19, 1870, son of George D. and Clara Augusta (Sawtelle) Swift, of Sidney.

After completing his formal education in the schools of his birthplace and the Dirigo Business College, from which he was graduated in 1890, Mr. Swift became an accountant with the J. H. Cogan Company, in Augusta. In 1896 he organized the Swift & Turner Company, which he headed from 1896 to 1916. In 1914 he became associated with Holmes Brothers Company, of which he was vice-president from 1914 to 1916. At that time the name of the corporation was changed to the Holmes-Swift Company and Mr. Swift became its treasurer. He served in this position until 1925, since which time he has been its president.

Mr. Swift is a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank; a director of the Augusta Building & Loan Association, and a director of the First National Granite Bank of Augusta.

In connection with his own major enterprises, he is a member and treasurer of the New England Division of the Nation-Wide Stores Company.

Down the years Mr. Swift has entered constructively into local affairs and, in 1912, became a member of the city council. During 1917 and 1918 he was the mayor of Augusta. In 1913 he was sent to the Maine House of Representatives, and from 1915 to 1918 was a member of the State Senate. Then he was elected to the Governor's Council, serving from 1919 to 1922. It is worthy of more than passing note that his public activities covered the most critical period of World War activities in Maine. From 1931 to 1933 Mr. Swift was a member of the State Highway Commission and, in 1937, was appointed to the Maine Liquor Commission.

On July 22, 1894, at Augusta, Maine, Willis Elwood Swift married Lillian Holmes, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Raymond Whitney. 2. Marjorie Irene (Mrs. Almon Bird Sullivan).

Fraternally Mr. Swift is affiliated with Bethlehem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a Past High Priest; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a Past Commander; is a member of all the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree, and is a Past Potentate of Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Abnaki Club and the Rotary International, of which he is a Past President of the Augusta Club. He worships in the faith of the Universalist Church, and resides at 98 Winthrop Street, Augusta, Maine.

SARA EFFIE STANTON

(MRS. JOSEPH S. OTIS)

IN her unusual career Sara Effie Stanton (Mrs. Joseph S. Otis), of Concord, New Hampshire, has been a notable exemplar of the modern fact that marriage and the rearing of a family is not incompatible with public service and humanitarian activities. A teacher in her girlhood, she has climaxed years of association with civic, social, fraternal and philanthropic affairs by election to the New Hampshire Legislature.

Sara Effie Stanton was born in Bartlett, New Hampshire, January 1, 1876, daughter of Jonas Wilder and Mary (McIver) Stanton. Some of her Colonial ancestors settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the sixteen hundreds. Great-great-uncle Elijah Stanton was a first lieutenant in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Miss Stanton grew up on her father's farm and acquired a sound education in the schools of her birthplace. From 1894 to 1899 she taught schools in Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1901, at her home in Bartlett, New Hampshire, she married Joseph S. Otis. Seven children were born to them and to these has always gone her first and constant devotion. In their achievements, and they are exceptionally talented, she has found her greatest joy. Possibly one of the most potent influences in their careers has been her activities in public affairs, striking examples of her own capabilities and gifts.

Mrs. Otis has not only entered into various phases of life, but her gifts for leadership have been drafted by associates upon many occasions, and her contributions to organizations have been constructive and valuable. She was for many years the president of the Young Women's Christian Association Auxiliary Society, a member of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital Chapter; chairman of the house committee of the Concord Women's Club. Her principal fraternal affiliation has been with the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a Past Grand Chaplain of the State of New Hampshire, and Past Matron of Epiphany Chapter of Concord. She is a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. While identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Otis organized the Order of Rainbow for Girls, of which she was Mother Advisor. She also founded similar chapters all over the State. A Republican in politics, she is a former president of the League for Women Voters; is the first vice-president of the Women's Republican Club of New Hampshire; and is the present incumbent of the office of Representative to the State Legislature, entering upon her duties as such in the session of 1941. Long a member of the First Congregational Church of Concord, Mrs. Otis is a deaconess, a Sunday school teacher over an extended period, and serves as vice-president of both the Women's Guild and the King's Daughters Bible Class.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Otis are: 1. Mary Arlene, born May 24, 1903, a graduate of Boston University, now secretary with H. L. Nason, Inc., investment bankers of Boston, Massachusetts; she married Howard Morrison Booth, a radio technician, and is the mother of a son: i. Howard Morrison Booth, Jr., an undergraduate at Proctor Academy. 2. Paul Stephen Otis, born February 13, 1905, a graduate of Worcester Institute of Technology, now associated with the State of New Hampshire as a soil analyst; he married Ethel Scott, of Medford, Maine, and they have two daughters: i. Susan. ii. Sarah Jane. 3. Virginia, born December 10, 1907, a graduate of Concord Business College, who married Clyde Hudson Gray, a lawyer, assistant district attorney at Concord, New Hampshire; and they have a daughter: i. Jane Whitney. 4. Sarah Louise, born March 28, 1911, a graduate of Katharine Gibbs School, who married Alfred A. Cort, of Boston, manager of the Cora Chandler Shop; they have two children: i. Judith. ii. Stanton Gould. 5. George Wilder Otis, born August 8, 1914. 6. Stanton Clarke Otis, born April 1, 1917; graduate of the University of New Hampshire, a civil engineer employed by the State of New Hampshire. He is a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery. 7. Donald Bartlett Otis, born May 1, 1919, a graduate of the University of New Hampshire, an accountant associated with Scoville & Wellington, of Boston. He is a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery. While attending New Hampton Preparatory School and the University of New Hampshire, he was a well-known athlete, especially in hockey, la crosse and football.

RUTH THORNDIKE CLOUGH, M. A.

Civic and Political Leader

A STRIKING representative of American womanhood in social service, educational endeavors and public life, Ruth Thorndike Clough, of Bangor, Maine, sets an example to others of either sex. She is a native of Bangor, born May 26, 1902, daughter of Herbert T. and Frances (French) Clough, of this city. Her father, a well-known and now retired physician and surgeon, traces his ancestry to John Clough, Welshman, who came from England to Watertown, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635, removing to Salisbury, same Colony, four years later. An ancestor of her mother was General Henry Dearborn, of Revolutionary War fame, and her father, Joseph B. French, was an officer of the 4th (Maine) Home Battalion Mounted Artillery, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, during the War Between the States.

Ruth T. Clough was educated in the Bangor High School, from which she was graduated in 1921; Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, where she received the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1925; the Columbia University School of Business Administration; and the University of Maine, of which she is a Master of Arts, 1930. During her college studies she won the much sought scholastic honor of being made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, Beta Chapter, Maryland. Miss Clough did not consider education, no matter how broad, an end in itself, but early started to participate in public affairs. She has an established reputation as a commentator on literary and political economic subjects on Radio Station WABI, Maine. In politics she is a member of the Penobscot County Council of the Young Republicans of Maine; is a member of the Bangor Republican Women's Club; and of the Women's Republican Club of Maine. She is a prominent figure in the League of Women Voters, of which she is a past president of the Bangor section, past State secretary and chairman of the Department of Government.

Ruth T. Clough has represented Bangor in the Maine Legislature since 1939, and has done constructive work on the Labor Committee, of which she is at present house chairman; the University of Maine Committee, Library Committee, State School for Boys and Girls, and Public Health. Indicating some of the variety of her interests and her club and organization connections, she is a member of the Shakespearian Dramatic Club of Bangor, American Association of University Women, and the Junior Guild of All Souls' Congregational Church. She also serves on the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Fellowship Forum, the Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Zoning Board of Appeals, and as secretary and publicity director of Red Cross for Penobscot County. Miss Clough worships in the faith of the Congregational Church.

J E Andrew

J. ERNEST ANDREW

Industrial Executive, Civic Leader

FORTY years with a single company during which he rose from office boy to president of the corporation, this is the industrial record of J. Ernest Andrew, of Bristol, Connecticut. Others have done as much, but few have so possessed the qualities that go into the making of a strong executive combined with the ability to impart his knowledge and the results of experience to other executives. So marked were his talents in this specialized field that they brought him national fame as a speaker and instructor in meetings and conferences of business men's associations and State and Federal Government groups. His services were likewise sought by civic and community organizations, services which he gladly rendered.

Mr. Andrew was completely New England in characteristics, tradition and family background. He was born at Pequabuck, Connecticut, June 11, 1881, son of John Reed and Mary Brown (Wilson) Andrew, and through both parents was descended from Colonial forebears, being eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic and genealogical societies. On the paternal side, Jonathan Andrew, his great-great-grandfather, was a brother of Rev. Samuel Andrew, one of the founders of Yale College. His grandfather, John M. Andrew, married Emeline Read, and through her the maternal ancestry is traced to John Reed, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1598, and came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. Among his descendants was Daniel Reed, recorded as the first to volunteer in the American Army after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was one of the party commanded by Ethan Allen which, on the night of May 10, 1775, surprised and captured the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga. He was also attached to the expedition against Quebec under Benedict Arnold in 1775-76, and subsequently served at Bennington, Vermont, under Colonel Stafford in 1777, and at Stone Arabia, under Colonel John Brown, October 19, 1780.

J. Ernest Andrew first came to Bristol in 1892, where he was graduated from the South Side Grammar School and the Bristol High School. On July 13, 1901, he entered the employ of the Wallace Barnes Company, in this city, as an office boy. During the succeeding years he advanced to the position of departmental superintendent, factory manager, director, and in 1930 president and general manager of the company. In 1936 the several plants were consolidated into the Associated Spring Corporation, and at this time Mr. Andrew became vice-president and a director in this company, which position he held until his retirement on July 31, 1941, after forty years of continuous service with this organization. His duties, especially during the later years of his connection with the corporation, brought him into contact with all of the various plants of the Associated Spring Corporation, where he instituted and conducted classes in "Work Simplification," in addition to other responsibilities incidental to his office.

At Wallace Barnes, he was instrumental in founding "The Inquisitors' Club," a group of younger men who met to discuss factory problems. Another special interest in recent years had been his courses in "Effective Speaking." Before his demise, Mr. Andrew attended a conference and school on "Work Simplification" held at Lake Placid, conducted by Allen H. Mogensen of New York City. He took part in the program as an instructor. Drawing its membership from factory executives throughout this country and some other countries, the conference has made a special interest of the work simplification program for industry. Mr. Andrew first attended the Lake Placid school in 1938 as a pupil, and since then has been a regular visitor at the school. His contribution was considered an important part of the program, inasmuch as he was able to draw from his long experience and impart his point of view to others considerably younger. In the spring of 1941 Mr. Andrew conducted a six weeks' course in "Work Simplification" at the Technical Department, Bristol High School. He was in considerable demand to give his talks on Work Simplification before industrial groups throughout the State, and other organizations. On September 9, 1941, he gave this program at the meeting of the Bristol Rotary Club.

Mr. Andrew was also much sought after as a speaker, and conducted the course for a Community Chest Council, meeting with the Council each month since the first of the year.

The national prominence of J. Ernest Andrew was additionally recognized in the summer of 1940, when he was invited to speak at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs on June twenty-seventh, in a panel discussion on the subject "Labor's Rôle in Industry." He spoke from the viewpoint of management, representing the National Association of Manufacturers. On occasions he had been called to Washington to be present at Congressional hearings, regarding industrial questions. He was a contributor to magazines himself, several of his articles appearing in "American Home," and "The Rotarian" magazines, as well as trade journals.

Mr. Andrew was a popular and active figure in the Bristol Rotary Club, "one of the greatest boosters of Bristol. I doubt that any man ever took a more lively interest in his community or worked more effectively and sincerely for its improvement." (Clarence M. Ingraham, president of Bristol Rotary.) He was largely responsible for the "Old Folks Parties" which the local club gave to residents of seventy-five years and older. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Bristol Sesquicentennial celebration in 1937, and he was the then "unknown donor" of prizes in essay contests for papers on "Early Bristol," and also "Bristol Twenty-five Years Ago," which brought out some noteworthy contributions on the subjects. An omnivorous reader and a student of history, one of his hobbies about which he was extraordinarily well informed was early American glass, a subject on which he frequently addressed various organizations.

Fraternally, Mr. Andrew was affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Reliance Council, Royal Arcanum; and the Society of Automotive Engineers. He was active in the Republican party in Bristol, but never sought public office, although on several occasions he was mentioned as a possible mayoralty candidate. Interested in the affairs of the Advent Church for the past forty years, Mr. Andrew was one of the most active members of the church and first elder for the past several years. For some twenty years he taught a men's class at the church, known more recently as the Andrew Baracca Class.

On June 27, 1906, J. Ernest Andrew married (first) Leila Barbour, daughter of Charles Barbour, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Phyllis, born January 3, 1912, who married George W. Curtis, Jr., of Bristol, and they have one daughter: i. Ernestine, born October 31, 1939. 2. Elizabeth Barbour, born January 17, 1917, who married Arthur B. Helming, of Bristol. Mrs. Andrew died January 29, 1939.

Mr. Andrew married (second), March 2, 1940, Mrs. Millicent Morrison Donne, daughter of Henry and Abigail (Dennison) Morrison, of Cattaraugus County, New York. On both maternal and paternal sides of her family she is descended from Revolutionary forebears, being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon the death of J. Ernest Andrew, on September 19, 1941, at the age of sixty years, the press and people of Bristol and Connecticut vied in paying tribute to his achievements and character. Mayor Jennings spoke of the "irreparable loss to the entire community." President Fuller F. Barnes of the company with which Mr. Andrew was associated for forty years, after commenting at length on the great constructive values of his connection with the business, especially in teaching "Work Simplification," concluded:

During all this period not only was he interested in the company's affairs, but always had the interests of Bristol at heart and served in many capacities for the betterment of the city. His premature death is sincerely mourned by those of us who knew him so well and his friendly cheerfulness and guidance will be very much missed by his associates here as well as in many civic and church organizations of the city.

And a last encomium from a close personal friend, Postmaster Harry C. Polhill:

A pall of sorrow hangs over Bristol this morning because of the passing of J. Ernest Andrew. As a counselor of the young, a companion to the old, a friend, a brother, a husband and father, he was above all praise. His virtues and many services to the city of Bristol will long live in grateful memory.

GEORGE EDWARD FREESE

Manufacturer

ONE of the most striking characteristics of George Edward Freese, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, is versatility—the ability to engage in all sorts of activities with success. Primarily, he is an industrialist, the president since young manhood of an important manufacturing company; secondarily, he directs his own large farm on a thoroughly practical basis, and he has other enterprises. In his career he served in the World War, has been active in civic affairs and is a recently elected member of the State Legislature. A review of his life indicates a most unusual sequence of inherited abilities from ancestors to his own children, all of the latter, although young, being exceptionally talented musicians who, with their parents, make up the well-known orchestra—"The Homespun Broadcasters."

It is reputed that the name Freese is spelled in thirteen ways, all of which are derived from ancient Friesia or Frieslands, the most northern province of what two years ago was the Netherlands, the original inhabitants being Teutonic in origin. In 28 A. D. the Friesians joined the Angles and Saxons in an invasion of England. In the Province there are church registers kept for many centuries which record the names of some who were the forefathers of one James Freese (Frieze), builder of ships who, born in England, 1641-42, came to Salisbury, Massachusetts, from where he removed to Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1667. To this pioneer, George Edward Freese traces his ancestry. The latter named was born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, October 19, 1893, son of Courtland Frank Hearl and Dora M. (Smith) Freese. Jackson Freese, his paternal grandfather, operated a stagecoach from Pittsfield to Dover, New Hampshire, in the days when this was the only public method of transportation. At his death, July 21, 1896, the local paper stated that during the twenty years he ran his stage line, he drove a distance equivalent to three and a half times around the world. Great-great-grandmother Martha Hanscom Freese lived to be a hundred and two years old before her comparatively recent death in Pittsfield.

Courtland F. H. Freese, father, was identified with Pittsfield all his life, serving it in many constructive ways. Starting in the harness business, he established, just after the turn of the century, the present Globe Manufacturing Company, which his son has long directed. He was a State Senator at the time of his death, a philanthropist, widely beloved for his generosity to the poor and for his helpfulness to the unfortunate. George Edward Freese, after completing his education in the Pittsfield High School and Tilton School, gained some experience in finance with the Pittsfield National Bank, where he was employed during 1916-17. Then the United States became involved in the World War, and he enlisted in the army June 18, 1917, at Manchester, New Hampshire, and was not mustered out of the service until June 2d, 1919. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, as regimental supply sergeant in the 1st Army Headquarters Regiment of Colonel Healy's unit from Manchester. He also spent some of this period on convoy work.

Upon his return to civilian life, Mr. Freese resumed his duties with the Globe Manufacturing Company. This business was acquired by his father in 1901 at Lynn, Massachusetts, but then, very small, was removed to Pittsfield, where in 1911 it was incorporated under the above name. Since 1916 George Edward Freese has been its president, employing many workers in a modern two-story brick factory thoroughly equipped. The Globe Manufacturing Company makes sports "togs," work garments and firemen's suits, and similar specialties with a distribution that is national in scope.

As intimated at the beginning, Mr. Freese is varied in his enterprise. For example, he organized in 1921 the Pittsfield Weaving Company, which he sold in 1938. From 1919 to 1935 he was a partner in Harriman & Freese and later Harriman, Freese & Paige, general insurance and real estate. He has owned and managed for years a large dairy farm with forty head of cows. Along quite dissimilar lines, Mr. Freese managed for some eight years the very good Pittsfield baseball team, which played in many parts of New England and Canada. He is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce; member of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, and is affiliated with the American Legion, being the first Commander of the Peterson-Cram Post, No. 75, and serving in office for seven years. In 1941, due to the national emergency, he was again chosen to act as Commander. He is a Republican, at present a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, is a member of the Committee on Labor, has been recorded as consistently voting against any liberalization of the present State liquor laws and has supported all national defense measures. He is of the Congregational faith.

At Pittsfield, New Hampshire, November 19, 1920, George Edward Freese married Elizabeth J. Sweet, daughter of the Rev. William I. and Mrs. Jennie

(Johnson) Sweet, of this town. Mrs. Freese is a graduate of Boston University, an accomplished musician and active in both church and civic enterprises in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Freese are the parents of five children: 1. George Edward Freese, Jr., was graduated from Pittsfield High School, attended Hackley School for Boys at Tarrytown, New York, and is a graduate of New Hampton School for Boys and then attended the University of New Hampshire. He is well known for his musical talent and at the age of sixteen organized and still conducts his own band and is also associated in business with his father in the Globe Manufacturing Company. 2. D. Jackson Freese, an undergraduate at the University of New Hampshire, where he is an orchestra leader. 3. William Sweet Freese, a student at Pittsfield High School, also an orchestra leader. 4. Dorothy Elizabeth Freese, violinist, also a student in Pittsfield High School. 5. Courtland Frank Hearl Freese, 'cellist, a student in school at Pittsfield. Each of these talented children is an outstanding musician, playing together a dozen or more instruments. Together with their parents they form a seven-piece orchestra, known as the "Homespun Broadcasters," a combination that came into existence when the youngest son was less than five years old.

SIMES FRINK

Public Official

As high sheriff of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, Simes Frink continues his long record of public service which has benefited not only his own community and county, but the State at large. Mr. Frink is a former member of the New Hampshire Legislature and has been an active civic leader throughout his career. In private life he is a farmer and dairyman at Portsmouth.

Born at Newington, New Hampshire, January 1, 1889, Mr. Frink is a son of Cyrus and Edith L. (Lamprey) Frink, farmers of Newington. He is a member of an old New England family originally established by English settlers at Newington, Connecticut, in 1646. His great-great-grandfather, Cyrus Frink, was the first to come to New Hampshire, making his home in Newington in this State. Cyrus Frink was a bridge builder. He constructed and operated the Fox Point Bridge, in its day the only connecting link between Strafford and Rockingham counties across the Piscataqua River. At his death the bridge reverted to his five sons and was in their possession until it was taken down. When the new General Sullivan Bridge across the Piscataqua River was dedicated on September 5, 1934, Simes Frink, as a descendant of the pioneer bridge builder, Cyrus Frink, was selected as one of the speakers on that occasion.

Mr. Frink received his early education in the public schools of Newington. In 1905 he was graduated from Portsmouth High School and in the same year entered the University of New Hampshire, where he completed an agricultural course and was graduated in 1907. He has been a farmer at Portsmouth for many years, operating a hundred-acre farm devoted chiefly to dairying. In the season, however, he also raises market vegetables and truck. Mr. Frink's dairy herd consists of pure bred Guernseys and Holsteins. He has successfully applied the principles of scientific dairying and his record as an enterprising farmer is well known in the county.

Mr. Frink has been equally enterprising in his interest in civic affairs. He has lent his support to many enterprises designed to promote the development of this section of the State, and has closely followed the principal developments in public life. A Republican, Mr. Frink was himself elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives early in his career and served in that branch of the Legislature for the years 1915-16. In 1916-17 he was also selectman of Newington, and in 1918-19 a member of the Portsmouth City Council. During this latter period he acted as a member of the building committee of the city council which erected the new Central Fire Station and the new Franklin School. After an interval of a little more than a decade, Mr. Frink returned to public life and from 1931 to 1937 was county commissioner of Rockingham County. On April 1, 1937, he was elected to his present office as high sheriff of Rockingham County and has since served without interruption. Under him are seventeen deputies and assistants to carry on the work of the sheriff's office.

Mr. Frink's activity is not confined to his native locality. In the 1940 campaign he was appointed secretary of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee, a position he continues to hold. His public services have also been given tangible expression through his interest in the development of the Rockingham County seacoast, his work in the Grange and his contributions to useful civic movements and institutions. Mr. Frink became a charter member of the New Hampshire Seacoast Regional Development and was a member of the original board of directors of an organization which has done much to promote the development of New Hampshire's seacoast. He is now a member of the executive board. He is a member of the National Grange and the New Hampshire State Grange, has served as Deputy of New Hampshire State Grange, is Past Pomona Deputy and Past Master of East Rockingham Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of Piscataqua Grange. Mr. Frink is also affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arcanum and the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in which he is State Councillor. He became a member of the Alpha Tau Alpha fraternity at the University of New Hampshire and has been active in the alumni group of the fraternity, serving at the present time as secretary and treasurer. In addition to these connections, Mr. Frink is a member of the Warwick Club. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

On November 11, 1919, at Dover, New Hampshire, he married Marion Dame, daughter of John H. Dame, Dover contractor, and Edith B. (Nason) Dame. Mrs. Frink, like her husband, comes of English stock, and her ancestors originally settled in Lee, New Hampshire. She is widely known through her civic interests and her influence in Republican party councils.

Mrs. Frink was educated in the public schools of Dover, where she was born on December 30, 1894, and where she spent her early life. From 1916 to

1919 she was manager of Cook's Stationery Store there, but terminated this connection at the time of her marriage. Upon moving to Newington she at once became active in the life of the town and as a devoted worker in the ranks of the Republican party. Since that time her rôle as a party leader has been widely extended. Mrs. Frink is now a member of the Republican State Committee and of its executive committee. She is also Republican County chairman in East Rockingham County. She has served in public office as tax collector at Newington in 1926-27, and as a member of the Newington School Board in 1932-33. Mrs. Frink has also been active in the Grange. She is Flora of the New Hampshire State Grange, Past Lecturer of East Rockingham Pomona Grange and Past Master of Piscataqua Grange of Newington. In addition she is a member and officer of Rivermouth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frink are the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy Edith, born December 7, 1920, who was graduated from Portsmouth High School in 1938. 2. Marjorie Loretta, born July 4, 1922, now attending Portsmouth High School. 3. Sydney Hoyt, born March 5, 1928, now attending public school.

Samuel F. Brown

SAMUEL FERDINAND BROWN

Public Servant

IN a variety of ways Samuel F. Brown served the community of Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, where he long made his home. Here he was for many years a political leader in the ranks of the Republican party, and his service as postmaster was an outstanding one. He was, at one time, a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and his contribution to business life was significant. His kindly generosity and fair-mindedness, his deep devotion to worth-while principles of thinking and living and his warm sincerity of purpose were qualities for which he was respected, honored and trusted in an ever-widening circle of acquaintance.

Mr. Brown was born October 8, 1878, in Buffalo, New York, son of Ferdinand Brown (or Braun), and his wife, Marie. The father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came in young manhood to the United States and took up his home in Buffalo, dying here in 1883, two years after his wife's death. After coming to this country the spelling of the family name was changed to accord with the American form.

Orphaned at the age of five years by his father's early death, Samuel Ferdinand Brown was reared by an aunt who lived at Monson, Massachusetts. In the schools of Monson and at Monson Academy he received his early schooling, but he had to leave the classroom while still very young in order to begin earning his own livelihood. For a time he was employed in the woolen mills of Monson, remaining with R. M. Reynolds there until Mr. Reynolds' death. Afterward Mr. Brown found employment in a hotel in Chicopee, where he served for a time as a clerk. Later he drove a baker's delivery wagon in Palmer, Massachusetts, for two years. At the end of that time he established a bakery business of his own in Thorndyke. Feeling that he was well along his way to prosperity, he suffered a sudden reverse in a disastrous fire that destroyed the building and all of his merchandise.

Beginning over again, he looked about for new opportunities, and in 1905 came to Indian Orchard with Dan Brown's Rhode Island Worsted Company, with which he continued for two years. At the conclusion of that period he associated himself with the Fiberloid Company as a machinist, maintaining that connection for three years. After coming to Indian Orchard he began evening study in Springfield Technical High School, where he was a student for four winter terms. He learned the patternmaker's trade; and when he left the Fiberloid Company, he became associated with the Chapman Valve Company, where he continued for seven and one-half years as patternmaker. Meanwhile, his interest in public affairs brought him prominently before the people. He was elected to a place on the Republican city committee, on which he long continued to serve, and was also made a chairman of the Eighth Ward committee of his party, a post that he held for six years. In 1917 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and two years later was elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature. He was reëlected in 1921, and had not yet completed his second term when he was appointed postmaster of Indian Orchard. He was still serving as postmaster in the administrations of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. During his term in the Legislature, from 1919 to 1922, Mr. Brown held many important committee assignments. He was a member of the committee on labor, the committee on counties and the committee on banks and banking.

While a legislator, he was also responsible for establishment of a branch bank in Indian Orchard, known as the Chapin National Bank. Through his work on the committee on counties, he helped the fight against the attempt of Holyoke and Westfield to avoid payment of their share of the cost of the new memorial bridge over the Connecticut River in Springfield. He was also active in the fight for the Whidden bill, refusing to exempt union labor leaders from liabilities. In the civil service examination for the postmastership of Indian Orchard he stood first among those competing, with a mark of eighty-eight, and as postmaster he lived up to his high rating by seeking to give Indian Orchard the best possible service. He had all his carriers under civil service, and instead of a minimum salary of $1,000 up to a maximum of $1,200 per year, which they formerly received, carriers were paid, by 1924, after he had been postmaster three years, $1,400 up to a maximum of $1,800. Post office business increased, too, under his direction, and on January 1, 1924, Mr. Brown, aided by Congressman Gillett, was able to secure street delivery twice daily and a parcel post delivery. On his wall in the post office, Mr. Brown had an autographed picture of President Coolidge, who was his close friend, along with photographs of President Harding, Speaker Gillett, Senator Lodge, and Postmaster-General Harry S. New.

After concluding his work as postmaster, Mr. Brown became administrator of several estates and acted as local federal agent for the Home Owners' Loan Association. He also conducted a real estate and insurance business of his own in Indian Orchard, where he long bought and sold property. His hobby was that of the philatelist, and his collection of stamps was large and select.

Samuel Ferdinand Brown married, February 14, 1901, Rose A. La Plante, who was born in Canada, daughter of Francois and Elizabeth (DuBois) La Plante. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of three children: 1. Pearl Cecilia Brown, born July 4, 1903, who was formerly associated with her father in business in Indian Orchard, and lives at home here. 2. Mae Elizabeth Brown, born September 12, 1907, a teacher of elocution and the dramatic arts at Bedford, Pennsylvania. 3. Thais Rose Brown, born March 1, 1917, also living at home in Indian Orchard.

The death of Samuel Ferdinand Brown, on April 18, 1939, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His achievements were of a high order of usefulness, earning for him the respect, admiration and confidence of his fellow-citizens in all walks of life. He will long be affectionately remembered by a host of friends.

SHERMAN ADAMS

Executive, Civic Leader

THROUGH the attainments and wide interests of his active career, Sherman Adams has risen to prominence in both the industrial and civic life of New Hampshire. He is an executive of the Lincoln plant of The Parker-Young Company, manufacturers of paper and lumber products, and a member of the present session of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Mr. Adams was born in East Dover, Vermont, on January 8, 1899, son of Clyde Henry and Winnie (Sherman) Adams, and a descendant of the famous Braintree Adams family, founded at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1632-33 by Henry Squires Adams, which has given two Presidents to the United States.

Sherman Adams was educated in the Hope Street High School at Providence, Rhode Island, and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1920. During the period of the World War, however, his studies were interrupted while he served in the United States Marine Corps, 1917-18. After completing his course at Dartmouth, he became associated with the Black River Lumber Company at Healdville, Vermont, a subsidiary of The Parker-Young Company, and acted as its treasurer from 1920 to 1923. In the latter year he joined the Parker Young organization at Lincoln, serving as assistant timber land manager from 1923 to 1928, and since 1928 as manager.

The main general office and sales office of The Parker-Young Company are located at 131 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the corporation is under the general executive supervision of Martin A. Brown, of Wilmington, Vermont, who holds the office of treasurer and general manager. The plant at Lincoln, New Hampshire, originally established in 1892 by J. E. Henry & Sons Company, was taken over by The Parker-Young Company in 1917. They manufacture sulphite bond papers, groundwood papers and various lumber products. In the vernacular of the trade, the Lincoln plant is known as a self-contained mill. They employ six hundred workers and own thirty thousand acres of timber land, the forest products from which are utilized by the mill.

During the past year the Lincoln plant consumed the equivalent of thirty-eight million feet of logs and pulpwood, all converted into paper and wood products. Paper output in the same period amounted to over twenty-five thousand tons. The Parker-Young Company also operates a very large retail store in Lincoln and is the major industrial and business interest of the section. Mr. Adams' record in successfully meeting his large executive responsibilities has brought him a wide reputation as an industrialist and has combined with his manifest public spirit to bring him prominence in the general life of the State. Profoundly interested in civic affairs, he has followed that interest into public life with his election on the Republican ticket as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. In the session of 1941, in which he first took his seat, he was appointed chairman of the House Labor Committee. His sincerity, his reputation for public spirit and his wide knowledge of New Hampshire's needs and problems have brought him an important influence in State affairs.

In addition to his connection with The Parker-Young Company, Mr. Adams is a director of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad. He is a director of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the White Mountain Region Association. Mr. Adams is also senior member of the Society of American Foresters, a member of the American Legion and of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is an influential Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

On July 28, 1923, at Belmont, Vermont, Mr. Adams married Rachael White, daughter of Edward E. and May L. White. Mrs. Adams is chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross and otherwise active in community affairs. They are the parents of four children: Rachael Marion, born March 24, 1924; Jean Judith, born May 17, 1925; Sarah Louise, born January 4, 1928; and Samuel Sherman, born January 28, 1937. The two eldest children are both students at Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Massachusetts.

ROBERT ABIAL ROLFE

Baseball Player

TO introduce Robert Abial Rolfe to people not knowing his profession, as "a business man of Penacook, New Hampshire," the reaction would be that here was a well-set young man, a few years out of college, whose sunburned skin indicated that his business kept him out of doors. Name him almost any place as "Red" Rolfe of the "Yankees" and he would be recognized as one of the outstanding players in baseball. He does not take himself or his fame over-seriously, and when he is back in his native New Hampshire one must inject the subject of baseball into a conversation to get him talking about his profession. He is more interested in how things are going in his town and State, contract bridge, or the basketball team he is coaching in Concord.

Mr. Rolfe was born in Penacook, New Hampshire, October 17, 1908, son of the late Herbert Wilson and Lucy (Huff) Rolfe, of Penacook. His father was a sash, door and blind manufacturer, at that place, who traced his ancestry to the Colonial period. One of the interesting pages in ancient New England history was written by the exploits of the brothers, Henry and John, born in England in the sixteenth century, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Robert Abial Rolfe is exceptionally well educated, being graduated from Phillips-Exeter Academy in 1927, and from Dartmouth College in 1931, a Bachelor of Arts. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and the Sphinx Society, Dartmouth. His athletic exploits began as a twelve-year-old grammar school boy when he was good enough to play on the high school baseball team. At Phillips-Exeter he made the team in his first year, and it was here that another youngster, Jack Bean, dubbed him "Red" and "Red" Rolfe he has been ever since. At Dartmouth he played shortstop on the 'varsity, making such a reputation that he had many offers to enter professional baseball before he had been graduated. Ultimately he signed a contract with the New York team, in the American League (1931) and was assigned, or "optioned" to the Albany club in the Eastern League. This was, of course, the usual procedure with amateur players—Rolfe might have been the best in the world, but he would have to be "seasoned" or experienced in hard company before admitted to the "élite" and the New York Yankees were about the tops in baseball. To be on the roster of this team, whether as an active player or not, is equivalent to being ranked among the few dozen best baseball men in America, which means the world.

Rolfe was with the Newark team of the International League, during 1932 and 1933, and won the much sought after honor, selection by the sports writers as "the most valuable player in the League." Since 1934 he has been with the New York Yankees, first as shortstop, but from later in the season to the present, as third baseman. He is one of the highest paid players (other than pitchers) in professional circles.

Just how many records "Red" Rolfe has made the writer does not know. His batting record since breaking into major league baseball reads something like this: 1932-33, .329; 1934, .287; 1935, .300; 1936, .276; 1937, .319; 1938, .312; 1939, .329. He played in the "Little World Series," with the Newark "Bears," in 1933 and 1934; and was a member of the Yankees championship team that in the world series, from 1936 to 1939, defeated the New York Giants in 1936 and 1937, the Chicago Cubs in 1938, and the Cincinnati Reds in 1939. No major league team has ever collected more than four consecutive world titles. Of individual feats of Rolfe during his amazing career the sports pages of thousands of newspapers have contained accounts for more than a half dozen years.

After the summer baseball season is over and between then and the annual journey South to training camps, Mr. Rolfe spends much of his time in Penacook, New Hampshire. Here he has The Red Rolfe Service Station in the Square, and is financially interested in other local and State enterprises. He is a Republican in politics, and may follow the example of a few other famous ball players and some day stand for public office. He is a member of the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America, and belongs to the Wonolancet Club. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. Mr. Rolfe is coach of the Concord (New Hampshire) Business College Basketball team, but does not play himself as much as formerly—he is too important a member of the New York Yankees to risk winter injuries. Contract bridge is his favorite indoor sport, and he plays frequently in State tournaments.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, October 12, 1934, Robert Abial Rolfe married M. Isabel Africa, of this city, daughter of the late Walter Greenland and Maude (Cunningham) Africa. Her father was general manager of the Manchester Gas Company for many years, and was very active in civic affairs. Mrs. Rolfe is a member of the Woman's Club of Penacook, and very active in church work, being a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

WILLIAM MERRIFIELD QUESTED

Banker, Civic Leader

THE city of Meriden, Connecticut, long numbered among its prominent community figures William Merrifield Quested, an associate in principal financial institutions of the city for half a century and variously active in other business enterprises. His citizenship was of a high order and whether in business or in public life and civic affairs his influence was recognized as a wholesome and constructive force.

Mr. Quested was born in Meriden on June 24, 1859, son of William and Mary E. (Merrifield) Quested. He was educated in the schools of Albany and at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, from which he was graduated, after which, in 1879, he began his active career with the Western Union Telegraph Company. While so employed he assisted E. B. Baker in establishing Meriden's first telephone exchange. In 1880 he entered the service of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, but continued the connection for only a brief period before joining the staff of the Meriden National Bank. After serving a thorough apprenticeship in all phases of banking in its various departments, he was appointed cashier of the bank in 1905, and held this office until 1917, when he resigned to become co-owner, with Benjamin W. Collins, of the Meriden Grain & Feed Company. Mr. Quested devoted his efforts to the operation of this company until 1922, when he resumed his banking career as teller of the Home National Bank. Until his retirement in 1933, he had an active part in the organization, rounding out almost fifty years of banking service, featured not only by the integrity which always marked his character, but by the prompt and efficient dispatch of all responsibilities devolving upon him.

By his business associates, Mr. Quested's sound outlook and tempered judgment were always admired. The same qualities were seen throughout his long service to Meriden and its institutions. Early becoming interested in public affairs, he was designated as fire commissioner of Meriden in 1904, and from that time onward until he relinquished his duties at his retirement he was almost continuously active in the municipal government. Mr. Quested served as fire

H. M. Quested

commissioner from 1904 to 1910. In 1912 he became a member of the board of apportionment, on which he served until 1933, when he resigned because of advancing years. In the performance of his public duties, he was zealous, coöperative and loyal, seeking always to advance the best interests of the city. During the course of his long life he was associated with many civic enterprises, all of which benefited from his capable leadership or effective support. Especially interested in religious work, he was for sixty-three years a member of the Meriden Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was one of the oldest members at the time of his death, and was a prominent Congregational layman of the city. In Center Congregational Church he was a deacon and treasurer of the Sunday school over a long period of time. Mr. Quested was also active fraternally as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Order he was affiliated with Center Lodge, No. 97, Free and Accepted Masons, and with all higher bodies of both York and Scottish Rites, including Keystone Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters; Saint Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, all of Meriden; Lafayette Sovereign Consistory of Bridgeport, in which he had taken the Thirty-second degree, and the New Haven bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the Odd Fellows, he was a member and Past Noble Grand of Meriden Center Lodge, No. 68; and was Patriarch Militant and Past High Priest in the Encampment, in which he had been through all the chairs. Mr. Quested's principal hobbies were photography and guns.

He married, on December 6, 1892, at Meriden, Connecticut, Althea May Cooke, daughter of Reuben T. and Eleanora (Miller) Cooke. Her father, a Meriden merchant and in later life a wholesale fruit broker, was a member of the first board of public works in Meriden.

William Merrifield Quested died at Meriden on October 18, 1940, after a long period of failing health which he bore with uncomplaining fortitude. For more than eighty years he was a resident of the Meriden community, walking uprightly before his fellows, serving usefully his city and its people, winning abundantly the respect and regard of those who witnessed the course of his career, with its varied interests and rich rewards.

WILLIAM ANTHONY MOLLOY

Business Executive, Public Official

A SUCCESSFUL business man of Nashua, New Hampshire, for a number of years, William Anthony Molloy has in the past decade been drafted by the electorate for public service, in which he has proved himself capable and vigorous. He was born in Nashua, August 6, 1889, son of John Joseph and Ellen Winifred (Gaffney) Molloy.

The Molloy family came originally from Ireland to New England, in 1870, and settled in Nashua. John Joseph Molloy, the father, a merchant, died on March 23, 1918; Mrs. Molloy died August 3, 1933. A brother of William Anthony Molloy is Bishop of the Brooklyn Diocese. He was ordained Roman Catholic Priest, September 19, 1908, was consecrated Titular Bishop of Loria, October 3, 1920, and elected November 21, 1921. Another brother, the Rev. James B. Molloy, is connected with the Holy Family parish at Topeka, Kansas. William A. Molloy lives with a sister, Anna Molloy, at 410 Main Street, and the other surviving member of the family is Mrs. Eugene O'Neil, also of Nashua.

William Anthony Molloy was graduated from The Sacred Heart Parochial School in 1907; from St. Anselms College, four years later; and from the Boston University School of Law in 1917. In the meanwhile he had already been earning a livelihood, from 1907 to 1909 being employed in the Brackett Shoe Factory, Nashua. His business career has been chiefly identified with the Hill Coal Company, Inc., of which he has been president and treasurer since 1922. This is a long established firm, dating from 1875, when it was founded by Justin E. Hill. From its original simple estate, the Hill company has become outstanding in the sale of all kinds of fuel such as coal, coke and oil.

While always an exemplary citizen, public-spirited and ever ready to further the best interests of the city and its people, Mr. Molloy did not enter politics actively until about a decade ago, and then under pressure of friends. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives during the sessions of 1931, 1933, 1937 and 1939, and in the Legislature served as chairman of the Military Committee in 1935; of the Judiciary Committee in 1937, and as member of the Banking Committee in that same year. In 1940 he was elected to the Governor's Council, from the Fourth District, New Hampshire. He has been a member of the Nashua Board of Fire Commissioners since 1934, and has acted as its chairman since 1937. A staunch Democrat, he is a member of the Democratic City Committee. It is well recognized that Mr. Molloy stands for progressive, carefully considered, helpful legislation, without regard to party affiliations.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Molloy offered his services to his country and was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps, at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida. He did not receive his honorable discharge from the service until June, 1920. He is a member of the Joseph E. Coffey Post, No. 3, American Legion, and was a delegate to the National Convention of the Legion held in 1920 in Minnesota. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and was formerly a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is an exceptionally good golfer, playing as a member of the Nashua Country Club. His religious affiliations are with St. Patrick's Cathedral, Nashua.

JOHN SCAMMON

Lawyer, Judge

FOR many years engaged in the practice of law in Exeter, New Hampshire, the Hon. John Scammon also rendered valuable service as an Associate Justice of the Superior Court in the years between 1925 and 1935. His contribution to professional and social life was a significant one from the standpoint of his community and its people, earning for him wide respect, admiration and confidence. At the same time he was honored, trusted and loved among a host of friends who were deeply appreciative of his worth and of his service to his times.

Judge Scammon was born September 30, 1865, son of John James and Rachel (Jewell) Scammon. His birthplace was Stratham, New Hampshire, where his parents lived and his father was engaged in farming. His ancestors came from England to the New World.

Schools of Exeter provided John Scammon's early formal education and, after attending Exeter High School and being graduated in 1886 from Phillips-Exeter Academy there, he became a student at the Boston University Law School, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1898. In that same year he was admitted to the bar of the State of New Hampshire, beginning his practice as a member of the law firm of Eastman and Young. As this firm underwent different changes in organization, it became Eastman, Scammon and Gardner, of which Mr. Scammon was a member from 1916 to 1922. He then was in independent practice until 1925, the year of his appointment to the bench. In 1935, when he completed his period of judicial service, Judge Scammon resumed his law practice in Exeter in association with his son, George Richard Scammon (*q. v.*), in the firm of Scammon and Scammon, so continuing for the rest of his life.

Throughout his career Judge Scammon figured prominently in public affairs. As early as 1903 he became a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, so serving until 1905, and while in that body he was on the Judiciary Committee. In 1907 he was sent to the State Senate and was chosen President of that legislative body. His appointment to the post of Associate Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire came to him from Governor John Winant in November, 1925, and he served in that capacity until his retirement upon reaching the age limit on September 30, 1935. As a judge he revealed those qualities of fairness and poise that were fundamental to his nature, but are of especial value to those occupying judicial positions.

Upon finishing his term as judge he resumed the private practice of law, as indicated above, and in many other ways interested himself in the life of his community and district. He was a director of the Hampton Water Works Company; a director of the Union Publishing Company, in Manchester; and a director of the Exeter Banking Company. He was also associated with the Exeter-Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway Company for a time. Judge Scammon at one time owned the old Folsom Tavern, at Exeter, which he gave later to the Cincinnati Memorial Society. Along with all his other activities, Judge Scammon served from 1915 to 1917 on the Council of Governor Rolland Spaulding. After his retirement from the bench, in 1935, he served as a master in the Superior Court.

Judge Scammon was a member of the Rockingham County Bar Association, of which he was president at the time of his death, and he was also a past president of the New Hampshire State Bar Association and a member of the American Bar Association. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with many branches, including New Hampshire Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Lions' Club. He was a Congregationalist.

Judge John Scammon married, November 27, 1890, at Lynn, Massachusetts, Mary Goodwin Dixey, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who died January 30, 1930, a direct descendant of General John Glover. The following children were born to Judge John and Mary Goodwin (Dixey) Scammon: 1. Oscar Jewell Scammon, born March 27, 1893, now connected with the Hampton Water Works as superintendent. 2. John J. Scammon, born June 22, 1894, graduated in 1913 from Phillips-Exeter Academy and in 1919 from Dartmouth College, now assistant treasurer of the State of New Hampshire; he enlisted in April, 1917, in the New Hampshire National Guard at Exeter, served at different training camps at Plattsburg and Fort Adams, went to France in July, 1918, with a Coast Artillery battalion, returning to this country after the World War in March, 1919; he then began his public service with the New Hampshire Highway Department, with which he was connected from July, 1919, to September, 1920, and was with the Department of Internal Revenue from 1921 until 1936, becoming Assistant State Treasurer in August, 1937; he married Harriett Gray Higgin, of Exeter, and they became the parents of the following children: i. John Scammon, born December 30, 1919. ii. Marianna Scammon, born May, 1921. iii. George Richard Scammon, born in December, 1930. iv. Janet Scammon, born in May, 1932. v. Robert Freeman Scammon, born in March, 1935. 3 Mary Anna Scammon, born March 17, 1895, graduated from Exeter High School and Robinson Seminary in 1914; married, September 17, 1921, to Charles Howard Walker, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1908 as a Bachelor of Arts; manager of C. E. Walker & Company, Portsmouth coal dealers; a Republican in politics; treasurer of the Wentworth Home and the North Congregational Church; a director of the First National Bank; a Rotarian and a thirty-second degree Mason, who has gone through all bodies in both the York and Scottish rites; their children are: i. Ruth Walker, born November 5, 1922, graduated from Portsmouth High School, enrolled at Wheaton College. ii. Jane Walker, born January 2, 1927, a high school student. iii and iv. Nancy and Elizabeth Walker, twins, born May 14, 1928, students. v. Charles Edward Walker, born March 29, 1933. 4. Henry G. (*q. v.*). 5. George R. (*q. v.*).

The death of Judge John Scammon, on April 8, 1940, occurred three days after a seizure of illness that began while he was hearing a case as master in the Superior Court. His passing removed from Exeter and from New England a public-spirited and accomplished citizen whose position was one of true leadership and standing. He was loved by many, and he will live on in spirit and in the affections of a host of friends.

OSCAR JEWELL SCAMMON

Public Utilities Leader

FOR years Oscar Jewell Scammon has figured prominently in the public utilities of his district of New Hampshire, serving both the electrical and the water works industries, and since 1919 he has been superintendent of the Hampton Water Works Company, of Hampton.

Mr. Scammon was born March 27, 1893, in Exeter, New Hampshire, son of John and Mary Goodwin (Dixey) Scammon. Descended from old and honorable New England families of English origin, he traced his ancestry directly, through his mother, to General John Glover. His paternal grandparents were John James and Rachel (Jewell) Scammon. His father, born September 30, 1865, at Stratham, New Hampshire, died April 8, 1940, was a lawyer and Superior Court judge, being so appointed by Governor John Winant, of New Hampshire, in November, 1925, and serving in that capacity until he reached the age limit and retired on September 30, 1935. He became a leader in many business enterprises, and was a director of the Hampton Water Works Company, of which his son is now superintendent. He married, November 27, 1890, at Lynn, Massachusetts, Mary Goodwin Dixey, of that city, who died January 30, 1930. For further details concerning Judge John Scammon, consult the separate account of him in this work. He and Mary Goodwin (Dixey) Scammon were the parents of the following children: 1. Oscar Jewell Scammon, of further mention. 2. John J. Scammon, born June 22, 1894, graduated in 1913 from Phillips-Exeter Academy and, in 1919, from Dartmouth College, now assistant treasurer of the State of New Hampshire (for further details concerning his career, see the record of his father, Judge John Scammon, herein). 3. Mary Anna Scammon, born March 17, 1895, graduated from Exeter High School and, in 1914, from Robinson Seminary; married, September 17, 1921, to Charles Howard Walker, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire (see account of Judge John Scammon for further details). 4. Henry Glover Scammon (*q. v.*). 5. George Richard Scammon (*q. v.*).

New Hampshire schools provided Oscar Jewell Scammon's early formal education, and he was graduated from Exeter High School in 1911. He began his active career in the utilities industries by associating himself with the General Electric Company, in Syracuse, New York. In 1912 he connected himself with the Exeter & Hampton Electric Company, remaining with them until 1917. At that time the United States entered the World War, and Mr. Scammon served his country by becoming first a member of the National Guard and then of the 66th Artillery Regiment of the United States Army. For eleven months he was a corporal in France. Then, returning to the United States, he became superintendent of the Hampton Water Works Company in 1919.

He carries on this work at the time of writing, and also takes a lively interest in the civic and social life of his times. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He belongs to the Kiwanis International, is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with the Congregational Church. His contribution to each of these organizations has been a valuable one, which has earned for him wide admiration and acclaim and brought him a host of friends in all departments of life.

In 1921, at Exeter, New Hampshire, Oscar Jewell Scammon married Jean Bell, of that city. They have a daughter, Barbara Scammon, who was born May 30, 1922, and in 1940 was graduated from Hampton Academy.

HENRY GLOVER SCAMMON

Business Leader

SINCE 1930 Henry Glover Scammon has been treasurer of Gould & Scammon, Inc., manufacturers of fibre shoe counters, of Auburn, Maine. His broad business experience has well equipped him for this work, and his position in New England business life is one of recognized leadership and distinction.

Mr. Scammon was born May 16, 1897, at Newfields, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, son of Judge John Scammon (*q. v.*), lawyer, judge and civic leader, and Mary Goodwin (Dixey) Scammon. His paternal grandparents were John James and Rachel (Jewell) Scammon, and on the maternal side of the house he was a direct descendant of General John Glover. Futher details concerning the family are to be found in the record of John Scammon's life in this volume.

Schools of Exeter, New Hampshire, provided Henry Glover Scammon's early formal education, and he was graduated from Exeter High School in 1914. Until 1916 he was employed by Wetherell's Garage, in Exeter. Then, in 1916 and 1917, he was with the Pierce-Arrow Company. During the World War he served his country, becoming first a member of the National Guard and then of the 66th Artillery Regiment of the United States Army. For eleven months he was a corporal in France. After the conclusion of hostilities he returned to the United States, and in 1920 he became associated with the Spalding Fibre Company as a mechanic. Gradually he rose in the service of the company until he was made manager of the Newburyport plant, so continuing until 1929. In 1930 he became one of the founders of Gould & Scammon, Inc., a company making fibre shoe counters, and in the same year he was elected treasurer of the company, whose products are widely distributed throughout the eastern United States.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Scammon has interested himself in politics as a member of the Republican party. He is a member of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and one of its directors, and also belongs to the Kiwanis

Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. In the American Legion he has taken an active part. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and holds the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also an initiate in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Congregationalist.

Henry Glover Scammon married Martha L. Stewart, of Exeter, New Hampshire. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy May Scammon, who attended Auburn High School and Stoneleigh College, in Rye, New Hampshire, and Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, in Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Arlene Scammon, a student at Oak Grove School, Vallasboro, Maine. 3. Henry Glover Scammon, Jr., at New Hampton School, New Hampton, New Hampshire. 4. Oscar Jewell Scammon, at New Hampton School, New Hampton, New Hampshire. 5. Jacqueline Scammon, in high school.

GEORGE RICHARD SCAMMON

Lawyer

ENGAGED in the practice of law in Exeter since 1926, George Richard Scammon has contributed substantially to the professional well being of New Hampshire and of New England. His services have been of a high order of usefulness along many lines of civic endeavor, and he is one of Exeter's well-beloved citizens.

Mr. Scammon was born August 20, 1899, in Exeter, New Hampshire, son of Judge John Scammon (*q. v.*), with whom he was long associated in law practice until the elder man's death, and of Mary Goodwin (Dixey) Scammon. On the paternal side of his house his grandparents were John James and Rachel (Jewell) Scammon, and on the maternal side he was descended directly from General John Glover, according to family records. Further details concerning the family are to be found herein under the separate heading of "John Scammon."

George Richard Scammon attended Phillips-Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1919. He took the Bachelor of Arts degree at Dartmouth College in 1923 and that of Bachelor of Laws at the Law School of Harvard University in 1926. In 1925 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and in 1926 he entered upon his active practice in Exeter, New Hampshire. Early in his career he began his valuable public service, having been solicitor of Rockingham County from 1931 to 1937. In 1937 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the New Hampshire State Legislature, in which body he served on the Judiciary Committee.

Politically Mr. Scammon has been a consistent Republican, and he is a member of the Republican Town Club. He is deeply interested in the cultural and educational life of his community, and is a trustee of Robinson Seminary, at Exeter. During the World War he served in the United States Marine Corps, enlisting in September, 1918, after having reached the legal enlistment age in the previous month. Mr. Scammon is active in many Exeter organizations, including the Lions' Club and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic Order he is connected with the Exeter Lodge, the Knights Templar

Commandery and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the New Hampshire State Bar Association, and of the Sigma Chi fraternity and the Sphinx Senior Society of Dartmouth, both of which he joined in his college days. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

George Richard Scammon married, March 11, 1922, at Nashua, New Hampshire, Hazel M. Knight, of that city. To this marriage was born one daughter, Miriam Doreen Scammon, on June 10, 1923, at Hanover, New Hampshire.

L A Rose

LAYTON ALEXANDER ROSE

Industrial and Civic Leader

LIKE many successful men, Layton Alexander Rose, of Waterbury and Wolcott, Connecticut, engaged in several enterprises before he found the one in which he became outstanding. Farm born and bred he was variously connected with pursuits allied to agriculture; was a building contractor on an important scale, and an insurance dealer in the Pacific Northwest, all before he began more than a quarter of a century ago as a member, and for two decades president of one of the leading electrical contracting and equipment firms of Connecticut at Waterbury. In later years he became prominent in Wolcott affairs, and was made justice of the Wolcott town court. Being of the type with which fellow-citizens naturally like to associate a title, he was universally and affectionately known as Judge Rose.

Layton Alexander Rose was born April 14, 1878, at Urbania, Nova Scotia, Canada, son of Angus and Jennie (Hingley) Rose. He attended local schools and early was associated with his father on the home farm, remaining until he had reached the age of twenty-one. In 1899, he came to Waterbury to seek a larger opportunity, but left again to engage in business in his native Canada. At one time or another, prior to 1912, he was a milk dealer upon his own route, once he ran a tea route for the Grand Union Tea Company, and in 1909 he went to Calgary to join his brother in the contracting business. While in the North Country he did a great deal of construction work, as for example, in the building of the King Edward Hotel in Banff, Province of Alberta, and other noteworthy structures. He also followed the insurance business at Vancouver, Canada, prior to returning to Waterbury, in 1912. Here he joined George Clapp, in the firm widely known as Clapp, Rose & Vaughn, Inc., one of the largest concerns in Connecticut interested in electrical contracting and equipment. He was one of the founders of the corporation and served as its president from about 1920 to his death twenty years later. The enterprise expanded largely during this period, credit for a great part of which was freely accorded to Mr. Rose's executive leadership.

At the time of the death of Judge Rose, Mayor Vincent A. Scully, of Waterbury, said in appraisal:

> Judge Rose was an outstanding citizen. He was a successful business man and contributed to the welfare of the city by his deep interest in its affairs. I recall his ardent support of many civic ventures such as the Boy Scouts, the Waterbury Girls Club, the underprivileged and the unfortunate. He always was vitally interested in all projects that were worthy and wholesome and he was an inspiration for, and good influence upon others. It was with profound regret that I learned of his passing.

Business was but one of the numerous interests of Judge Rose, for he never spared himself in the promotion of movements and organizations that made for the benefit and progress of the places with which his career was identified. He had long been active in Masonic circles, was a founder and charter member of the Waterbury Lions Club, an active supporter and worker in the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association and Waterbury Girls' Club as well as a founder and worker for the children's health foundation of the Lions Club. Since moving to Wolcott he became interested in that town's civic activities and was a member of the police commission, honorary member of the fire department, and in 1935 was named judge of the town court.

Fraternally, he was affiliated with Liberty Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Waterbury Council, Royal and Select Masters; Zindah Grotto. He was Past Patron of Naomi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Past Watchman of Shepherds of Galilee Shrine, White Shrine of Jerusalem; Past Royal Patron of the Order of Amaranth. For many years he was a member of the 2d Company, Governor's Foot Guard.

He was one of the founders of the Waterbury Lions Club in 1923 and ever since had worked steadily for the aims and activities of the club. He was deeply interested in the work of the Waterbury Girls' Club and was influential in getting the Lions to support it for a number of years, until the club decided to adopt its own children's welfare program and establish its health foundation. Judge Rose was one of the prime movers in the children's work for the Lions, and a trustee of the foundation.

Judge Rose was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and active not only in the business men's classes but in its campaigns for membership and finances. He was for many years an enthusiastic worker for the Boy Scouts of America, being at one time a commissioner. When his son Clinton, now Boy Scout executive in Genesee County, New York, left Waterbury to further pursue his Scout work, Judge Rose began to let up in Scouting but always retained a deep interest in the organization. He also assisted the Girls Scouts in their work and campaigns. As already indicated, he was for a half dozen years before his demise, very much to the fore in Wolcott affairs, being judge of the town court, and one of the organizers of the police and fire departments. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, April 1, 1901, Layton Alexander Rose married Mrs. Cora (Mansfield) Dunbar, daughter of George and Estella (Munson) Mansfield, members of an old Watertown family. Mrs. Rose has a son by her previous marriage, George Dunbar Rose, born April 16, 1897, whom Mr. Rose adopted, and with whom Mrs. Rose now makes her home. Mr. and Mrs. Rose were the parents of a son, Clinton Edward Rose, born September 7, 1906, now a Boy Scout executive at Le Roy, New York.

The sudden death of Layton Alexander Rose, on April 28, 1940, was universally mourned as the passing of one of the "first" citizens of Waterbury and Wolcott. From the many tributes paid his character and career, we reprint but two, neither comprehensive, but both illustrative of certain features of his life.

Martin J. Whalen, chairman of the Wolcott Police Commission, said that the death of Judge Rose was a personal loss to him as well as to the community. Said he:

> I was deeply shocked to learn of the death of Judge Rose. He was a wonderful man and had a host of friends. Everywhere one went about the State he was endearingly known. I personally knew him for many years and found in him a sincere and loyal friend. I know that the people of Wolcott mourn him for he was one of our foremost citizens. We have been closely associated of late in police and court work. He was a very kind and sympathetic judge, just and painstaking.

William O. Taylor, president of the Lions Club, said:

> Words can not express how deeply we loved Layton A. Rose. A founder and charter member of the club, he was one of its most energetic workers. He was never too busy to perform the tasks required by his club membership. He gave of his time and efforts willingly and unselfishly that the world might be a better place in which to live. He loved children and the plight of a child always touched his heart, causing him to bend every effort to lend assistance. No one will ever know the full extent of "Layt" Rose's philanthropies. He lived by the Golden Rule and his life was an inspiration to the rest of us. He was a true Lion and we in the Waterbury Lions Club shall miss him.

OSCAR HERBERT LEWIS

Business Man

An important and popular figure in the business life of that section of New Hampshire and Vermont that borders upon the Connecticut River, Oscar Herbert Lewis is one of those enterprising men who have never hesitated to change the course of their career when this seemed wise. He, as a youth, was clerk and salesman, and conducted his own store for a number of years before going into the motor truck hauling business, later to become a large distributor of petroleum products and the owner of a chain of service stations. He started without the advantages of means or influential friends, and even without the help of his father, who died while the boy was very young. His story is that of a New Englander of grit and courage, enterprise and hard work, who has proved in his own life that there is still a place to be won in this world by the rugged individualist who makes the most of his opportunities, no matter how small they may appear.

Mr. Lewis was born at Ripton, Vermont, March 2, 1884, son of Ormus and Ella (Bean) Lewis, a member of families whose origin goes far back to the British Isles. His father was a lumberman, and before his death the small boy learned something of the hardships and the prospects of one dependent upon the use of natural resources of the land. Educated in the public schools of Randolph, he started early to earn his own livelihood. His first employment of note was about three years with F. A. Kennedy & Company, a well-known manufacturer of crackers. He then spent a few years as clerk in various general stores. Accumulating a small amount of money and being able to borrow some on his reputation, Oscar Herbert Lewis opened a furniture store in Windsor, Vermont, which he operated for eight years under the name of the O. H. Lewis Company, selling this in 1920.

Mr. Lewis became impressed with the future of the motor truck in the field of better and faster hauling, and in 1912 invested in the first truck in this section of the country, a "Republic." He sold this trucking business in 1920, and his next move was to open a garage on Pleasant Street, in Claremont, in

1920, which he sold in 1925; and another in Windsor, Vermont, in 1922, which he disposed of in 1928. In 1921 he established the O. H. Lewis Company, at No. 87 Mulberry Street, Claremont, wholesale distributors of Texaco products in a franchise territory within a radius of thirty miles of Claremont. Besides the wholesale business, he owns and leases six large Texaco retail service stations in Claremont, Newport, Sunapee, New Hampshire, and Windsor, Vermont. In 1941, Mr. Lewis built and opened the most imposing service station in this section of New Hampshire, on the corner of Pleasant and Summer streets, Claremont. One part of the station contains a Firestone store that handles all Firestone automobile and electric products. This station is now under the active management of his son, Kenneth. Oscar Herbert Lewis is a director of the Claremont National Bank, and is constructively active in local business and civic affairs.

On March 7, 1905, at Cornish, New Hampshire, Oscar Herbert Lewis married Ada E. Weld, daughter of Frank and Ada Weld. Weld is a very old Anglo-Saxon name that was borne by some of the earliest settlers of New England, who traced their ancestry to the knight seated in Weld Castle in England. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis became the parents of two sons: 1. Leonard Weld, born December 9, 1905, a graduate of Stevens High School, Claremont, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of 1927, with the degree Mechanical Engineer, and is now associated with his father in business. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Claremont Country Club and the Rotary Club, being a member of the board of directors of the latter-named. He married, October 11, 1930, Norween Colson, born in Buenos Aires, South America, daughter of Harry Fleet and Ethel Colson, of England, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, where her father is a large ranch owner. Mrs. Lewis is prominent in civic affairs of Claremont, a member of the Professional Woman's Club, and also does private teaching of Spanish. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Weld Lewis are the parents of two sons: i. Ean Weld Lewis, born August 1, 1936. ii. Harry Colson Lewis, born in June, 1938. 2. Kenneth Oscar, born December 19, 1918, a graduate of Stevens High School, Claremont, and attended the University of Southern California; is associated in business with his father as manager of his service stations.

EZEKIEL ALBERT STRAW

Investment Banker

A NATIVE and lifelong resident of Manchester, New Hampshire, except for those years spent in school and college, Ezekiel Albert Straw became a prominent figure in the business, civic and humanitarian circles of this city. His personal interests were wide and varied, and he carried high the tradition of his family for constructive citizenship and public service.

Mr. Straw was born in Manchester, March 4, 1902, son of William Parker and Josephine (Perkins) Straw, both members of old New England families, forebears of whom fought in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. William Parker Straw, president of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, and a director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Morris Plan Bank and other corporations, was also born in Manchester, June 18, 1878, son of Herman Foster and Mary Onslow (Parker) Straw. He is a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. During the First World War he was a Major in the Quartermaster Corps, serving in Washington, District of Columbia, and in Europe. He is a member of the Derryfield Country Club, Manchester Country Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, and Manchester Rotary. He is a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church. At Rye, New Hampshire, on June 5, 1901, William Parker Straw married Josephine Perkins, and they were the parents of a son, Ezekiel Albert, of whom further, and a daughter, Mary, who married Dr. Robert Flanders, of Manchester.

Ezekiel Albert Straw attended the Straw Public School of Manchester, prepared for higher education in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1924. His first business connection of importance was with the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, which he left in 1927 to enter the investment field. From 1927 to 1929 he was with the Halsey-Stuart Company, and from 1929 to 1932 with Lee Higginson and, in the latter year was correspondent of Estabrook & Company. In 1932 he established E. A. Straw & Company, investment bankers. In 1939 he was elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, thereby becoming at that time the only member of the Exchange from New Hampshire. The firm did a large business in New Hampshire and Vermont. The years brought him reputation and a large clientele in the field of investments. Along other lines Mr. Straw was a director of Mass Distributors, and a member of the National Association of Security Dealers, and was an incorporator of the Amoskeag Savings Bank.

Aside from business Mr. Straw was a popular member of the Manchester Rotary Club; was affiliated with Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and was a member of the Manchester Country Club and the Derryfield Club. At St. Paul's and Harvard he had been a catcher on the baseball nines and never lost his keenness about the game. He likewise was very fond of boys and did a great deal for them. One result of these dual interests was the starting of a junior team in the North End district of the city some years ago, known as the "Mickey Mouse Giants." He was able to see these same boys, at least seven of them, on the Sweeney Post team, win the New England regional Junior Legion championship recently. He traveled to Charlotte, North Carolina, with the team as the boys engaged in the eastern sectional tournament. His son was the catcher for the team. The religious affiliations of Mr. Straw were with the Franklin Street Congregational Church, and at all times he was a liberal supporter of church and humanitarian activities. His heartiest coöperation was given the Community Chest, and the Salvation Army was a favorite philanthropy.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, September 18, 1924, Ezekiel Albert Straw married Virginia Slayton, born March 22, 1905, daughter of Hovey Edward and Luella B. (Hoyt) Slayton. She received her education in Bennett School, Millbrook, New York. Hovey Edward Slayton was head of Mass Distributors until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Straw became the parents of five children: 1. Ezekiel Albert, Jr., born June 23, 1925, a student at St. Paul's School, Concord. 2. Joan, born December 3, 1926, attending Ethel Walker School, at Simsbury, Connecticut. 3. Sally, born May 24, 1929. 4. Nancy, born October 12, 1931. 5. Pollie, born September 12, 1936. The three younger children are attending Webster Public School. Mrs. Straw is prominent in many phases of Manchester life, being president of the New Hampshire State Maternal Health Association, a member of the Woman's Club, the Republican Club, and the Senior Association, Elliott Hospital Women's Union. She is a member of Franklin Street Congregational Church. She was schooled in the investment business while with her father in Mass Distributors, and since the death of her husband has been the president of E. A. Straw, Inc.

The untimely death of Ezekiel Albert Straw on September 7, 1941, at the age of thirty-nine years, was the cause of deep regret by a host of friends and the many with whom he had business and social contacts. His career in business had been notable and promised further achievements. His altruistic spirit and helpfulness toward those less fortunate, were outstanding. He long will be remembered in the community, with the life of which he had been so usefully identified.

J. R. Clayton

JOHN ROBERT CLAYTON

Man of Affairs

INTO the fabric that we call the "American way of life," has been woven an immense number of threads that came from other countries. Folks from across the ocean who bring with them from their native land a spirit of optimism, enterprise, and courage that seems to make adjustment to the New World customs and institutions relatively easy, go on to become prominent citizens, business leaders and constructive contributors to the prosperity and welfare of the communities with which they become identified. Such a man was John Robert Clayton, who during the more than half century that he was a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, rose to be one of its most respected and beloved citizens.

Mr. Clayton was born in Cheshire, England, October 16, 1854, son of John and Elizabeth (Howe) Clayton, his father being an expert silk weaver of that city. Many years after, John Robert Clayton and his wife, upon one of their numerous trips abroad, went to the Cheshire Cemetery and found tombstones bearing the names of ancestors as far back as the sixteen hundreds. Had they searched the ancient registers of the churches, no doubt records of the families would have been found extending even more remotely into the past.

It was not until 1875 that Mr. Clayton came to the United States. Already he had attended local schools in his native land and acquired a sound basic education. By a thorough apprenticeship he had become an expert watchmaker, who at the age of nineteen years went to Germany to perfect himself in this craft. Just as he was becoming of age, John Robert Clayton crossed the Atlantic to seek opportunity in the New World. His first enterprise of note was the organizing of a silk mill at Paterson, New Jersey, the city that was becoming a center for this industry in the East. The small city of that day was a none too sanitary place and Mr. Clayton's health suffered so much that he sold his business and returned to his native land. After remaining in England for about a year, he returned to America where he entered the employ of the New Haven (Connecticut) Clock Company. With it he was active in several capacities, eventually serving the organization as its foreign representative in England for several years.

In 1883, Mr. Clayton joined H. and D. Wells, in Waterbury, Connecticut. The firm later sold out to Hastings & Chatfield, and ultimately was purchased by H. G. Chatfield, who later incorporated his holdings as The Chatfield Jewelry Company, of Waterbury. In 1892 Mr. Clayton became the owner of the company, and during the following four decades operated it with exceptional abilities and success. He won repute throughout western Connecticut for integrity, fair dealing, modernity in outlook and enterprise, and personal qualities of character.

In 1924 Mr. Clayton disposed of his control of the company and centered his attention on his varied property holdings and other business interests. This gave him time to do a number of things that so active a business life had prevented. Travel was one, and he and Mrs. Clayton journeyed to many parts of the globe. America he learned to know in its varied parts and peoples, although early in life he had become an American citizen and was vigorously loyal to its affairs and ways. As a young man, in his twenties, he had supplemented his English education with studies in American night schools and had majored in mathematics. Reading was long one of his hobbies and few were better acquainted with the history of the Western Hemisphere, or of the State in which he lived. With literature—the books that are classics in the English language—he was familiar and, gifted with an exceptional memory, he could quote from writings that have now almost been forgotten. As indicated, Mr. Clayton was keenly interested in civic affairs and always ready to do the municipality a service, all without any ambition for public recognition or preferment. During the World War, he was much to the fore in the Liberty Loan activities and the drives for funds for the Red Cross Society and other humanitarian agencies. He attended Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Waterbury. Fraternally he was affiliated with Continental Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, and was made a third degree Mason on January 12, 1886. As one of three oldest members of Continental Lodge, Mr. Clayton was presented, in 1934, with the pin designated by the Grand Lodge to attest fifty years membership. The other two men were Colonel Arthur M. Dickinson and Charles W. Hotchkiss.

On January 2, 1883, at New Haven, Connecticut, John Robert Clayton married Anna Cooper, born in Sheffield, England, daughter of Martin and Emma (Sykes) Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton were the parents of six children: 1. Walter Cooper Clayton, died in 1936, at the age of fifty-one years. Until he was twenty-two years he was associated in business with his father, then built up a very successful wholesale carpet business in New York. He married Mary Elizabeth Burlett, of New York. 2. Emma Gertrude, married Robert Webber Lovell, of Waterbury, and is the mother of two sons: i. Robert C. ii. John C. 3.

Ada Frances, married Clayton L. Klein, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, and they have two children: i. John Clayton. ii. Ada C. 4. Olive Anna, who resides at the family home in Waterbury. 5. Helen Evelyn, married Charles T. Hindley, of New York City, and they have one son: i. John Clayton. 6. Mercia Elizabeth, married Angus Campbell Park, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and is the mother of a daughter: i. Mercia Campbell, who married Lawrence Theodore Lee, of New York.

The death of John Robert Clayton, on October 24, 1940, at Waterbury, was mourned with a sense of personal loss by a legion of friends, former associates and people in all walks of life. He had been a leader in business circles, an example of constructive citizenship, a builder of the best interests of the city that was for so long his home.

RUTH M. HAMILTON

(MRS. CHARLES CARTER HAMILTON)

TO many people, from the Pacific Coast to New England, the introduction of the name Ruth M. Hamilton will be sufficient identification, but in different categories. To some she will be an interesting radio personality; to others she stands out as a lecturer; many hold her in grateful memory as an educator. To all she will represent the best exemplar of her major interest, the betterment of American speech. For this endeavor she has an exceptional background of heritage, locality, education and physical qualifications.

As Ruth Karen Marion Jensen, she was born at Alta, Iowa, daughter of Peter and Hulda (Veg) Jensen, of this place. Her father, a manufacturer, came from Denmark to the United States in 1894, settling in Iowa. Peter Jensen has long been active prominently in Scandinavian-American circles, an interest his daughter shares. Miss Jensen became a linguist as a child, and her own speech-pattern no doubt was influenced by this fact. She also was fortunate in being born, reared, and, to a large extent, educated in a section of the United States where English is spoken with an honest use of nearly every letter in the alphabet, a custom that makes the language of that area readily understood in every part of our country. How nearly it approaches the correct or contains elements of beauty, Mrs. Hamilton is one of the Nation's better judges.

The former Miss Jensen was prepared for higher studies in the Alta High School. Her further education was obtained in the Iowa State Teachers College, Adar Falls (1917); Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa (1919); University of Minnesota (1924); and Harvard University and Boston University (1932), where she pursued special courses in adult education. It is evident from the foregoing that she is of that rare type who never consider their education complete, remaining students to the end of their days. In 1921 Miss Jensen married Charles Carter Hamilton, of whom later.

Ruth M. Hamilton, to use the name by which she is most widely known, probably received the best training for future work as a teacher in the public schools of Iowa for seven years and, as an instructor at St. Paul while attending the University of Minnesota in 1924. Almost from the first she became so keenly interested in better speech that it developed into something of a crusade when later opportunity presented. Blessed with the vocal equipment, the ear for tone, and a linguistic background, it probably was inevitable that she should enter the field of the improvement of the speaking of English, especially by adults.

There were several interims in the career of Mrs. Hamilton, such as one of 1929-30, when she owned and operated "The Sampler Shoppe" at Grinnell, Iowa, specializing in antiques and a tea room and catering to tourists. From 1932 to 1936, she was in Metropolitan Boston, where she initiated the Miller System of Correct English, and taught adult classes in this subject. In 1936, Mrs. Hamilton went to Albany, New York, where for two years, except for an European journey, she conducted classes for adult education, teaching public speaking, the development of personality, and correct English. During this period she was a radio commentator over Radio Station WOKO. The European trip mentioned above was made in 1937, its chief purpose being the accumulation of material about Sweden and other Scandinavian countries for lectures and the radio. From December, 1938, to July, 1939, Ruth M. Hamilton conducted English classes in the home of Lloyd Bacon, at Hollywood, California, classes for the benefit of people appearing in motion pictures. She, as well, presented a large number of American speech programs over KFAC, "The Radio Station of the Stars," in Los Angeles, California. In July, 1939, she came to Claremont, New Hampshire, to continue her classes in English and for radio work, the station being WNBX, Springfield, Vermont.

Mrs. Hamilton's first essay into politics was in May, 1940, and she had the honor of being sent to the National Institute of Government, sponsored by the Women's Department of the National Democratic Committee. Later in the year she was elected to the New Hampshire State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, to serve in the session of 1941. She is the first of her sex ever to represent Claremont in the New Hampshire General Assembly. She had done valiant work as a speaker in the 1940 political campaign. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the National League of Women Voters, of which she has been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Policies. She worships in the faith of the Christian Science Society of Claremont. As a lecturer, she is widely esteemed for her presentation of such subjects as "Delightful Sweden," "Denmark, Land of the Vikings," "Better American Speech," and "Personality Pointers."

At Des Moines, Iowa, on April 21, 1921, the former Ruth Karen Marion Jensen married Charles Carter Hamilton, M. D., son of Dr. Charles Marion and Althea (Sheriff) Hamilton, his father being a prominent Iowa physician and surgeon. The son was given the advantage of a sound academic education, but showed such skill as a baseball player that he became a professional and played with the champion Cleveland American Club in 1920-22, in the days of "Tris" Speaker and other baseball noteworthies. Baseball is, after all, a summer game, and Charles Carter Hamilton improved the off months by studying medicine. Graduated from the Iowa State University in 1923, a Doctor of Medicine, he was an interne at the Miller Hospital, in Minneapolis, and from 1924 to 1932 practiced his profession at Durant, Iowa. He became X-ray specialist at Peter Brent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1933-34. He is now roentgenologist of the Claremont Hospital, Claremont, New Hampshire. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of a son, Noel Peter Hamilton, born December 25, 1930, a student at Bluff School, Claremont.

EDWARD PAYSON BULLARD, SR
EDWARD PAYSON BULLARD, JR.

Industrialists

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut, and the United States have reasons for taking cognizance of the important part taken by The Bullard Company, and two of its heads, father and son, both bearing the name of Edward Payson Bullard. For this day of gigantic war defense preparations it is fortunate that there is such a large establishment in the Connecticut city that is prepared to play a most important part in overcoming one of the chief obstacles to that preparation, the lack of facilities, and of experts for making machine tools, which are the first requirements in the construction of planes, tanks, munitions, or, in fact, most of the materials of war.

Edward Payson Bullard, Sr., founder of the Bullard Company, was a native of Massachusetts. He was born in Uxbridge, August 18, 1842, son of Luther and Hannah (Dudley) Bullard. His father died when he was seven years old and the boy remained in the care of his sisters until he was fourteen, when he went to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to live. In his seventeenth year he returned to his native town and secured employment in the Whitinsville Machine Works at Whitinsville, this State. When his apprenticeship was completed he obtained a position in Colt's factory at Hartford, Connecticut. He remained there until the latter part of 1863 and then worked as a machinist in the Pratt & Whitney Company, same city, remaining here to April, 1864.

In 1864, Mr. Bullard, Sr., together with a partner, formed the firm of Bullard & Prest, which became, in March, 1865, by the addition of a Mr. Parsons, Bullard, Prest & Parsons. Early in the following year Mr. Prest withdrew and the firm became Bullard & Parsons. The company manufactured vertical steel presses, of which one is still in use in the Bullard plant at Bridgeport. They also manufactured pumps. The financial depression of 1868 caused trouble for the young business and when a reorganization was effected, they moved to Bristol, Connecticut. The firm continued for a year and then dissolved partnership, Mr. Bullard, Sr., obtaining a position as superintendent of a large machine shop at Athens, Georgia. However, the bitterness of feeling after the War Between the States still prevailed, and led to his resigning. He held a number of positions in large machine shops in and around Ohio and, in 1880, recognizing the demand for a high grade lathe, came to Bridgeport and arranged with A. D. Laws to manufacture his lathes, Mr. Bullard taking the entire output of the plant.

Finally, owing to unsatisfactory conditions, Mr. Bullard bought out the plant and organized it as the Bridgeport Tool Works. He was sole owner and this was the start of the business that has become one of the largest of its kind in the East and in the Nation. Later, it was the Bullard Machine Tool Corporation, a closed corporation with Mr. Bullard holding supreme control.

Edward Payson Bullard married, January 11, 1864, Alice Martha Camp, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Brewster) Camp, of Bristol, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard were the parents of seven children: Jessie Augusta, Dudley Brewster, Edward Payson, Jr., of whom further; Stanley Hale, Harold Camp, Joseph William Camp, and Alice Margery Bullard.

Edward Payson Bullard, Jr., second son of Edward Payson and Alice Martha (Camp) Bullard, Sr., and president of The Bullard Company, has been associated with the corporation since 1892. He was graduated from Amherst College, that year, and returned to Bridgeport to learn the toolmaking business. He started as a workman at the bench, was advanced in positions only after he had proved his capabilities, and was eminently well prepared to further the best interests of the company when it came into the hands of the Bullard sons. His early experience has been varied from shop practice to the demonstration and selling of tools in Europe.

Some of the outstanding contributions to the growth and service of this firm have come from his inventive genius. He has received many patents from the government, some for wholly new things, many for improvements of machines requiring perfecting. It is noteworthy that frequently his aim has been to simplify processes or devices, always it has been to increase speed and efficiency.

In 1900 his improvements of the vertical steel lathe revolutionized the machine work in the railroad, electrical, automotive and other industries. In 1913 he invented the vertical multiple spindle "station" type lathe, patented as the "Mult-Au-Matic." It is designed for high speed production in automobile manufacture. It is one of the most essential units in reducing the cost of automotive vehicles, power household devices and many common items to a price that makes such things available in every home and family. An invention of 1922 brought the "Contin-U-Matic" to industry, carrying even farther the advantages of simultaneous operation for economy in manufacture.

With the leaders, national and international, in the tool and related industries, Mr. Bullard, Jr., has always kept in touch, and himself has won recognition for leadership. He was president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association for two terms from 1911 to 1913, promoting the acceptance of improved business principles and ideas throughout the entire industry of which he was even then a leader. A highly prized honor was conferred on Mr. Bullard in recognition of his inventive genius and pioneering activities in science. He received the Howard N. Potts Medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in June, 1920, for his promotion of the mechanical arts. The Potts Medal covers a wide field in the mechanical arts.

Of another and later honor we quote excerpts from the report printed in "The Bridgeport Post" of December 7, 1937:

> Edward Payson Bullard, president of The Bullard Company, will be awarded the "1937 Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers" for outstanding leadership in the development of the "station" type machine tools at the annual meeting of the national body in New York tonight. The citation will be presented Mr. Bullard by Professor James H. Herron. Delegates from throughout the city will attend the meeting, designated as "Honors Night," and will witness the ceremony.
>
> The Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shows on the obverse side the full length symbolic figure of an engineer holding the reins of industry in one hand and a torch in the other, with a background depicting the industrial arts. On the reverse side, the seal of the Society with the motto, "Give me where to stand and I will move the Earth," recognizes the ancient contribution to science from the time of Archimedes. The medal carries Mr. Bullard's name, and the citation for the award in raised letters on its outer edge.

FRANK CALEB STOWELL

Inventor

INTO no single category can the career of Frank Caleb Stowell be forced. He was an inventor of note, a railroad official for many years and engaged in private enterprises in a later period. In varied and outstanding activities he was a pioneer, an engineer who had to conceive his own new ideas, invent methods and materials, and blaze a trail that others could follow. He came to the fore in the most astonishing period of American progress and in this development played an authentic constructive part.

Mr. Stowell was born in Quincy, Illinois, January 27, 1863, son of Borna Trenton and Mary Elizabeth (Green) Stowell, both of whom are now deceased. His mother was a native of Cherry Valley, New York. His father, also born in Quincy, Illinois, was the inventor of the first commercial machine tools used to make hose, spades and smaller similar farm implements. The family returned to the New England from whence it had come, the home of its ancestors, and located at Somerville, Massachusetts. It was here that Frank Caleb Stowell completed his grammar and high school education. He was graduated from the Somerville High School in 1883, and from Harvard University four years later. After leaving Harvard he became associated with the Boston & Maine Railroad as an engineer, and speedily won promotion to road master and division superintendent. He was not satisfied with the progress he was making, however, for he felt that there were improvements to be made in the ordinary railroad transportation system that he could not work out, or have accepted with this railroad. He was both experienced and matured when in 1902 he went with the Boston Elevated Railways, as superintendent of maintenance. He remained with this company for a quarter of a century, in 1927 becoming representative in the Eastern States of several large steel companies. From 1930 to his death a decade later, he was eastern representative of the American Fork & Hoe Company.

One of Mr. Stowell's outstanding characteristics was an almost irresistible urge for the improvement and perfection of mechanical and engineering projects and machines. His inventions were many, and the improvements he devised were

Frank C. Stowell

even more numerous although less publicized, all, in the mass, contributing importantly to American industry and transportation. He laid out the plans for the first North Station in Boston. While with the Boston & Maine Railroad there arose the necessity of replacing a bridge on one of its busiest branches between Boston and Waltham. His statement that he could do this job with less than forty-eight hours' interruption of traffic was received with incredulity by the officials. But they let him do his best and Mr. Stowell replaced the bridge with but a single day's stoppage of trains. He was the first to lay high-carbon steel rails, of a type in general use today. Most railroads were afraid to try this new rail. Another of Mr. Stowell's major achievements was the designing of the ventilating equipment for the elevated trains in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York. It should be recalled that this was long ago enough to be when it was not believed that city transit systems could be supplied with healthful air, and the subway was under suspicion as a breeder of disease and death. Many of Mr. Stowell's inventions had to do with the economical maintenance of railroads, such as his device for the swift unscrewing (or tightening) of the bolts holding rails together or fastening to railroad ties. His "plate clip" did away with the old holding rails by the unreliable spike. Quite dissimilar was his reverse gear, chiefly for use with the motors of watercraft, that made backing up as speedy and powerful as straight drive ahead. There were many other products from his fertile brain, but enough have been mentioned to indicate his standing as an American inventor of note.

As an engineer and inventor, Mr. Stowell was a member of a number of professional organizations. His favorites were the New England and Railroad Club and the Boston Engineers Club. He also was a member of the committee which founded the American Railway Engineers Association. As a high school student he was an active football and baseball player. In college, partly because of his slight stature and chiefly because of his concentration upon his studies, Mr. Stowell did not go out for varsity sports. However, he helped to organize the first Harvard band and played on this band for four years. To the end of his days he was fond of fishing, hunting, and golf. He attended the Congregational Church and was always generous in the support of religious, philanthropic and humanitarian projects.

Frank Caleb Stowell married (first) Eleanor Boothby, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1915. He married (second), June 1, 1918, Lotta May Boothby. There is a daughter, Larna, graduated from Wellesley College, who married Arvid Alm, and is the mother of a son, Frank Stowell Alm.

The death of Mr. Stowell occurred on February 1, 1941, not many days after he had celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday. Without ostentation or over-valuating his achievements, he had been one of those Americans of distinction who had furthered importantly certain phases of the development of our country. His identification with railroading was, perhaps, accidental but in whatsoever he engaged there was complete concentration upon better ways of accomplishing tasks in hand. His life reminds one of the comment of Thomas A. Edison, in another connection, "He grew up in the school of Hard Knocks, acquired a liberal education, invented some of the most useful machines that had been brought out up to that time, and helped to introduce innovations of great value. The world is better that he lived. His achievements will stand as monuments to his memory."

LACEY R. BLACKMAN

Real Estate Operator, Manufacturer

BRIDGEPORT owes much to the efforts of Lacey R. Blackman, city builder and city leader, whose activities as a developer of modern homes and home communities within the Bridgeport area have contributed substantially to its progress. He has spent more than thirty years in the real estate and insurance business, and has many civic connections through which he has extended the constructive scope of his influence.

Mr. Blackman was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 29, 1874, a son of Henry L. and Ida (Barrass) Blackman, and received his education in the Bridgeport public schools. The circumstances of his early life were difficult. One of a family of seven children, supported by a limited income, he was obliged to go to work at the age of thirteen and has made his own way in the world ever since. From boyhood, hard work has been his usual portion, and he knows by practical experience what it means to begin on the job at three o'clock in the morning and continue until eleven at night. Mr. Blackman's first employment was in the grocery business, with his uncle, H. H. Blackman. He earned and financed the later years of his education and at sixteen started as a traveling salesman with the Plumb & Winton Company, meat packers, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and for several years was with Swift & Company, Chicago packers. Then he became the first president of the Nutmeg State Sick Benefit Insurance Association, and afterward was secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Travelers Mutual Accident & Health Insurance Company of New Haven. His father established the real estate and insurance business in 1882 as H. L. Blackman & Son. Lacey R. Blackman joined his father in real estate activities and the old firm name was continued until his father's death in 1925, since when he has operated under the trade title of Lacey R. Blackman.

During the intervening years, by able and progressive management, he has built up a business which ranks second to none in its field in the Bridgeport area. Sound value and fair dealing in every respect have been the corner stone of his business policies, combined with a readiness at all times to consider the interests of the community. Indeed, the conviction that he was working for the future of Bridgeport while building his own career explains the enthusiasm which has marked the conduct of his enterprises. An account of their importance and their significance for Bridgeport was written by S. M. Trebor for a recent Bridgeport publication:

> Each generation produces its own leaders whether they be in industry, arts, sports or the builders of cities. We Bridgeporters will always compare new champions with our own P. T. Barnum. To us Barnum is the symbol of glorified activity. . . .
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> It has long been a known fact that houses are built to sell, but homes are erected as dwellings in which to live. Home owners have always made the best citizens. A city of homes is a contented community. Home is as near heaven as any man will reach upon this earth. The Barnum in the home building industry for years has been Lacey R. Blackman. The Blackman home creations have been a credit to this master builder, to our city and to future generations. They too will stand as a monument to a man of vision and creative ability. They now adorn the city of Bridgeport.
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> Mr. Blackman has turned barren territory into high-class neighborhoods of attractive homes. These homes have been not only a lasting asset to their owners, but a valuable asset to the Grand List of Bridgeport. He has done for others that which they would never have done for themselves. To him quality has always been the keynote of home harmony. He has built every home as though he himself were to be the occupant and has taken a personal pride in its construction. He knows building as an artist knows color, and the seekers of real homes benefit by his years of experience. As a producer of happiness he has turned business into a lasting pleasure.
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> In all lines of endeavor the pioneers are outstanding, and in the creation of homes Mr. Blackman is a pioneer. His many innovations are now taken for granted, but it remained for him to think of them first. He was the first to insist that a home must be turned over to its new owner perfectly clean from top to bottom ready for the moving van to bring in the furniture. He was the first to put shades at all the windows as part of the builders' construction. He was the first to landscape the grounds with trees and shrubbery, which to him is as important as the last coat of paint on the building. To him flowers in bloom help to enhance the beauty of the property. He was the first to add the furniture in the breakfast nook as a sort of gift to the new owner. It has been these individual touches that have made the name Blackman synonymous with homes.
>
> Bridgeport and Bridgeporters owe much to this type of home builder, a creator of communities that do credit not only to a master craftsman but to our city. His work will live for years to come with the purchasers of these homes, his friends and admirers. There is always a feeling of satisfaction in a task well done which lasts long after profits and losses are forgotten. . . .

While Mr. Blackman is best known as a builder of homes and a creator of city and suburban developments, he has a large real estate brokerage business, handling properties of all kinds. His organization is engaged in appraisal and management work, offers an auction service second to none, and carries a complete line of insurance for any purpose, representing strong American companies, the best that can be procured by anyone. Mortgages are executed on all types of property at prevailing rates of interest. His imaginative faculty and ingenuity have found frequent expression in his business. The same qualities are seen in his invention of a number of unusual devices. Mr. Blackman has now received nine patents issued to him for these inventions. Best known are the Blackman "Letter-Flectors," the modern sign material for billboards, store signs, roof signs, store fronts, windows, motor trucks, gasoline stations, theatres, hotels, fire hydrants and boxes and municipal or other public signs for all purposes. Flector-insignias, for twenty-four hour display, are equally visible by day and night and may be made in any design required. Flectors are big, thick ruby lenses, enclosed in a strong, drawn brass housing with a concave highly polished, silver-plated reflector, fixed in focus to the double convex lens. Flectors are thus endowed with an immense, multiple reflecting power and laboratory tests have proved them to give the most brilliant flash for the greatest distance. Each flector unit is sealed with a Vellumoid gasket, making it absolutely waterproof, and further enclosed in a drawn aluminum cup which clamps to the aluminum letter or strip by a strong, durable, blind method. All materials are non-rusting and cannot deteriorate with age, so that the first cost of flectors is in every case the last cost. Flectors, which are available in five lens colors—green, yellow, canary and crystal, as well as red—are manufactured by the Lacey R. Blackman Manufacturing Company, operating at Bridgeport under the leadership of Mr. Blackman. He has been unable to put them on the market as they require all kinds of metals now needed by the government for defense purposes. So that means wait.

In addition to his other connections, Mr. Blackman has served as secretary, treasurer and chairman of the board of directors for the Connecticut Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident & Health Association of New Haven and of the Pay Toilet Lock & Scale Company. He was a member of the Bridgeport Board of Apportionment in 1926-27 and has been an indefatigable worker to promote the cause of civic progress and the success of community institutions and enterprises. Mr. Blackman is also a member of the Insurance Underwriters Association, the National Realtors Association, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Bridgeport Kiwanis Club, the Algonquin Club, the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been active for many years in Free Masonry, and is a member in the order of all higher bodies of both York and Scottish rites, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Blackman is a member of the Episcopal Church, but attends churches of every denomination. An intensely religious man, he believes that civilization would fall if it were not for the churches, finds inspiration in good sermons and is convinced that religion should be a vital factor in every life. In his own career he has been inspired by the Golden Rule. In his relations with his fellows, he is considerate, charitable and kind. He is a friend of labor. He believes with the Salvation Army that "a man may be down, but is never out," and has made it a practice to extend a helping hand to those in need in their hour of greatest need. No day in his life is complete until he has done some kindness for some one. Mr. Blackman lives moderately and travels widely, when and where he pleases. In addition to travel, he is fond of a good show and turns to them frequently for diversion. Although never blessed with children of his own, he helped to bring up three boys of varying ages left by his sister, of whom all went through college. He was very fond of them and helped them in every way to succeed. All are now married and have their own homes and businesses. Incidentally, although he never had a formal higher education, he surely believes in it for others.

In 1899 Mr. Blackman married (first) Anna M. Gregory, who died in 1925. In 1928 he married (second) Dora M. Donahue, and they reside at No. 2045 Park Avenue, Bridgeport.

JONATHAN GROUT

Lawyer

SINCE he began his professional career in Bridgeport, Connecticut, a quarter of a century ago, Jonathan Grout has risen to an important position at the bar of the State and in the civic life of the Bridgeport community. He is a member of the leading Bridgeport law firm of Boardman, Grout, Swain and McCarthy and has extended the scope of his influence through public service in several offices and many civic connections.

Mr. Grout, a member of an old and distinguished American family, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 17, 1892, son of Edward Marshall and Ida Ludovica (Loeschigk) Grout. He is a direct descendant of Colonel Jonathan Grout, an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution and representative from Massachusetts in the First United States Congress. In later generations the family was established in New York, where Paul Grout, great-grandfather of Jonathan Grout, was four times a member of the New York State Assembly. Mr. Grout's father, Edward Marshall Grout, was one of the most eminent citizens of Brooklyn. Born on October 27, 1861, son of Edward and Fanny (Marshall) Grout, he was graduated from Colgate University in 1884 and studied law under General Stewart L. Woodford, American Minister to Spain under President McKinley. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1885, he promptly joined battle against the corrupt political machine then dominating the city of Brooklyn, and in a series of important law suits fought the unprincipled award of railroad and other franchises which was common practice in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. In the course of his crusade for clean government, as counsel for the Citizens' Committee and in other capacities, he successfully prosecuted a number of cases for fraud. Mr. Grout became a member of the law firm of Gaynor, Grout and De Fere, headed by William J. Gaynor, later mayor of the Greater City of New York, whose campaign for the Supreme Court bench he managed. In 1895 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Brooklyn and was defeated by the narrowest of margins. Mr. Grout was the last Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of Brooklyn.

Following the consolidation which brought into existence the Greater City of New York, a movement which he actively favored, he was elected first borough president of Brooklyn and during his administration did much to establish the powers and duties of the office. From 1901 to 1905, as a member of the Fusion administration headed by Seth Low, he was comptroller of the City of New York and in this capacity he helped extend rapid transit facilities to Brooklyn, furthered the building of two new bridges across the East River and sponsored many other improvements and reforms. In 1904 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Under the administration of Mayor Gaynor he successively declined appointments from the mayor as corporation counsel and chairman of the Board of Water Supply, and also twice declined opportunities to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. From 1895 until he removed to Connecticut late in life there was no important public movement in which he did not play an influential part.

Jonathan Grout, whose activities since the beginning of his professional career have always centered in Connecticut, was educated at the Prospect School in Brooklyn, Morristown School at Morristown, New Jersey, Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and at Colgate University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913. During the following two years he was a student at New York Law School, meanwhile serving as clerk in the New York law office of Butcher, Tanner and Foster, where he acquired his initial practical experience in his chosen profession. In 1916 he was admitted to the New York bar and in the fall of the same year moved to Bridgeport, where he became associated with the law firm of Marsh, Stoddard and Day. Since his admission to practice in this State in 1917 he has been active at the Connecticut bar. Early in his career, Mr. Grout joined Judge William B. Boardman in the firm known for many years as Boardman and Grout. The present firm of Boardman, Grout, Swain and McCarthy, whose offices are located in Bridgeport, represents an expansion of the original partnership. It is one of Bridgeport's best known law firms and carries on an extensive practice.

As a member of the Connecticut bar, Mr. Grout has appeared in numerous cases of importance and has represented leading interests in the city and State. He has also placed to his credit a long record of public service, both in public office and through his support of useful civic enterprises and institutions. In this he has continued the fine traditions long associated with the family name. Mr. Grout was judge of the Town Court of Fairfield from 1921 to 1925 and was town counsel from 1925 to 1931. In addition to his purely professional connections he is a director of McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., the Investors' Mortgage Company and Bridgeport Fabrics Company.

Mr. Grout is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association and the Bridgeport Bar Association, of which he is past president, a distinction reflecting his professional standing. He is also a member of the University Club of Bridgeport, the Fairfield Country Club and the Black Rock Yacht Club. Mr. Grout is a Republican in politics and a member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Bridgeport. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly sailing, golf and tennis.

On January 2, 1917, at Fairfield, Connecticut, he married Alice Bartram Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. Grout have three children: Jonathan Witt, Philip de Forest and Thomas de Forest Grout.

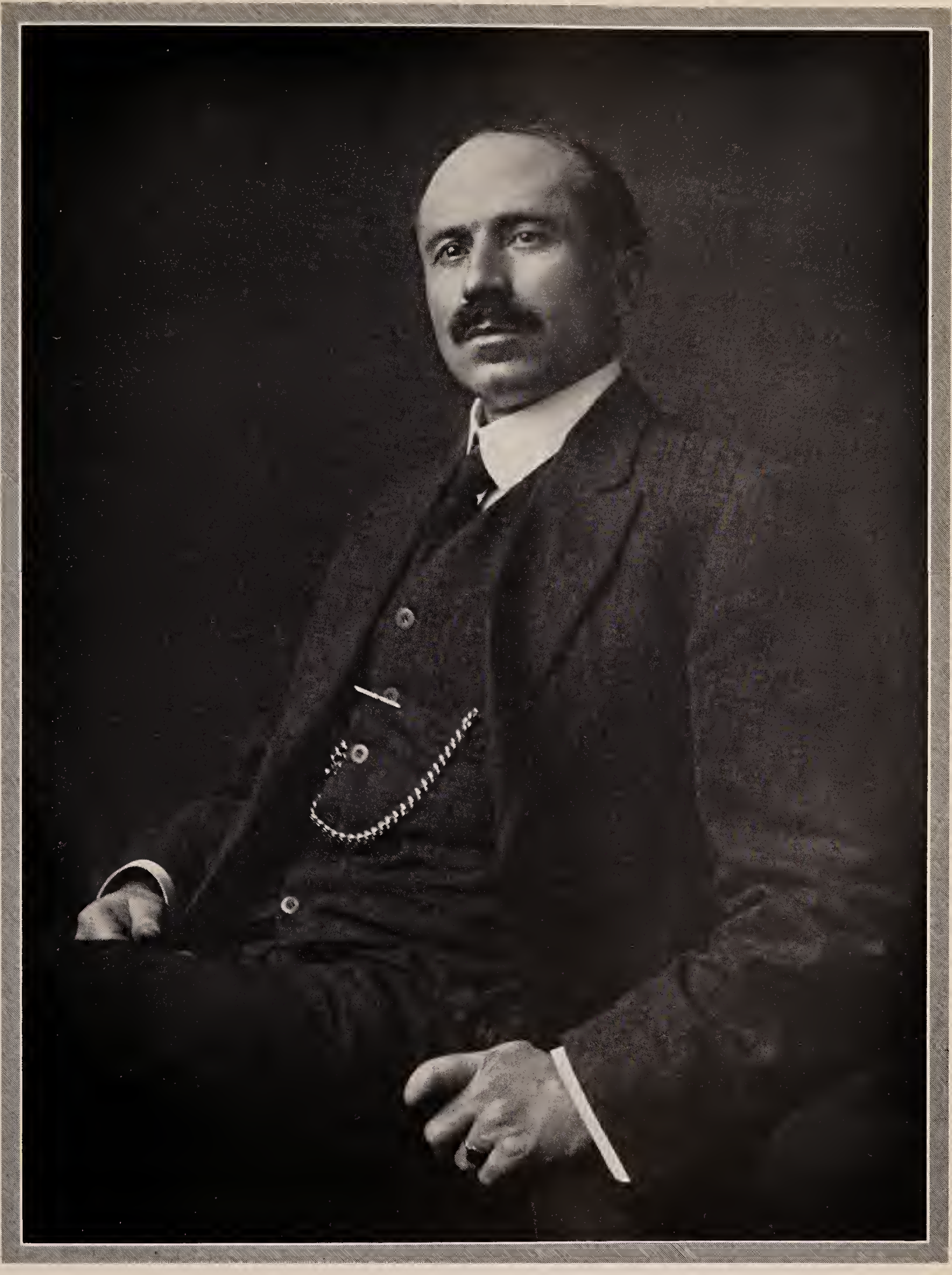
RALPH PARKHURST ALDEN

Retired Banker

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the elder, in his *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,* in paying his respects to the "Brahmins" of New England, singled out the Aldens. Ralph P. Alden, veteran banker of Springfield, Massachusetts, was a direct descendant from the famous John Alden of the "Mayflower" and Longfellow's poem.

The line of descent is as follows: (1) John Alden married Priscilla Mullins, and they had a son: (2) Joseph Alden, who married Mary Simmons, and had a son: (3) Joseph, Jr., who was born about 1667, and died at Bridgewater, December 22, 1747. By Hannah Dunham, his wife, he had a son: (4) David Alden, who was born at Bridgewater, January 29, 1690, and died at Stafford, Connecticut, May 3, 1767. He married, at Bridgewater, December 25, 1717, Abigail Shaw. Their son, (5) Joseph Alden, was born at Bridgewater, November 20, 1718, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 2, 1768. He married, December 16, 1742, Susanna Packard, who was born March 11, 1722. (6) Zenas Alden, son of Joseph and Susanna (Packard) Alden, was born July 1, 1748, and died in 1833. His wife, Lydia Pinney, was born July 19, 1753, and died in 1839. Their son (7) Tiba Alden, married Sybil Alden, and in turn had a son (8) Phineas Allen Alden. He was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 16, 1806, and died at Lyndonville, Vermont, in 1875. He married, January 18, 1830, Martha Parkhurst, who was born at Royalton, Vermont, in 1806, and died at Newport, Vermont, in 1879 or 1880. Their son, Charles Parkhurst Alden, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 8, 1834, and married, November 21, 1861, Martha Jane Kendrick.

It was not, however, his notable family background that formed the basis of the career of Ralph Parkhurst Alden over a period of years in finance, business and civic affairs, but the intelligent use of fine native abilities, determination and consistent endeavors. He was a native and lifelong resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, born July 22, 1865, son of Charles Parkhurst and Martha Jane (Kendrick) Alden, named above. They are both deceased. His father was



Ralph P. Alden

engaged in the drug business in Springfield. The mother was a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire. Ralph Parkhurst Alden attended the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the old Springfield High School, in 1884, the valedictorian of his class. After supplementing his academic education with a year in a Springfield business college, he began his banking career in 1886 as a messenger for the old Second National Bank, which occupied the site on which now stands the Union Trust Company. He was promoted to teller in 1890 and assisted in the organization of the Springfield National Bank in 1893. He then became cashier of the new bank and held that position until 1919, at which time he was made vice-president.

Mr. Alden was president of the Springfield Clearing House Association and had been president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association and the National Bank Cashiers' Association of Massachusetts, and a vice-president of the American Bankers' Association.

While Mr. Alden devoted the major share of his time to banking, he likewise was associated with a number of business enterprises, being a director of the Holyoke Card & Paper Company, the Morris Plan Company, the Phelps Publishing Company, the Market Square Syndicate, the Ten Associates, and the Perkins Machine & Gear Company. Political preferment Mr. Alden never sought, but his manifest abilities and public spirit were frequently drafted for civic services. For a dozen years he was treasurer of the Independence Day Association, and he acted in a like capacity for fifteen years with the American Red Cross Society. He was a member of the Committee on Public Safety, the Hoover European Relief Committee, the Near East Relief Committee, and the American Red Cross Committee. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. By right of notable ancestry, Mr. Alden was a member of the Mayflower Society, the George Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Numbered among his clubs were the Colony, the Automobile, Advertising, Publicity, Saturday Night, Nayassett, Griddle, Republican, and the Fish and Game. Golf was his favorite game in which he was a popular figure, as a life member of the Springfield Country Club, member of the Longmeadow Country Club, the American Senior's Golf Association and of the Massachusetts State Golf Association. He also was a corporator of the Springfield Hospital and member of the board of the Springfield Masonic Shrine Hospital.

In 1894, Ralph Parkhurst Alden married Maude Louise Bidwell, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Frostine (Brown) Bidwell, and they were the parents of two daughters: 1. Priscilla, who married Edmund S. Burke. 2. Beatrice, deceased, who married Irving Angell, and was the mother of a daughter, Nancy Angell.

Ralph Parkhurst Alden died on December 6, 1940, at the age of seventy-five years. His was a noteworthy career in which the development of his talents and character were evidenced in the wide variety of his activities. He was to the fore in banking, industry and civic affairs. Likewise he was prominent as a clubman, Mason and lover of sports. Culture, education, the arts, all engaged his attention, and on the side of the finer things of life he ever placed the weight of his great influence. All that is typically American came within the scope of his interests. Without ostentation or the seeking of public appreciation he served his day and generation well, and his passing was mourned by a legion of friends in the community with which he was for so long identified.

FRANCIS POST ALLEN

Automobile Executive

IN the days when the "horseless carriage" had progressed somewhat beyond the experimental stage of development, but was still considered something for the wealthy to play with, Francis Post Allen had the imagination, courage and enterprise to make a career of selling automobiles. He became a leader in this field in New England, and although in the prime of life at the time of his passing, was dean of the automobile trade in western Massachusetts. A man of diversified interests he was prominent as a humanitarian, club man and churchman.

Mr. Allen, a native of East Rockaway, Long Island, New York, was born August 16, 1885, son of George H. and Sarah Reed (Post) Allen. After attending local schools and the Stone School in Boston, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909, a Bachelor of Science. His first employment of note was with the Massachusetts State Government as an inspector at the Charles River Dam. He had other ideas of what he wanted to do, for automobiles, although comparatively few at the time, had a number of companies engaged in producing them, and after a few months with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on an uninteresting job, he became a salesman of the Buick Motor Car Company in Boston. It was only another few months before he joined the Chalmers Automobile Agency, also in Boston, of which he eventually rose to be sales manager and general manager for the New England territory. The Chalmers, like many other motor car manufacturers, failed to keep pace in production, quality and price with other automobile makers, and about 1921 Mr. Allen went with the New England branch of the Wills-St. Clair Company. He was head of this agency and also of the Faye-Allen Company, but in 1928 joined the Cadillac Providence Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, in partnership with Milton J. Budlong, a connection that was continued until August, 1933. In this mentioned year he removed to Springfield, where he thereafter made his headquarters, forming the Allen Cadillac Company, and became distributor of Cadillac and Oldsmobile automobiles in western Massachusetts, an enterprise he operated with marked success to his death in 1941.

In Springfield and Longmeadow, Massachusetts, Mr. Allen became increasingly active in local affairs. He was much to the fore in the American Red Cross Society and the Community Chest, to which he gave a great deal of his time and means. He was a former president of the Automobile Dealers Association of Western Massachusetts, and a member of the Kiwanis Club. His other clubs, in which he was a popular figure, included the Boston City Club, the Longmeadow Country Club, the Colony Club, Harvard Club, Squantum Club, and several others. He attended Christ Church Cathedral, Springfield.

On September 22, 1939, Francis P. Allen married Myra Wilman, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. By a previous marriage Mr. Allen was the father of two children: 1. Helen B., who married Kenneth Perkins, of Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Francis Post Allen, Jr., a graduate of Harvard University, also of Boston.

Profound regret was felt by all who knew him at the news of the death of Francis Post Allen on June 28, 1941, at his home in Longmeadow, Massachusetts. He was one of the most competent men in business, made so by brains, industry and personality. His citizenship was wholly admirable—progressive and constructive. He loved his home, enjoyed good companionship, and was sincere in his interest in humanitarian projects and organizations. He is greatly missed by a legion of friends and everyone with whom he had contacts in all walks of life.

JOHN GURNEY CALLAN

Educator, Inventor

TO some future historian may be delegated the task of deciding whether the contributions of Professor John Gurney Callan to the life of America were more important in the field of education or of invention. For two decades he was professor of industrial management in the Business School of Harvard University. He also had to his credit some seventy patents of extraordinary range in industry. To the many students who came within his influence and instruction, he is, and will remain, a man of admirable traits and personality who won not simply respect but deep-seated affection.

It is fortunate for posterity that Professor Callan, in one of his last appearances before his students, related, by request, the story of his life. What follows in this record closely approximates the account written after his demise by one of those students. Born in 1875, at Northfield, Connecticut, Professor Callan attended public schools in Waltham, Salem and Lynn, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, where he specialized in electrical engineering. He worked first for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company during 1896-97. In 1897 he became associated with the General Electric Company in their experimental department at the Lynn Works and subsequently had active charge of all Lynn turbine work. From 1909 to 1915 he was with Arthur D. Little, Inc., as mechanical and electrical engineer and director. While there he helped organize the Research Department of the General Motors Company and later helped organize the Engineering Department of the same company under the Lee-Higginson management.

He was the first faculty member appointed by Dean Donham when the latter became dean in 1919 and remained thereafter one of his closest advisors. His active academic career began in September, 1915, as professor of steam and gas engineering and chairman of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin. Prior to 1915 he had given lecture courses on steam turbines at Columbia University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1919 he became a lecturer in industrial management at the Harvard Business School and, in 1920, professor of industrial management.

With his academic work he combined a variety of consulting work. On leave of absence from Wisconsin, 1917-18, he served as head of a three-man commission in England and Scotland studying Diesel engines for the Shipping Board and the American International Company. Under the National Recovery Administration, he was chairman of The Cotton Textile State Industrial Relations Board for Massachusetts during 1933-34. He served in a wide variety of consulting work for industrial concerns and bondholder groups in the pulp and paper industry, particularly the American Writing Paper Company, Eastern Manufacturing Company, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, and the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company.

Long a resident of Cambridge, he moved to Winchester after the recent death of his wife, Martha Towns Litchfield. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Pi Tau Sigma, Triangle and Newcomen Society. His clubs were the Harvard Faculty Club and the Harvard Club of Boston. His interests, guided by his inquisitive mind, were catholic, but of them all he loved music best, and he was a frequent attender of Boston Symphony concerts. He was unique in that he combined his inventive genius with a deep and kindly understanding of human nature. The lives of many of his students were influenced by his very human qualities of love and generosity, his sympathy, and his profound religious feelings.

There is no one better fitted to make an appraisal of the work of Professor Callan than Dean W. B. Donham, of the Harvard Business School, whom we quote:

> It is difficult for one who has been so long and intimately associated with John Gurney Callan to phrase the things in his mind so soon after Professor Callan's death. Those of you who were fortunate enough to take his last course know that, beside teaching out of a wealth of research and practical experience, factory management problems of a technological nature, Mr. Callan emphasized constantly the important fact that industrial organizations need a philosophy of living and a keen interest in human beings if they are to make a success in fitting our rapid scientific and engineering progress to the deep-seated characteristics of men. Mr. Callan could and did illuminate technical problems constantly by apt quotations from great literature and out of a keen understanding of and sympathy with human beings. When any student in the school was in trouble, his sympathy came to the fore; he was always the "devil's advocate," always had confidence that if we worked hard enough we could find something on which we could through our action build character.
>
> We shall not replace Professor Callan because his combination of sound technical knowledge, varied experience, philosophic outlook on life, sure faith, and simplicity of character is not discovered easily. The principle of interchangeable parts which is one foundation of mass production and of modern industry does not apply to such men.

John Gurney Callan married Martha Towns Litchfield, who is deceased. They were the parents of five children: Mrs. Sven Baeckstrom, of Hofors, Sweden; Mrs. Donald T. Whittemore, of Cambridge; Mrs. George L. Houle, of Winchester; John Gurney Callan, Jr., of Sharon, Massachusetts; and Paul L. Callan, of Schenectady, New York. There are five grandchildren. The death of Professor Callan occurred on December 31, 1940, at his home in Winchester, Massachusetts, at the age of sixty-five years.

Of the many tributes to the career and personality of Professor Callan it is fitting that the last word be given to the tribute paid by his students:

> It is very difficult for those of us who knew Professor Callan such a short time to attempt to articulate what we felt in our hearts. His was such a broad, such a rich personality that of necessity we feel a void at his passing; other people and other affairs may engage our attention but none will ever exactly fill Professor Callan's place.
>
> "Pop" Callan was the way he was known to those in his Factory Management class and what could be more indicative of the place he held in their affections!
>
> To the outside world he might have been the scientist, or the professor, but to his class he was John Gurney Callan, the man. Those in his class loved his wealth of anecdote and his personal philosophy which was rich with the things of life and living.
>
> He inspired in his students the best that was in them. He encouraged them to do what they liked best and as a result no sacrifice was too great for them to make in his behalf. In class as elsewhere he displayed one of his most lovable traits—that of always seeing the best side of everything and everyone; he was always ready to ascribe the highest motives to others and to make every possible allowance for their shortcomings.
>
> Professor Callan was a man who had thought life through. He had given life the best that was in him and he had, in turn, received much of the best that life had to offer: he was happy in his wife and family, happy in his work, happy in his diversions and very little more of happiness is given to mortals.
>
> His death creates a gap in the Business School faculty, in the circle of his friends, and one might say in the world because his friends and acquaintances must constitute a small world in themselves. We can think of nothing more appropriate for the School or for his friends than for them to endow a John Gurney Callan professorship to promote better understanding in all parts of the business world.
>
> The pleasant things in life are generally the most short-lived. Professor Callan had been at the Business School for a great many years but he was not here half long enough. He told his classes many things but not half as much as they wanted to know.
>
> He was the last to want any grief at his passing. Rather than grieve we should be grateful that he was spared to us as long as he was. We salute the memory of a great man.

EDWARD JAMES ROSSITER

Banker, Public Official

ENTERING the banking business several years before the turn of the century, Edward James Rossiter remained identified with finance in Claremont, New Hampshire, for some thirty-seven years. This was not the only enterprise in which he was active, for he long was interested in real estate and insurance, and thereby played a part in the physical development of the town. His manifold abilities were constantly drafted by his fellow-citizens, with the result that he served as an officer in numerous organizations; was sent to the General Court as representative; and held several appointive offices—civic, institutional and religious.

The ancestral background of Mr. Rossiter was New England, some of his ancestors coming to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the sixteen hundreds. He was a descendant of Dr. Brayard Rossiter, who performed the first autopsy in New England. He was a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, born April 29, 1871, son of George Pomeroy and Caroline (Gleason) Rossiter, his mother being active in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Edward James Rossiter attended the local grade schools and in 1891 was graduated from Stevens High School, Claremont. Matriculating at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, he was graduated in 1895, a brilliant student who had won that much coveted honor, naming to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

In 1896, Mr. Rossiter entered the employ of the Claremont National Bank and down the years won promotion from one position to another, being cashier and a director at the time he retired in 1933, to free himself for closer attention to other interests. Since 1915, he had been a partner in the firm of Quimby & Rossiter, which at that time took over the assets of the Samuel Richardson Company, an old established concern. A general insurance business was done, with realty a chief interest, and the firm did a great deal in the development of that fine residential section of Claremont that is known as The Bluff. He was influential in the creation of the Claremont Airport, serving as treasurer of the corporation since its founding in 1927.

E. J. Rossiter

One evidence of the confidence placed in his judgment and attainments as a banker were the unusual number of organizations he served as treasurer. In addition to those already named, Mr. Rossiter was, or had been, treasurer of the town of Claremont; of the New Hampshire Real Estate Association, formerly of the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden; of the board of trustees of the Francis J. Tolles Home for Aged Women; of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, since its founding in 1907; and a member of the town finance committee. He had the honor of serving two terms as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, sponsoring and supporting a number of progressive measures. Fraternally, Mr. Rossiter was affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, and Webb Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons. He had been an active member of the Congregational Church for more than half a century. During his college days he had joined the Casque and Gauntlet, at Dartmouth College, where, as indicated he was also a Beta Theta Pi man.

At Worcester, Massachusetts, on August 22, 1898, Edward James Rossiter married Sarah Edith Jones, born October 20, 1872, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bill) Jones, her father a builder and contractor. Mrs. Rossiter was born at Birkenhead, England, and came to the United States with her parents in 1874. She is a charter member of the Women's Club, Claremont, and active in the League of Women Voters. Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter became the parents of two children: 1. Olive, born December 6, 1900, a graduate of Claremont High School and Bradford Junior College. She married, October 8, 1926, Leland Lawrence, now serving with the British Civilian Technical Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are the parents of a daughter: i. Sara Rossiter, born July 2, 1928. 2. Brayard Thomas Rossiter, born May 16, 1902, who died in 1933. He was a student of Claremont High School, Worcester Academy, and the University of New Hampshire. He married Eva Free, of Portland, Maine.

The death of Mr. Rossiter on May 24, 1941, marked the loss of one of Claremont's most esteemed citizens. True to the traditions of his ancestry, he had found opportunity in his own native town and State enough to engage his best energies over a long lifetime, and to combine with success in business constructive public service. Integrity, sound judgment and foresight, fidelity to friends and trusts, liberality in thought and in deeds, and an attractive personality, these were some of the traits that brought him success, a loyal following and a host of friends. In the well rounded philosophy of daily life he proved by his acts that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well—a fact and an example worthy of the consideration of all his fellowmen.

WILLIAM G. TAIT

Business Leader

LONG prominent in the business life of Springfield, Massachusetts, William G. Tait was for more than a quarter of a century engaged in constructive enterprises in this New England city, where he was at the close of his life president of the Tait Coal Company. He had other coal trade and banking affiliations, and his achievements along many lines brought him wide respect and admiration.

Mr. Tait was born September 24, 1873, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, son of George C. Tait. His father, originally engaged in the milk business, later founded the Tait Coal Company in Springfield and came to be widely known here. William G. Tait had three sisters who survived him—Mrs. Joseph B. Markham, Mrs. Leo L. Ley, and Mrs. Lee Bloom.

For the first twenty years of his life William G. Tait lived in Chicopee, where he received his formal education. As a youth he was associated in the milk business there with his father. Later he joined in his father's new enterprise, the Tait Coal Company, in Springfield, and thereafter was active in the company's affairs for almost a half century. Not only did he head this organization after his father withdrew from active direction of it, but Mr. Tait also participated in a wide variety of business activities. He was treasurer of the Dexter Root Coal Company, which afterward came to be known as the Rand Allen Company. He was also a director of the Springfield National Bank. For ten years he served as president and treasurer of the Fuel Credit Exchange of Springfield, and he was also for some years treasurer of the Connecticut Valley Coal Dealers' Association. He was a member, too, of the New England Coal Dealers' Association, whose annual convention sessions he attended at Swampscott only ten days before his passing.

Active in the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tait did much through this medium to further the general business welfare of his city. Particularly did he interest himself in the work of the chamber's convention bureau, which was instrumental in bringing so many groups to Springfield for annual meetings and other gatherings. He was, likewise, one of the group of local business men who organized the Springfield Credit Bureau. A member of both the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Mr. Tait went far in Masonry, holding the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and being an initiate in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated with the Springfield lodges of both Elks and Masons.

The death of Mr. Tait, July 5, 1940, at his summer home in North Wilbraham, Massachusetts, was an occasion of profound regret in the wide circle of his acquaintance. He was an individual whose works were of lasting value, particularly through the influence of his splendid character, and whose qualities of friendship and personality were such as to endear him to a host of friends.

RICHARD C. PINNEY—HENRY J. PINNEY

Tobacco Distributors

MORE than four decades ago Henry J. Pinney became identified with a small tobacco firm, to be joined not many years later by his brother, Richard C. Pinney. Together these two made this small Worcester, Massachusetts, concern one of the largest tobacco products distributors in the United States.

The older brother, Henry J. Pinney, was born at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, March 4, 1879, son of Julius and Mary (Grant) Pinney. His mother was born at Stafford Springs, Connecticut. His father, deceased, was a native of Stafford Springs, where to the time of his death he engaged in the grocery business. Henry J. Pinney set about earning his own livelihood as a boy, his first and last connection being with the H. E. Shaw Company, then (1895) a little retail tobacco store, in Worcester, Massachusetts. As late as 1910, only two people were employed by the concern, which since 1907 had been a partnership consisting of H. E. Shaw, T. S. Swain, Henry J. Pinney and Richard C. Pinney, the latter having joined the business in 1901. In 1910 incorporation papers were taken out under the trade title of the H. E. Shaw Company. Mr. Shaw was elected president, Henry J. Pinney treasurer and Richard C. Pinney secretary. Upon the death of Shaw and Swain, the Pinney brothers purchased their holdings in the company and since that time operated under the old name until the death of Henry J. Pinney. Early in 1941 the younger brother became head and principal owner of the corporation.

Over a long period Henry J. Pinney was president and treasurer of the H. E. Shaw Company. In 1929 the corporation purchased the New Haven Tobacco Company, of which he also was president. The Shaw companies employ some 250 people and, as already indicated, rank among the very largest distributors of tobacco products in our country. Mr. Pinney was a former president of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Montacute Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Aletheia Grotto; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Among his clubs were the Commonwealth and the Worcester Country. Golf was his favorite source of recreation. He attended the Congregational Church.

In 1915, Henry J. Pinney married Agnes Ash, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, who survives her husband, with a son, Henry J. Pinney, Jr., a student at the Columbia University School of Law, New York City.

Born at Willimantic, Connecticut, September 22, 1886, Richard C. Pinney is the son of Julius and Mary (Grant) Pinney, of previous mention. After completing his education in the schools of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and Worcester, Massachusetts, he joined the H. E. Shaw Company, as clerk in the retail tobacco store. In 1907 he was admitted into the firm as a partner, and was one of the four men who incorporated the concern a few years later. He continued as an executive, and since February, 1941, has been president and treasurer of the H. E. Shaw Company, and president and treasurer of the New Haven Tobacco Company.

Aside from business, Richard C. Pinney is active in community and civic affairs. Fraternally he is a member of Montacute Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Massachusetts Consistory. During the World War he served as regimental sergeant-major of the 3d Field Artillery Regiment, Regular United States Army. Mr. Pinney attends the Congregational Church. His hobbies include the raising of pheasants and turkeys.

FRANKLIN P. JACKSON, JR.

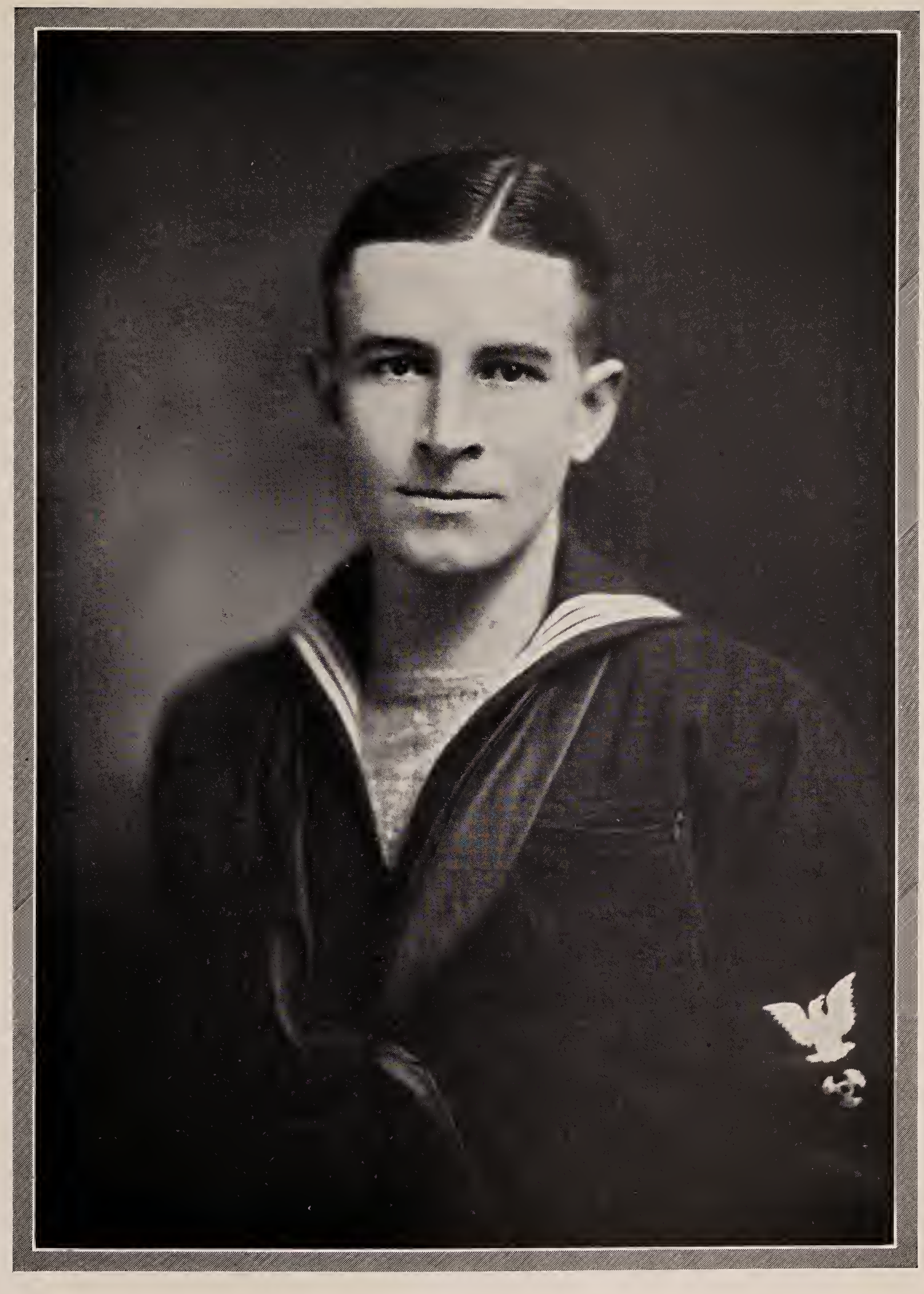
Utilities Official

IN an all too brief career which was terminated long before he had arrived at the height of his powers, Franklin P. Jackson, Jr., of Boston and Wellesley, Massachusetts, advanced far on his road to distinction in the field of public utilities. He likewise had come to the fore in civic and social affairs, and was exceptionally popular with his fellowmen.

Mr. Jackson was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, born May 29, 1895, son of Franklin P. and Josephine (Adams) Jackson, his father coming originally from Rockland, Maine, and his mother from Rutland, Massachusetts, but now a resident of Wellesley Hills, this same State. Educated in the Worcester grade and high schools and Worcester Academy, Franklin P. Jackson, Jr., of this record, worked as an accountant for a time. He was only a year past his majority, when on December 4, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served throughout the First World War, with the rank of machinist's mate. Upon returning to civilian life, in September, 1919, he became associated with the New England Power Company in the capacity of accountant. In 1927 he became assistant treasurer of the Narragansett Electric Company, but since 1937 had been assistant to the president of the New England Power Association, with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Jackson, Jr., was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the University Club of Boston and the Wellesley Country Club. He was very fond of all kinds of sports. He played hockey for the Worcester Academy Hockey Team, was a frequent attendant at baseball and football games and was seen often on the golf course of Wellesley Country Club. He, with his family, attended the Congregational Church.

In 1927 Franklin P. Jackson, Jr., married Eva Christie, born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d. 2. Marjorie Adams Jackson.

While returning from Florida, where he had been recuperating from a serious illness, Franklin P. Jackson, Jr., died on April 24, 1941, of a heart attack, at Havre de Grace, Maryland. The news of his passing was received with a keen



D P Jackson Jr

sense of personal loss by his many friends. Regret was universal that he had not been spared to further accomplishments, for he was exceptionally capable as a utilities man, foresighted, progressive and ambitious.

Carl S. Herrmann, an associate of Franklin P. Jackson, Jr., wrote the following tribute at Mr. Jackson's death:

> This is being written at the last minute and it's one of the hardest things this person has ever had to write. It is the recording of the passing of a fine character—one of the finest who ever lived. It is the obituary of Frank Jackson. . . .
>
> They were looking forward to his return because they liked him. They liked his quiet, self-effacing manner, so reticent at times that it bordered upon shyness. They liked his easy-going disposition, his infectious grin, his priceless sense of humor. They liked his calm approach to problems, so placed that in the end it made all problems appear easy, no matter how hard. They liked his uncompromising loyalty. They liked his manliness, his good, red-bloodedness. They liked the way he treated people and they liked his kindliness and his consideration. Yes, they liked Frank Jackson because he was Frank Jackson.
>
> Frank Jackson had a personableness difficult of description. The most apt way to describe it would be to say it never varied. He was the same whether mingling with captains of industry or skiing with the kids on some New Hampshire slope. He was a master psychologist who could ride the clouds with you when you felt the lowest of low, or by a deft word would bring order out of impossible mental chaos. He had a way with him. . . .
>
> Frank's job on this earth is finished. Never again will his friends enjoy the mannerisms and characteristics which were such a definite part of him. His memory will always remain alive, however, and what little solace there is will be jealously prized by friends to whom he left so many pleasant and kindly associations. . . .

ROSCOE WESLEY SWAN, M. D.

Veteran Physician

NO one could question the statement that Dr. Roscoe Wesley Swan was one of the widest known and highest esteemed physicians of Worcester, Massachusetts. His practice in this city was initiated fifty-seven years before his passing, and he brought to his work a training of the professional schools at home and abroad seldom equalled by physicians of his day and generation. As a leading medical man he held a place of great affection and influence among clients who were, in some cases, of three successive generations. As a public-spirited citizen, he contributed to the activities of organizations and movements in the community with great generosity and personal service.

Dr. Swan was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, March 18, 1860, son of Eben W. and Caroline C. (Cushing) Swan, both now deceased. His mother was a native of Massachusetts, his father of England; Eben W. Swan being in the contracting business nearly all his mature life. The first education of Dr. Swan came from the schools of his birthplace. After being graduated from high school, he attended the Chauncy Hall School, in Boston. He was graduated from the Massachusetts State College, in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Boston University. By 1882, at the age of twenty-two years, he had completed his professional studies in the Harvard Medical School and was a full-fledged Doctor of Medicine. In after years he took postgraduate studies in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and abroad.

In 1882 Dr. Swan opened an office in Worcester. There is no record of those early years that patients flocked to the door of the young physician. At any rate he had enough leisure to study law, although he never applied for admission to the bar. After eight years' work in the city he decided that he wanted to increase his professional knowledge and experience and sailed for Europe, where he matriculated at the University of Vienna. He studied under Billroth, Eiselberg, Rosthorm, Christian Fenger, Gruber, Schultzer, Chariare, Kalisco, and many other noted physicians, including Dr. Einhorn, of New York City.

In Berlin he studied three months under the great Virchow. Then he went to London, England, taking postgraduate work in the Brompton Chest Hospital, Guys' and St. Thomas'. Samuel Fenwick, father of Hugh Fenwick, and Allingham, the proctologist, were among his teachers. Then he went to Edinburgh under Clark, who trephined for epilepsy; to Dublin at the famous Rotunda, where he spent six months under Smiley and his associates. While abroad it was his privilege to meet and converse with the immortal Pasteur and the father of antiseptic surgery, Lister.

When he resumed practice in Worcester he specialized in diseases of the stomach and intestines, and became one of the most sought after consultants in internal medicine in New England.

Dr. Swan was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Worcester District Medical Society and American Medical Association and was medical director of the Massachusetts Protective Association. He had received a fifty-year medal in Masonry in 1940 and was a member of all Masonic lodges, including the Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he had attained the thirty-second degree; member of Anchoria Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Tatnuck Country Club. He attended All Souls Protestant Episcopal Church.

On October 26, 1932, exactly fifty years after he began to practice medicine, a group of colleagues gathered to celebrate this noteworthy event and to present him with a loving cup. One of those present said:

> We will not dwell on his professional career from this point. It has been as an open book with which most of you are familiar. You know how upright and ethical his conduct has been; you know how beloved by his patients and colleagues alike. We, who in our youthful practice were fortunate enough to receive his counsel in the sick room, remember not only his helpful advice, but how he always left us in better position in the esteem of our families. We have never seen a consultant who could better practice the art of changing one's diagnosis or treatment, if need be, and at the same time leave one more firmly entrenched in the confidence of the patient, than Dr. Swan. For many years he has been the first thought of the profession, hereabouts, in perplexing gastro-intestinal problems.

Dr. Roscoe Wesley Swan married (first) Helen Prentice, who is deceased. He married (second), in 1913, Martha (Oakleigh) Bush, who survives, with two adopted sons: Fred H. Bush, of Mexico City; and A. Oakleigh Bush, of Worcester.

The death of Dr. Swan, on October 13, 1940, marked the passing of a great and good man—great in personal achievement, good in the service rendered human kind. He began his work when clinics, hospitals and specialists were few compared with the present time, and the physician was a horse-and-buggy doctor answering every call at any time, ready to perform miracles. He lived to see enormous changes and improvements, and with this advance not only kept step, but marched often at the head of some division of medical science. Roscoe Wesley Swan, M. D., richly earned a high place among the immortal dead of his city and State.

JOHN J. MATHESON

Ship Captain, Radio Pioneer

AFTER many years of leadership in coastwise sailing, fishing and racing, in the course of which he came to be known as a prominent skipper of the Gloucester fleet, John J. Matheson withdrew from the sea in 1930 and devoted the rest of his life to the ever-growing radio industry. Though he performed a valuable work as president of the Matheson Radio Company, operators of Station WHDH, he will be remembered chiefly by many for his international record in racing the "Gertrude L. Thebaud" and other schooners. He had friends on sea and land, and was everywhere recognized for his congeniality, loyalty and friendliness.

Mr. Matheson was born October 18, 1880, at North Sydney, Cape Breton, son of John and Flora Matheson, both natives of Cape Breton. His father was for years, until his death, a deep-sea captain. The mother is also deceased.

John J. Matheson attended public schools in Boston, Massachusetts, and after completing his studies he settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, working as a rigger on fishing boats. At the age of twenty-four he was a captain, and through the years that followed he commanded several vessels of the fishing fleet sailing out of Gloucester. He cut a wide swath in mackerel fishing and was known as a highline skipper for the industry in that sea town. He commanded the "Claudia," the "Dauntless," the "Saladin," the "Arthur James" and the "Helena." As a master mariner he was known and loved along the coast, serving on the after guard of the "Esperanto," the "Columbia," the "Elsie" and the "Gertrude L. Thebaud" in the international fishing schooner races. He was in command of the "Thebaud" when it made its record thirty-hour run to Halifax in the 1931 series. He continued his work as master mariner until 1930, when he retired from the sea and gave his attention to business affairs.

At that time Mr. Matheson became associated with his son, Ralph G. Matheson, in radio work. Shipping and radio were always his two hobbies, as well as the two main activities of his life. He became president, as already indicated, of the Matheson Radio Company and, as such, operated Station WHDH, in

Boston. At no time, however, did he ever lose his affection for the sea, and when he saw an old-fashioned fishing vessel he immediately responded to it with all his original enthusiasm and joy. From the time of radio's infancy, the new method of sending messages over the ether fascinated him, as it naturally would interest any wide-awake man of the sea, opening, as it did open, unheard-of possibilities for communications over the wild wastes of water. He followed eagerly every new improvement in the fast struggle toward mechanical perfection in sending and receiving devices. Operating a station of his own was a logical sequel to this long interest, and therefore not such a far step from his previous activities as it might at first seem.

He was a member of the Master Mariners' Association and the Fishing Masters' Producers' Association. He was a trustee of the Cape Ann Savings Bank. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with Tyrian Lodge. He attended the Baptist Church.

On December 26, 1904, Captain John J. Matheson married Alice E. Bray, a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, daughter of George D. and Eva F. (Tarr) Bray. The following children were born of this marriage: 1. Ralph G., treasurer of the Matheson Radio Company and Station WHDH. 2. Flora E., graduated from Massachusetts School of Art, wife of George M. Watson, Jr., of Boston. 3. Alice J., graduated from Boston University. 4. John J., Jr., sales manager of Station WHDH. 5. Donald B.

The death of Captain Matheson, March 26, 1940, at his home, No. 178 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Massachusetts, came as a surprise to his many friends; for only the day before he had visited the radio company's Boston office and he had been active until practically the close of his life. Among the people of Gloucester and in the coastwise fishing boat circles in which he was known, he earned the deepest confidence and affection. The influence of his personality will long be felt as a beneficial force, though he has passed from the scene of his earthly endeavors.

Benjamin A. Wakefield

BENJAMIN A. WAKEFIELD

Civil Engineer

A MEMBER of one of the families who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Benjamin A. Wakefield, for thirty years an active civil engineer in his native town of Webster, continued in his own career the stalwart tradition of public service so long associated with the Wakefield name. Indeed, his long record includes not only the devotion of his profession towards the development of his town but also features his years of endeavor as an outstanding Christian gentleman whose splendid character was not limited in its expressions to his work in the Methodist Church, but was also exemplified in his day by day activities.

Benjamin A. Wakefield was born at Webster, Massachusetts, December 10, 1858, a son of Abel and Filenda (Bowdish) Wakefield. Abel Wakefield, who passed his life as a farmer in the section of the town named Webster Gore, was a direct descendant of Aaron Wakefield, a soldier in the Revolution and the first Wakefield to settle in the town of Webster. The name of Wakefield, thus honorably established, appears many times in the town records, each of the successive generations doing their full share towards the development of the town. Filenda Bowdish Wakefield was a native of Douglas, Massachusetts, a neighboring town.

After passing through the public and high schools of Webster, Benjamin A. Wakefield left home and continued his education in Iowa, then going on by wagon train to the Pacific Coast, where he taught school for three years in Oregon and Washington. He returned East then and entered Cornell University, graduating with his degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering in 1893. Opening an office for the practice of his profession at Webster, he began his long career as an engineer, giving his services in particular to his town, a career recognized in 1920 when the office of town engineer was created by his appointment to that office—a position which he held until his retirement in 1939. For the thirty-five years of this activity, all the streets laid out in the town were his responsibility, while among the other services he rendered must be counted the town sewage system, which, as a member of the Sewer Board as well as town engineer, he designed and developed to its present organization. Indeed, although he officially retired in 1939, he continued his work as town engineer in point of fact and was actually engaged in extension of the sewage system when he passed away. Always deeply concerned in civic affairs, he took particular interest in the development of Lakeside Cemetery, where he was laid at rest. While, among other responsibilities, he served as a director and as vice-president of the Webster Five Cents Savings Bank, he devoted much of his abilities to the work of the Webster Methodist Church, being one of its staunchest members and its secretary and treasurer, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. A member of the Worcester Society of Civil Engineers to support his professional interests, Mr. Wakefield took an active part also in local political affairs, being a member of the Republican Town Committee for many years.

Born and reared in the family tradition, Mr. Wakefield was intensely devoted to the early history of Webster and of Worcester County and, during his lifetime amassed a quantity of information concerning the days when Massachusetts was young and Webster was beginning. When he retired, he had planned to devote his new leisure to continuing his collection of data and to the task of editing it for ready reference by students, but this he was not fated to accomplish.

Mr. Wakefield made his home with two sisters: Ida Wakefield and Harriet Wakefield, the latter having been a clerk in the engineering department of Webster, and also clerk for the Town Sewer Board, a position which she retains.

Benjamin A. Wakefield died at Webster, March 28, 1941. During the services at the Methodist Church, all town offices were closed and many of the town's business establishments also shut their doors in tribute to the beloved and respected town official. "Quiet, unobtrusive, courteous, kindly," declared the "Webster Times" in an editorial published on Thursday, April 3, 1941, "he will be missed by all who esteemed him so highly. . . ." Speaking of the funeral eulogy, the editorial continued: ". . . . The words were spoken by men who knew him and his devotion to his church, and others who were present knew that these splendid tributes were equally true of his everyday life. . . . In his life as a citizen, as a church member and as a town official, he lived so that at this last day, those who listened said: 'All this, and more, he deserved' . . . He passed along the way for more than four score years, and there are none to say that they were not helped a little by his example. In the community, as well as in the church, he will be missed. But he will remain an inspiration for all who knew him."

HENRY TRAVER, JR.

Business and Civic Leader

FOR almost half a century, Henry Traver, Jr., was active in the life of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. As a real estate and insurance broker, his business interests were important and in many respects contributed to the development of the city in which he lived for so many years. As a civic leader he was public spirited and energetic in promoting the welfare of the community, both in active public service and through his close association with the city's principal institutions.

Mr. Traver was born at Rhinebeck, New York, on October 9, 1862, son of Henry and Harmenah (Coon) Traver and a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of New York. His father, a farmer, was born in Michigan and lived in that State for some years before he settled at Rhinebeck. The mother came of a Dutchess County family living at Red Hook.

Henry Traver, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Rhinebeck and at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie. After his boyhood on his father's farm, he began his business career with Charles F. McGregor, a furniture dealer in Poughkeepsie, and five years later opened his own furniture and household furnishings store at Hudson, New York. This enterprise he operated for six years. On disposing of it, he moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he became bookkeeper for the Pierson Hardware Company on April 1, 1892. Early in the present century he purchased the real estate and insurance business of F. A. Cooley and devoted himself to its management during the remainder of his career. Under his leadership it became one of the leading business institutions of its kind in the Pittsfield area. Mr. Traver's business judgment was thoroughly sound, and his knowledge of property trends and values was exhaustive. As a recognized authority in the field, he was periodically called to testify as an expert witness in litigation involving properties and was regularly retained by banks, insurance companies and executors of estates to appraise properties. His balanced temperament and clarity of outlook always commanded confidence.

These qualities, combined with a high degree of civic zeal, also characterized his public service. Although he was a Democrat in politics, Mr. Traver was five times elected to the Pittsfield City Council from a Republican ward, an indication of the value placed upon his services by the electorate. In 1896, 1898 and 1899, he represented Ward Five on the lower board and, in 1900, was clerk of the Common Council. In 1910 and 1911 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and during the latter year was president of the board. Mr. Traver was influential in councils of the Democratic party and for a number of years represented Ward Five on the Democratic City Committee. In 1917 he received the nomination of his party for mayor of Pittsfield, but was defeated in a close election by a margin of some three hundred votes. During his service in the City Council he was a member of a number of important committees, including the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Fire Department, which was organized on a permanent basis with a paid chief and personnel and modern equipment at this time. His associates in the city government knew him as a loyal and diligent worker in the city's interests, and the constructive force of his influence was widely recognized.

After his retirement from public life, Mr. Traver continued to follow the development of public affairs with interest, and his judgment and experience were always at the service of the city and its institutions, in many of which he was active. In addition to his own business, he was vice-president of the Pittsfield Realty Trust Company and for some twenty years was auditor of the Pittsfield Coöperative Bank. His own property holdings in the city were extensive. Mr. Traver was also president for a time of the Pittsfield Board of Fire Underwriters. He was affiliated fraternally with Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Park Club. A prominent Baptist layman, he was one of the principal members of the First Baptist Church of Pittsfield, whose fine church and well equipped parish properties today are largely the result of his foresight and enthusiasm. He was a member of the finance committee of the church for more than forty years, a member of other important committees, and for sixteen consecutive years served as moderator. Upon his retirement from that office only a few months before his death, he was elected honorary moderator in recognition of his long and devoted service to the church and its interests.

On January 19, 1888, Henry Traver married Ella A. Sipperly, who was born in Montreal, Canada. Fifty years later, on January 19, 1938, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary together. Mr. and Mrs. Traver became the parents of one son, Leo Henry Traver, born in Hudson, New York, on April 29, 1890, educated in the Pittsfield public schools and at the University of

Pennsylvania, where he took a degree in economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in 1915. Afterward he became associated with his father in business and is now sole proprietor of the Traver agency, which is one of the oldest in Pittsfield. He has given his attention to the business without interruption since 1915, except for the World War period. When the United States was drawn into the war, he enlisted in the army and was assigned to duty with the 23d Engineers and later was transferred to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the first tank was built. He served overseas for ten months with the American Expeditionary Forces and received his honorable discharge in January, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Traver is a member of the Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce and the Pittsfield Board of Fire Underwriters and is a director of the M. A. C. plan. He is affiliated with Pittsfield Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and attends the First Baptist Church. Pistol shooting and sailing are his hobbies and for some years he has served as instructor in pistol shooting for the Pittsfield police force. Leo Henry Traver married, on September 25, 1915, Ruth S. Adams, of Pittsfield, a graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1914. They are the parents of two sons: Donald Henry, a graduate of Wilbraham Academy; and Lee Adams.

Henry Traver died at Pittsfield on November 19, 1940. He had many claims upon the regard of the city of which he was a vital part for almost half a century, and the honor which he won in his active lifetime has its echo in the respect in which his memory is held.

CASPER JAMES RANGER

Executive

As president of the Casper Ranger Construction Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, Casper James Ranger represents the third generation of his family to be active in the management of this business. It was established originally by his grandfather more than sixty years ago and has long been one of New England's foremost companies in the building and construction field.

Mr. Ranger was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on June 3, 1907, son of James A. and Mary (Scolley) Ranger and a grandson of Casper and Katherine (Kilmurray) Ranger. His grandfather, founder of the Ranger enterprises at Holyoke, was born in Mülhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1850, and came to America in early life with his parents. After completing his education in the public schools of Holyoke and South Hadley Falls, he learned the carpenter's trade and served as foreman for Watson Ely, a local builder, until 1877, when he launched his independent business career. Although his capital resources were small, he succeeded in building up an important business as contractor and builder, securing many large contracts, not only locally, but elsewhere in New England and New York. At the same time he also operated in the general wood-working and lumber field. He became one of Holyoke's substantial citizens and was active both in business and in many civic connections until his death on October 17, 1912. Three of his sons, Joseph F., William E., and James A. Ranger, were associated with him and continued the Ranger companies after his death. These were incorporated on May 1, 1912, as the Casper Ranger Construction Company and the Casper Ranger Lumber Company. Subsequently the Hampshire Brick Company was also established by the three Ranger brothers to round out their interests in the construction field.

James A. Ranger, father of Casper J. Ranger, was born at Holyoke on February 17, 1877. He was educated at Williams College, where he gained wide fame as an athlete, and upon his graduation from Williams, in 1901, he became associated with his father's construction company, serving as treasurer and vice-president, successively. Following the incorporation of the Casper Ranger Construction Company and the Casper Lumber Company, he continued as vice-president of both companies until the death of his oldest brother, Joseph F. Ranger, in 1932, after which he became president of these companies and of the Hampshire Brick Company. An able executive whose record of service with the Ranger companies evidenced his capacity for leadership, he was also fully qualified for the technical aspects of his work and was known as a close student of architecture and as an authority on hydraulic projects, to which he devoted years of study. Like his father he took an enlightened interest in the civic life of Holyoke and was active in many community and social organizations. His wife, Mary (Scolley) Ranger, whom he married in September, 1905, came of an old New England family and was a graduate of Mount Holyoke College in the class of 1901. They became the parents of two children: Casper James and Mary Louise. James A. Ranger died at Holyoke on June 12, 1933.

Casper J. Ranger received his early education in the public schools of this city, after which he attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Georgetown University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1930. In the same year he became associated with the Casper Ranger Lumber Company, with which he remained until his father's death in 1933. Since that time he has been president and treasurer of the Casper Ranger Construction Company. Taking over its operation at a relatively youthful age, he has continued the traditions long associated with a company which has contributed largely to the material development of Holyoke and many other New England and New York communities. Seventy per cent. of all the mills in Holyoke were erected by Casper Ranger or by the Casper Ranger companies, including such important plants as the Skinner Mills, the Whiting Paper Company Mills, the American Writing Paper Company Mills, the Farr Alpaca Company Mills, the Lyman Mills, the White and Wyckoff group, the National Blank Book plant, the Whitmore Manufacturing Company, the Deane Steam Pump buildings and the B. F. Perkins Mills. Other mill and factory plants erected outside Holyoke are the West Boylston Mills in Easthampton, the Hathaway Cotton Mills in New Bedford, the Dwight Manufacturing Company plant in Chicopee and the United Metallic Cartridge Company in Bridgeport, as well as many others in Springfield and elsewhere. The Springfield Institute for Savings, the Hadley Falls Trust Company Building and the Roger Smith Hotel at Holyoke are examples of the company's work in another field. The Ranger Construction Company also erected most of the buildings on the Mount Holyoke College campus, including the Skinner Memorial Hall, one of the most beautiful edifices in the country; many of the buildings at Smith College and Massachusetts Agricultural College; and most of the recent buildings at Amherst College and Yale University. In Boston they are represented by the Herald-Traveler Building, and in the field of residential construction by the palatial homes of S. R. Whiting, E. N. White and J. L. Wyckoff on Northampton Street, Holyoke; the Joseph A. Skinner residence in South Hadley and many others. Their operations cover structures devoted to every purpose, and the range of materials employed is equally wide, including wood, stone, brick, steel and concrete. It was in order to meet the enormous demands of the business that the Casper Ranger Lumber Company was separately incorporated, with a large woodworking mill, equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, vast lumber and construction yards and many storehouses. The Hampshire brickyards, also operated as a subsidiary, burn millions of bricks annually for use in Ranger construction work. During the World War, 1917-18, the company built all of the employee's houses at the Fall River shipyards, Quincy, Massachusetts, and many of the army cantonments at Fort Devens. At present, the Casper Ranger Construction Company is completing 168 apartments in Holyoke for the United States Housing Corporation. All of its operations since 1933 have been under the direct supervision of Casper J. Ranger as president. He has devoted himself energetically to the maintenance of the company's position and the extension of its activities.

Mr. Ranger is also a director of the Holyoke Gas & Electric Company and the Holyoke Day Nursery. In addition to his business connections, he is affiliated with Holyoke Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Holyoke Council, Knights of Columbus; and is a member of the Holyoke Kiwanis Club, the Holyoke Country Club and the Springfield Country Club. In his ready support of useful community causes, he has continued a long-established family custom. Mr. Ranger is a member of Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in Holyoke. His hobby and principal recreation is golf.

J. B. Mahoney.

JOHN B. MAHONEY

Utilities Official

WHILE it is not usual to write of a man as a veteran and pioneer in his industry when his whole working career embraced only the past four decades, it can be written of John B. Mahoney, because for that time he was identified with certain phases of the utilities industry when they were in their first stages of development. Down the years it was his responsibility to handle electric currents of previously unconceived strength; to find ways of transmitting high power over long distances with a minimum of loss, to solve difficulties that arose from day to day.

John B. Mahoney was born in Cohoes, New York, June 15, 1879, son of Dennis and Catherine Mahoney. His mother, now deceased, was born in Schagticoke, New York. His father, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, was a merchant and veteran of the War Between the States; he had fought with a regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, and in later years was a prominent figure in the Grand Army of the Republic. They encouraged their son to acquire a good education and he attended the local schools, La Salle Institute, Troy, New York, and Jolliette College, in Canada. At the turn of the century he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and started what was to be his lifelong career in the testing department of that great corporation. In 1903, he went with the Hudson River Water Power Company, first at Utica, New York. Later the offices were transferred to Albany, New York, where he was station superintendent until 1909.

From 1909, Mr. Mahoney was identified with the New England Power Association, first at Vernon, Vermont, as general superintendent of the Connecticut River Power Company in 1910, and in 1912 was transferred to Shelburne Falls, where he was general superintendent and manager of the Western Division of the New England Power Company. While holding that position he had supervision of wholesale production of the Massachusetts Utilities Associates properties throughout western Massachusetts and eastern New York. In October, 1936, he was made assistant to the general manager, with headquarters at Boston.

Mr. Mahoney was active in the various towns and cities where he had made his home, but considered himself a citizen of Greenfield, Massachusetts. He had lived there sixteen years before moving to Boston, and moved back there once more two years prior to his death. He was a member of the Greenfield Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Rotary Club. Two of his professional connections were memberships in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the New England Society of Electrical Engineers. Fraternally Mr. Mahoney was affiliated with Greenfield Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the John Galvin Lodge of the Knights of Columbus. He enjoyed golf, and played as a member of the Brattleboro Country Club and the Greenfield Country Club. His religious affiliations were with Holy Trinity Church, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

In 1905, John B. Mahoney married Olive M. Stuart, born at Hudson Falls, New York, and they were the parents of three children: 1. John S. Mahoney, a graduate of Holy Cross College, class of 1931, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He resides in Providence, Rhode Island, and is the father of a daughter: i. Virginia E. Mahoney. 2. William E. Mahoney, a graduate of Holy Cross College, class of 1933, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he is married and resides in Boston. 3. Kathryn O., a graduate of the College of New Rochelle, New York, class of 1935, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She married Leo F. Riley, of Georgetown, Massachusetts.

Forty years of work take their toll upon a man's physical resources, and after an illness of several months, John B. Mahoney died on April 26, 1941. The official organ of his company wrote in tribute and appraisal:

> A man on whom the Company depended greatly from its earliest days and whom many of us will always remember as our early guide and councilor, has left our ranks.
>
> "J. B.," by his unceasing interest, great determination and boundless energy, was a foundation stone of this industry until forced by ill health to retire several years ago.
>
> Completing his education at a time when the central station operation and transmission of power were young, his attitude and ability helped solve the problems of a new industry. Many things now understood for so long that we take them for granted were entirely unsolved then. "J. B." relished each new situation, not to find the answer alone in some secluded corner but to encourage all of us to go along so that the younger ones might perhaps make a contribution and he could be justifiably proud. That was his life, and how he beamed when someone from his school succeeded.
>
> Because of the natural demands of this industry, a man must frequently take his work home with him, so John's family shared in his accomplishments and associations that brought him joy and pride. It is our sincere hope that the recollection of these things will comfort them in their loss.

CHARLES AMOS ANDREWS

Man of Affairs

THERE were many facets to the brilliant career of Charles Amos Andrews. In personal business his activities ranged from those of youthful educator to investment banker. In public service he filled capably many appointive and elective offices. If there was one thread which bound together the most of his versatile achievements, it was finance. He was an authority on the collection and distribution of money, and so recognized by the world at large. Hence it was, no doubt, that he so frequently was called upon to act as treasurer of firms, of city and State posts, and of humanitarian and educational institutions. The last decade of his life, and perhaps the most enjoyed, was spent as the treasurer of Amherst College, and in seizing the opportunity it gave to promote its best interests.

Mr. Andrews was wholly New England in birth, characteristics and ancestral background. Born July 2, 1872, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, he was the son of Amos and Mary A. (Collins) Andrews. His mother came originally from New Hampshire. His father, born in Collinsville, Connecticut, was for many years a school teacher, who later held office in the municipal government of Holyoke, although he lived his last years in Palmer, Massachusetts. Both parents are deceased. Reared in an atmosphere of culture if not of wealth, it was inevitable that Charles Amos Andrews should seek the fullest education possible even though this meant personal sacrifice and hard work. From the elementary schools he went to Worcester Academy, and from here to Amherst College, where he was graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1895. He was a college mate and personal friend of former President Calvin Coolidge and Dwight Morrow.

After college came several years as a teacher of Latin in the Holyoke High School (1895-98). Forty years and more ago there was little future financially for an educator, especially one who envisioned a wife and family as the next great step in his life. In 1898 Mr. Andrews became a special agent for the New England Department of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, continuing as such until 1907, when he was appointed deputy tax commissioner of Massachusetts, a post he held to 1915. For the following two years he was associated with the Industrial Service Equipment Company of Boston and was treasurer of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester from 1917 to 1921. From 1921 to 1931 he was associated with the investment banking house of Merrill, Oldham & Company, of Boston, coming to Amherst in 1931 as treasurer of Amherst College. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1904 to 1906, and a member of the finance committee of the town of Amherst from 1935 to 1937.

This brief outline has been expanded and illuminated by President Stanley King, of Amherst, at a memorial service held in the college chapel, November 13, 1940, who said in one of the paragraphs of his "Tribute":

> Wherever Andrews lived he was a servant of his community. We who were his neighbors know how faithfully he served his town as Chairman of its Finance Committee. He served the City of Newton, where he lived for many years, as a director of its great hospital. He served the Commonwealth for two years in the House of Representatives and for nine years as Deputy Tax Commissioner. But his first and his abiding love was for his *Alma Mater*. He had a deep affection for his class, of which he was Class Agent for many years and later President. He had a deep and passionate devotion to the College which extended from the day when he entered Amherst as a freshman until his death. His devotion was of an intensity rare even in the most devoted sons of Amherst. He had the gift of making even complicated problems clear and lucid. We all have heard his expositions of the finances of this town presented in town meeting, which made clear to every citizen who heard him the financial problems presented to the citizens for decision. And his reports to the Trustees and Alumni on the finances of the College were models of exposition.

At Amherst's one hundred twentieth commencement exercises on June 15, 1941, the college conferred posthumously upon Charles Amos Andrews the Amherst Medal for Eminent Service. The award was made by Stanley King, president of Amherst, whose citation follows:

> Charles Amos Andrews, beloved son of Amherst in the class of '95; your lifelong devotion to your *alma mater* found its fullest expression in your service as treasurer of the college. Trusted and wise servant of the town; paternal counsel to countless undergraduates, faithfulness, human sympathy, and a solvent humor marked all your work, public and private. The Amherst Medal for Eminent Service, conferred posthumously.

Mr. Andrews was the third president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, an organization that has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. He was a member of the Corporation of the Amherst Savings Bank, and a director of other companies. He wore the Phi Beta Kappa Key, was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, president of the Amherst College Faculty Club, and member of the Amherst Rotary Club. He was a member of the Union Church at Waban, Massachusetts.

On January 1, 1901, Charles Amos Andrews married Helen M. Slade, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were the parents of the following children: 1. Sidney W., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1925, and is now associated with the American Gas & Electric Company. He is the father of two children: i. William Dorey Andrews. ii. Mary Adelaide Andrews. 2. John T., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1927, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From Harvard University he received the degree of Master of Arts, in 1929, and is now Professor of Philosophy at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. He is the father of a son: i. Charles Slade Andrews. 3. Helen, graduate of Vassar College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts, 1933, from Smith College. She married Robert S. Bowditch, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children: i. Susan Bowditch. ii. Robert Shaw Bowditch, Jr.

Charles Amos Andrews died on November 11, 1940, at Amherst, Massachusetts. From the many tributes paid his achievements and character we quote but a few lines from "The Tribute" paid by President Stanley King, at a memorial service in Johnson Chapel, Amherst College:

> We are met today to pay our last full measure of affection and respect to a comrade who has dropped from the ranks. I am the mouthpiece for his host of friends. A handful of them are gathered here in this room which he loved. But there are many others; some of them on the coast of Maine, some on the fishing fleet that sails from Gloucester to the Grand Banks, some in the industries of Massachusetts stretching all the way from farthest Newburyport to the New York State Line, and many others in the great body of Amherst men in every part of the world who knew and loved him.
>
> He was brave, gentle, and generous. He had the common touch, which I am sorry to say is rare in any walk of life. . . . He was a friend of the undergraduates, particularly of undergraduates who were having a hard time to meet their college expenses. I have often felt that in his relations to the undergraduates of Amherst today he filled the place that in my day as undergraduate was held by "Old Doc."
>
> The last ten years were I think the happiest of his life. He was able to live in Amherst and to devote all his time and strength to the College which he loved. I do not know how one is to measure the stature of a man. I do not know how

one is to measure the length of a man's life. If one measures by the service one renders to one's fellow men, he had a long and fruitful life. If one measures by the number and devotion of his friends, he had a rich life. He has finished the course. He has crossed the line. And, speaking for the College which he loved, I say,

"Well rowed, Andrews of '95."

KARL A. WALKER

Public Official

COMING within the range of the life of Karl A. Walker, of Ware, Massachusetts, has been a variety of experience that has combined to make an interesting and useful career. A college man, he was connected with the insurance business before serving overseas with the famous Yankee Division in the World War. Upon his return to the United States he was identified with an industrial concern before acting as a town official. More recently he was elevated to the offices filled capably by his father for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Walker was born at Pittsfield, Maine, August 22, 1893, son of Joseph H. and Cora E. (Connor) Walker. His mother, now deceased, was also born in Pittsfield. His father, a native of Leeds, England, was engaged in the textile industry for many years, and as indicated was for twenty-five years town clerk and treasurer of Ware, Massachusetts; he died October 20, 1939, greatly respected and beloved.

Karl A. Walker attended the elementary schools and the Ware High School, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the class of 1916. His first employment of importance was with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for about three years. Then came the entrance of the United States into the World War, and he served with the American Expeditionary Forces as a soldier in the Yankee (26th) Division. He was overseas for a year and a half, receiving his honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant. The Yankee Division was the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to be organized, the first to cross the Atlantic as a division, first as such to go into the battle lines abroad, and the only one whose members came from one section—New England. It fought for 210 days on the firing line, more than any other division.

Back in civil life once more, Mr. Walker went with the Otis Company, of Ware, as assistant paymaster. After three years he became assistant town clerk of Ware, and since 1939 has served as town clerk and treasurer of Ware. He is a member of the American Legion, Earle F. Howe Post, No. 123, of Ware;

the Forty & Eight, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ware Post, No. 2547, and the Yankee Division Veterans Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Eden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Bela Grotto. He is a member of the Springfield Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ware Men's Club, and is president of the Quobbin Social Club. He attends the Unitarian Church.

E M Dickinson

EVERETT MIFFLIN DICKINSON

Investment Banker

IN the field of investments Everett Mifflin Dickinson was the dean of brokers in Holyoke, Massachusetts, by reason of nearly a third of a century's activities in this line of business. As such he became one of the best known figures in the life of the city, a man whose sound judgment and advice was widely recognized, a citizen who always was to the fore in organizations and movements undertaken for the benefit of the community, and in fraternal circles, a prominent Mason. His ancestral background was old New England of the seventeenth century.

The founder of the Dickinson family was one Nathaniel Dickinson (Dickerman), born at Ely, Cambridge, England, in 1600, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, but removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1636-37. In 1659 he became a settler in Hadley, Massachusetts; in 1661 he was admitted as a freeman of Massachusetts by the General Assembly, and was the first recorder of the town of Hadley, where he died in 1676.

Everett M. Dickinson was born at Seward, New York, son of Dr. Charles D. Dickinson and Cecelia M. (France) Dickinson and the grandson of Lyman and Harriet A. (Webster) Dickinson. The father, born in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, and who died on April 29, 1913, in Cobleskill, same State, was a graduate from the Cherry Valley Academy and the Albany Medical College, class of 1860, and practiced in Seward for a half century except for eighteen months from 1869, at Binghamton, New York. A very talented man in his profession, in business and the fields of education and culture, Dr. Charles D. Dickinson was a former president of the Schoharie Medical Society and of the New York State Medical Association, reading many papers before both organizations. He had traveled abroad, written for the "Cobleskill Index," was a justice of the peace and New York Railroad Commissioner. Fraternally he was a Mason, and for thirty-four years taught Sunday school classes in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member and official. The doctor married, in 1859, Cecelia M. France, daughter of Gilbert France, and a descendant from Sebastian Frantz, who came to America from Württemberg, Germany, in 1732 and married Anna Fritz, native of Württemberg, 1733, who came with some of the leading Lutherans to New York in November, 1753. A Bible brought from the fatherland is in the possession of descendants.

As already indicated, the paternal grandparents of Everett Mifflin Dickinson were Lyman and Harriet A. (Webster) Dickinson. Harriet A. Webster was a Quakeress, born in New Canaan, a direct descendant from John Webster, fifth Governor of the Connecticut Colony, in 1656, one of the original settlers of Hartford, 1636. He was the first signer of the list of those who agreed to move to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659. He later was a judge at Northampton, and died there April 5, 1661. The line of descent to Harriet A. Webster is through William, eighth son of Robert (also the ancestor of Noah Webster, the lexicographer). William Webster married Sarah Nichols, and their son wedded Elizabeth, and their son, Aaron, was the favorite scout of General Israel Putnam in the American Revolution. He settled in Canaan, New York, later going to Rosebloom, Otsego County, and married Mary Shepard. Their son Aaron (2) Webster married Amy Bentley, and they were the parents of Harriet A. (Webster) Dickinson.

Everett Mifflin Dickinson, with whom this record is primarily concerned, attended the grade and high schools of Cobleskill, New York, and then served a thorough apprenticeship in the craft of watchmaking, at Clayville, New York. It was not yet the day when timepieces had all their parts turned out by machinery and could be put together with little skill. After learning his trade, Mr. Dickinson was with the leading jeweler of Albany for about seven years. In 1890 he founded his own establishment in North Adams, Massachusetts, that was continued for more than a decade. In 1901, he went to Holyoke and operated a business that combined jewelry and high class art goods, a popular place in the early years of the present century.

In 1907, Mr. Dickinson disposed of his mercantile interests and from then to his death, thirty-three years later, was an increasingly active investment broker. In this very difficult business he had at the beginning mainly his own good reputation as a man of enterprise, foresight and integrity, combined with a wide knowledge of securities and a conscientious devotion to the best interests of his customers. He gradually built up a select clientele, some of whom were of the second generation with whom he started. The length of his connection with investments made a record that has few equals. He was not only the oldest investment banker of Holyoke at the time of his passing, but quite probably the oldest in point of service in the State. His first office was on High Street with William J. Howes, architect, where he remained for several years. Later he opened an office in the Holyoke National Bank Building and when the Hadley Falls Building was erected Mr. Dickinson moved his business there, being one of the first tenants. About five years ago he moved back to the Holyoke National Bank Building.

Aside from his business, Mr. Dickinson was active in many phases of city life. As a young man he became affiliated with Temple Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, Albany; with the Composit Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, North Adams; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and Melha Temple, Springfield, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He held the "Fifty-Year Medal" from the Temple Lodge. At one time or another he was a member of various clubs, such as Mount Tom Golf Club, and others related more to city business. A member of the First Congregational Church of Holyoke, he was one of the organizers of the Religious Educational Association of Holyoke, serving as its first president; was a former head of the Hampden District Sunday School Association, and for a number of years superintendent of the Sunday school in his church.

Everett Mifflin Dickinson married (first), October 19, 1885, at Cobleskill, New York, Laura C. Mann, who died April 1, 1894, at North Adams, daughter of Peter S. and Ellen E. (Gurley) Mann. They were the parents of two children: 1. Angeline Celia, born August 21, 1887, educated at Simmons College, who married, June 30, 1915, Arthur Edmund French, son of Arthur M. and Millicent (Rideout) French, and is the mother of three children: Arthur Edmund French, born June 12, 1916, Charles Dickinson French, and Dorothy Elizabeth French. 2. Everett Mann Dickinson, born November 25, 1889; graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with the degree of Civil Engineer, class of 1913, now owner of the Rand Printing Company of Boston. He married, September 16, 1914, Helen Prentice Newman, daughter of William Page and Emma (Taylor) Newman, and they have a daughter, Helen Prentice Dickinson, born November 5, 1917, and one son, William.

Everett M. Dickinson married (second), October 29, 1895, Mrs. Louise Tower Wallace, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth E. (Peavey) Tower. By her former marriage, Mrs. Dickinson has a daughter, Gertrude L. Wallace, who attended Simmons College, Boston, and married, on November 25, 1916, Philip Foster Shutler, a graduate of Union College, with the degrees Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Engineering; they now reside at Northfield, Vermont.

The death of Mr. Dickinson occurred December 29, 1940, from a heart attack. His had been a life of usefulness and service, one of genuine constructive value to the Holyoke community. He was a gentleman, honorable, of high principles, kindly and helpful. He was a public-spirited citizen, keenly interested in everything that advanced the progress of the municipality. He was a Christian whose profession and life conformed to the teachings of the Christ he worshipped.

JOHN BARWIS VAN HORN

Industrial Executive

ONE of the outstanding executives in the paper industry, John Barwis Van Horn, president and general manager of the Holyoke Card & Paper Company, was also a prominent figure in large trade organizations, and widely recognized for the extent of his knowledge of the business and company with which he became associated immediately upon being graduated from college. He was, as well, a public-spirited citizen who contributed to the prosperity and welfare of the community and was always deeply interested in humanitarian projects and institutions.

Mr. Van Horn was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1887, son of Alfred and Almira (Haas) Van Horn, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and are now deceased. His father was engaged in the lumber business to the time of his death. The family removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, when the son was about twelve years of age and it was in the local grade and high schools that he prepared for higher education. Matriculating at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, he was graduated with the class of 1908, a Bachelor of Arts. Upon returning to his home he entered the employ of the Holyoke Card & Paper Company. Starting in a clerical capacity in the sales and costs department, he won promotion within a few years to assistant treasurer of the firm. In 1928, Mr. Van Horn was elected treasurer, and upon the death of G. Frank Merriam, he was chosen to head the company in 1933. He served as president and general manager to his death.

In addition to able activities in the direction of the affairs of his own corporation, Mr. Van Horn was a director of the Crocker-McElwain Paper Company and of the Chemical Paper Company, both of Holyoke. At one time he was president of the Glazed & Fancy Paper Association, and of the Card Board Manufacturers Association. He was thirty years old when the United States entered the World War and was accepted for training as an officer. He never had the opportunity to go overseas, having been assigned to the Zachary Taylor Officers' Training Camp at Louisville, Kentucky. Later he was active in the

American Legion Post at Suffield, Connecticut. He was much to the fore in the work of hospitals, being a corporator of the Springfield Hospital, a trustee of the Wesson Maternity Hospital, and corporator of the Home for Aged Women. He also was a member of the board of finance of Wilbraham Academy. He attended the Second Baptist Church in Suffield in more recent years, although he long served the South Congregational Church of Springfield as a member of the official board. Suffield, it may be explained, is only a few miles south of Springfield, across the line in Connecticut.

John Barwis Van Horn married (first) Ethel F. Merriam, who died in 1925, daughter of G. Frank Merriam, of Springfield. He married (second), in 1926, Olive Ames (Bliss) Campbell, daughter of Edgar S. Bliss, of Springfield, who was president of the Worthy Paper Company of Agawam, Massachusetts, until his retirement. Edgar S. Bliss married Jane Gorham, of Northampton, who is deceased. Mr. Van Horn is survived by his widow and two sons, Cortlandt Van Horn and John Colfax Campbell.

The news of Mr. Van Horne's death on January 11, 1941, was received wherever he was well known with keen regret and a sense of personal loss. He was but fifty-four years old at the time of his passing, an able executive and leader in his field of endeavor who was on his way to even greater achievements. He had been of great service to both his home and business communities. Personally he had the attractiveness of character and culture and the happy faculty of friendship that won him the respect and affection of those with whom he came in contact in all phases of human activities.

HAROLD LOCKE FROST

Forester and Entomologist

LONG successfully engaged in the forestry business, Harold Locke Frost was a partner in the H. L. Frost & Higgins Company, of Arlington, Massachusetts. Mr. Frost earned a place of distinction and leadership in the life of the town and State. He came to be widely known and honored among a host of friends, and his accomplishments were contributive to the general good of his fellow citizens. Generous and sincere of purpose, he was a man of kindly impulses and instincts, devoted to the highest principles of thinking and living, helpful and constructive in both attitude and deed.

Mr. Frost was born August 15, 1875, in Belmont, Massachusetts, son of Sylvester C. and Alice A. (Locke) Frost, both natives of Belmont. His father was for years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. During the War Between the States he served with the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and he was also commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Harold Locke Frost attended public schools in Belmont, his Massachusetts birthplace, and was graduated from high school there and from Massachusetts State College in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After completing his studies, he worked for one year with the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission, then went into business for himself, forming the H. L. Frost Company. Mr. Frost was active as a forester and tree surgeon in his own right for some years before admitting a partner, Edward Higgins, to the business. The two men established the H. L. Frost & Higgins Company, in Arlington, and their business relationship continued until Mr. Frost's death.

As the years went on, Mr. Frost attained an ever more prominent position in forestry circles, at one time serving as president of the Massachusetts Forestry Society. He also was at one time president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He belonged to the National Arborists' Association, of which he was past president. Many community activities claimed his attention and support. Mr. Frost was a founder of Sachem Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and was at one period president of this council, as well as scout commissioner. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club and of other groups related to the out-of-doors of which he was so fond. During the World War he served overseas with the American Red Cross, holding the lieutenant's rank. After the signing of the Armistice, he was given the rank of captain in the United States Army and was assigned to assess losses in agriculture in the devastated countries of Europe. Subsequently Mr. Frost became a member of Post No. 175 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was a trustee of Massachusetts State College for twenty-eight years; trustee of Andover Newton Theological School; and a director of the Menotomy Trust Company of Arlington. He was a worker in the First Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, which he joined in his student days. In spare time he did some farming and orange raising as a recreation.

In 1901 Harold Locke Frost married Sophia Wood Freeman, who was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, daughter of George T. and Annie (Wood) Freeman. The following children were born of this marriage: 1. George Freeman Frost, deceased. 2. Edmund Locke Frost, graduated from Phillips Academy, took his Bachelor of Science degree at Massachusetts State College in 1931, now president of the Frost Insecticide Company; he has three children: Stephen B., Robert C. and Edmund Locke, Jr. 3. Alice Locke Frost, graduated from the Cambridge Haskell School and from the Kindergarten School of Oberlin College in the class of 1932; married the Rev. Chesley S. Lantz, and they have a daughter, Evelyn F. Lantz. 4. Freeman Wood Frost, graduate from Williston Academy, and from the Burdett School of Business Administration.

The death of Harold Locke Frost, on May 31, 1940, in Arlington, Massachusetts, was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known. His accomplishments earned for him wide admiration and respect, and he will long be remembered with affection by all whose privilege it was to know him or call him friend.

LEWIS E. SAUNDERS

Scientist

DOWN the years of an active life, Lewis E. Saunders won national recognition as an authority on the electrochemical production of abrasives, and on bauxite. While the latter mineral is best known as the chief source of aluminum, under the pioneer investigations and experiments of Mr. Saunders there was produced a fused alumina abrasive, better in many respects than natural emery and artificial corundum. For his products and methods of producing them he secured numerous patents; in their manufacture he was an executive of several companies, and as such established a number of plants in the United States and Canada and prospected South America for new sources of bauxite.

Lewis E. Saunders was born at Brookfield, New York, November 17, 1873, son of Myrtus A. and Mandalia (Morgan) Saunders, both natives of New York State, and both now deceased. Myrtus A. Saunders, a veteran of the War Between the States, operated a drug business in Brookfield. The son was given the advantages of a good public school education, and after being graduated from the Rochester High School (New York), he entered the University of Rochester, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science, with the class of 1897.

Shortly after leaving college, Mr. Saunders became associated at Ampere, New Jersey, with Charles B. Jacobs, who was working on the development of an aluminous abrasive, which was afterwards called "Alundum." This product was acquired in 1900 by the Norton Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, which in 1903 persuaded Mr. Saunders to join their organization. Over a period of two decades he was active as a chemical engineer, metallurgist and superintendent of abrasive plants and research laboratories. It thus came about that several cities claimed him as their own because of his identification with local enterprises. A Niagara Falls newspaper said in later years:

> Mr. Saunders first came to Niagara Falls in the early days of the electrochemical industrial development. He and Mrs. Saunders resided in Buffalo

L. E. Saunders

Avenue for many years. He was associated with Frederick M. Beckett and Robert Allen Witherspoon in an early electrochemical venture known as the Niagara Research Laboratories, Inc., which was located at the site of the present Acheson Graphite office building. Mr. Saunders became identified with the new artificial abrasive plant of the Norton Company, which was being erected at Buffalo Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He was appointed technical director and conducted the early investigations into the manufacture of fused alumina abrasive which was being developed to replace natural emery and corundum. Mr. Saunders' contributions to the new industry were many, as indicated by the fact that he was granted dozens of patents covering the products and the methods of producing them. Later Mr. Saunders became manager of the Niagara Falls plants and supervised the building of the Canadian electric furnace plant at Chippawa, Ontario, in 1910. He continued as local manager of these plants until 1918.

In 1919, Mr. Saunders settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, as manager of Abrasive Plants and Research, for the Norton Company, a post he filled efficiently until his death. He was elected vice-president of this corporation in 1933. Mention has been made of his supervision of prospecting for bauxite deposits in South America; he also was manager of the plant that was started at Bauxite, Arkansas, in 1913.

Under the direction of Mr. Saunders, the manufacturing achievements of the Norton Company became outstanding in the improvements of the processes and developments of new abrasive products. Mr. Saunders was a member of the American Chemical Company, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Electrochemical Society. He was vice-president and manager of the Electrochemical Society for several terms of office. He has been a member in the past of the Niagara Club and the Niagara Falls Country Club. Mr. Saunders was a member of the Society of the Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, and attended All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, of Worcester. As a young man he had served during the Spanish-American War in the United States Navy, from May 17 to October 7, 1898, with the rank of able seaman. Golf was his game, and gardening one of his diversions.

On October 19, 1903, Lewis E. Saunders married Alice M. Young, a native of Hilyer County, Province of Ontario, Canada.

The death of Mr. Saunders occurred on February 20, 1941, of a heart ailment. At this time the editor of the "Niagara Falls Gazette" wrote:

> Quite aside from the distinctions he had achieved in the scientific world, and the honors that had been awarded him, Lewis E. Saunders will be remembered by his old friends in Niagara Falls, and there are many of them, for his personal attributes as a man. While he labored in research laboratories prying

into the secrets of nature, he did not lose sight of the social requirements his position entailed. He sought and enjoyed the company of his fellow men and in their organizations, such as the Country Club and the Niagara Club, he was prominent and active in their affairs.

Mr. Saunders came here when the marvelous possibilities of the electric furnace were just beginning to impress scientific minds. He was a pioneer in the development of abrasives through the medium of the electric current and his discoveries did much to advance this particular field of scientific endeavor. He possessed that rare combination—technical skill and executive ability—to such a degree that he was placed in charge of large industrial concerns in production as well as managerial duties. His fame in the electrochemical field was of international scope.

ANSON WADSWORTH MINER

Manufacturing Executive

THERE have been many theories offered as to why Connecticut early became and continued to be the center of the brass and similar metal industries in the United States. Possibly the best explanation is the very simple one, that this industry was founded by "ingenious Yankees" and has continued to hold the interest of capable New Englanders. As illustrative of these suggestions one may cite the career of Anson Wadsworth Miner, of Waterbury, Connecticut. He has been identified with the manufacture of brass goods since just before the turn into the present century, a veteran in experience although not in years.

Mr. Miner is a native of Connecticut, born in Burrville, March 30, 1878, son of Edward Stiles and Josephine Julia (Clinton) Miner. According to family records the Miner family traces back to the time of Edward III, of England, under whom Henry Miner, a soldier in the King's Army, was granted the right to a coat of arms. The first of the name in America was Thomas, son of William, of Chew Magna, County Somerset, England, of the tenth generation from the original Henry. Thomas Miner was one of the founders, in 1632, of the church at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He removed to New London, Connecticut, in 1645, and was a settler, in 1683, of Stonington, Connecticut. Sidney Miner, of a later generation, was a noted whaling captain out of New London. Other ancestral connections include the long established Blakeslee family, from whom Anson Wadsworth Miner was descended through his maternal grandmother, Lavinda Blakeslee Clinton. His paternal grandfather, Darius Daniel Miner, born at Cornwall, Connecticut, but later a citizen of Torringford, Connecticut, married Mary E. Wadsworth, of another noteworthy family of English ancestry and Revolutionary War fame. Grandfather Clinton was a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Clintonville, named for his forefathers. He has a brother, Edward S. Miner, who lives in Burrville. The only other member of his family is a sister, Mrs. Nellie D. Baeder, of Torrington. It should be added that the mother of Anson Wadsworth Miner, the former Josephine Julia

Clinton, was the daughter of Lyman L. Clinton, descended from the original founders of Clintonville. On both the paternal and maternal sides, Mr. Miner is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

After being graduated from the Torrington High School, in 1895, Anson Wadsworth Miner entered the employ of the Excelsior Needle Company, at Torrington. He had studied too hard previously and the work he was doing proved too arduous, a combination that forced him to stop and return to his Burrville home because of failing health. Like many another man who has risen high in after life, Mr. Miner suffered this set-back early in life, but overcame the obstacle. He tried his hand at operating a general store for his father, who was also postmaster and station agent for the local railroad. His many activities, most of them out-of-doors, proved the tonic he required, and when, after four years, he returned to manufacturing it was with a strength that stood him in good stead over a long period.

Mr. Miner became associated with the Waterbury Brass Company on April 10, 1899, and began in the rolling mill as an office clerk. Here he learned the rudiments of a very important business. In January, 1900, he was called into the main office of the company, then located in the same plant where after all the growth of the corporation, he still has his desk. He started here as assistant bookkeeper. On September 1, 1900, he was promoted to correspondent and order clerk in the manufacturing department. On January 1, 1915, he was given full charge of the manufacturing department and made assistant manager of the business, which by then had become the Waterbury Brass Branch of the American Brass Company. This was his position until September 1, 1919, when the manufacturing department was consolidated with the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation. During that period the business of the concern had undergone an immense expansion, and Mr. Miner was made secretary and a director of the corporation, then a subsidiary of the American Brass Company. In 1926 he was elected vice-president in charge of the business in recognition of his important and constructive activities in the consolidation of the two plants, that of the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation at Washington Avenue being combined with that of the Waterbury Brass Company on Crane Street, the original and present location.

On February 3, 1932, Mr. Miner relinquished many of the responsibilities of executive direction, resigning his official position but continuing with the management of the company.

One other phase of Mr. Miner's career cannot be passed casually. He was one of those "ingenious Yankees" who had a constant urge to improve methods and productions, to invent. He took out a number of patents, possibly the most important of which was a seamless sheet metal pin for vacuum tube bases as used in radios, which has created a great improvement in production, increasing output tremendously and greatly reducing the cost. It practically revolutionized volume production and made possible the greatly increased capacity without which the rate of present day radio production would be impossible. He also patented a carrier shell or lipstick container, and a number of other articles. He simplified, too, and improved in many ways, methods of production in the plant with which he has been for so long connected.

His private life and civic activities have been limited by his single-minded devotion to manufacturing. Fraternally, Mr. Miner is affiliated with Continental Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, reaching the chair of Junior Warden, but discontinued because of interruption to his business duties. He is also a member of Nosahogan Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Waterbury Club, and attends the Second Congregational Church.

On September 23, 1901, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Anson Wadsworth Miner married Ethel Leland McLean, of Perth, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Alexander C. and Amanda (Sullivan) McLean. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are the parents of a daughter, Helen Miner.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD GILLETTE

Public Official

IT still remains true of New England that more than any other section of the United States the tradition of long service in a single vocation holds. Frequently there is some historic and ancestral connection between the modern individual and the past. William Mansfield Gillette has the distinction of more than a half century's identification with the Court of Common Pleas, Judicial District of Waterbury, Connecticut. During the far greater part of these many years he was clerk of the court, only the legal requirements of retirement ending his truly noteworthy service. It is an interesting feature of his New England heritage that an ancestor was the original owner of the land upon which the Waterbury courthouse is built. Even more nearly approaching the unique is the fact that the land upon which New Haven courthouse stands was originally a possession of Mr. Gillette's ancestor, Richard Mansfield, who purchased it from a London merchant whose grant came from King George I, of England (1660-1727).

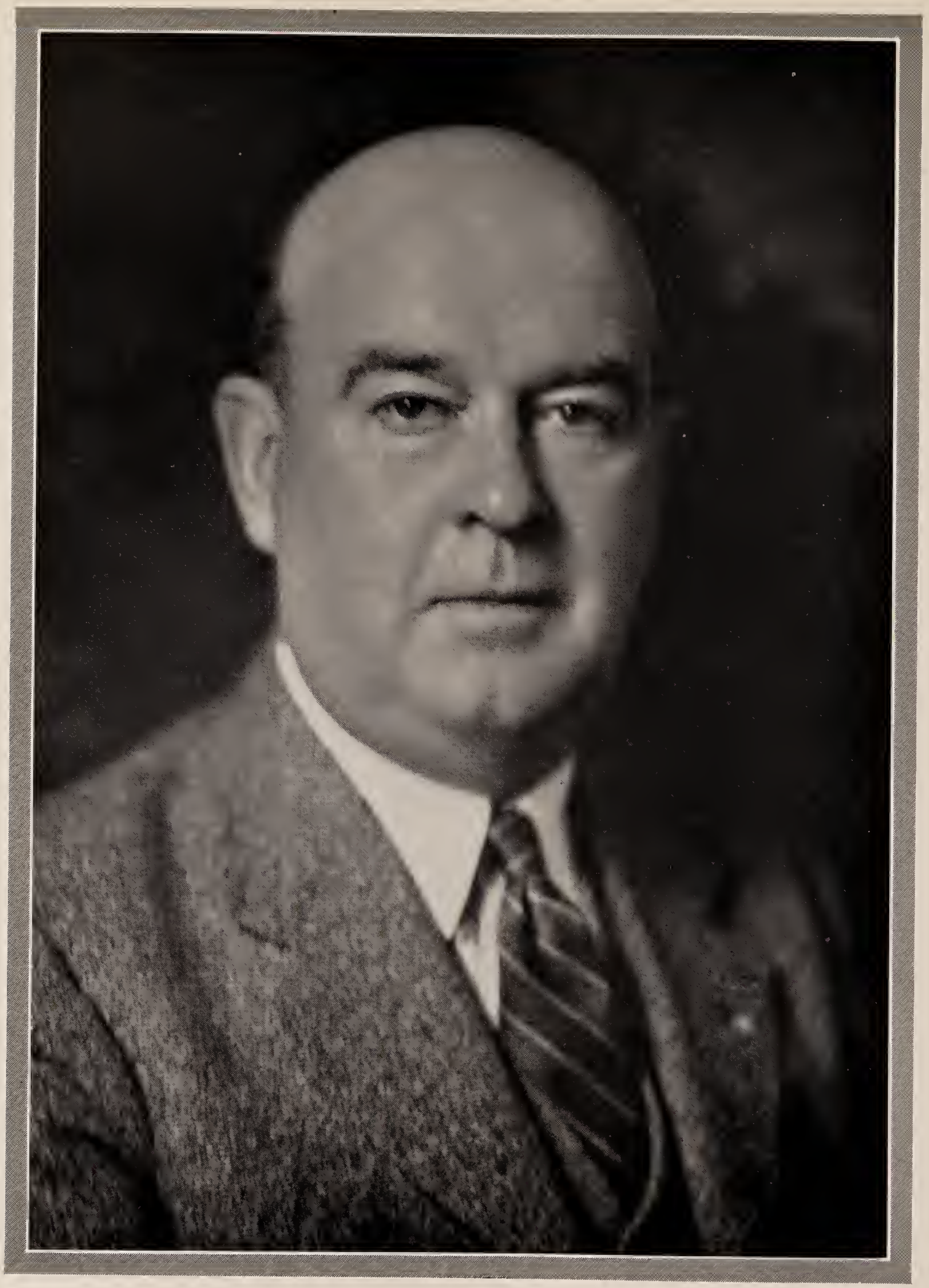
The Gillette family is one of the noteworthy families of America. The name is of French origin, Guillot, being the French diminutive for William. The family, members of which arrived in England with William the Conqueror, came from Guillette, a town in Piedmonte, France. Jonathan, Matthew and Nathan, probably brothers, were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1635, and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, a year later. William Mansfield Gillette, of this record, traced his descent from another William, a French Huguenot who fled the religious persecution in France, to come to the Connecticut Colony, and locate at Milford in about 1638. A brother, who was a companion of this period, separated in the New World, and of his further life no records have been discovered.

William Mansfield Gillette was born February 19, 1869, at Waterbury, Connecticut, son of Charles William and Katharine (Vaughan) Gillette. Through his mother he traces his lineage to the noted Vaughan family of Vermont, and further back to the Massachusetts Bay Colony pioneers of the sixteen hundreds, who were remotely of Welsh origin. Charles William Gillette became a resident of Waterbury in 1856, entering the law office of J. W. Webster to study. Admitted to the bar, 1859, he became one of the foremost lawyers of this section and was prominent in public affairs, doing much to develop the city and advance its welfare. He assisted in drawing up the first charter which incorporated Waterbury as a city. Appointed postmaster by President Abraham Lincoln, he served two terms. He was town clerk in 1858 and in 1862, becoming postmaster in May, 1863. He was city attorney for several years and first clerk of the City Court, later becoming judge and serving from 1866 to 1871. In 1871 Charles William Gillette was elected judge of the Probate Court and was reëlected to this post several times. He went to the State Legislature in 1882, and was a member of Waterbury Common Council. He devoted the last ten years of his life to private practice, his death occurring in June, 1906. Charles William Gillette married, July 4, 1859, Katharine E. Vaughan, daughter of Hubbard S. Vaughan, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three children: Alexander Vaughan, Edwin Johnson and William Mansfield.

William Mansfield Gillette was educated in the grade schools, Waterbury English and Classical School, and Waterbury High School, in 1887 entering upon his exceptional career as clerical assistant to his father, an association continued to January 1, 1890. At this time he became connected, in Waterbury, with the District Court, the predecessor of the present Court of Common Pleas, Judicial District of Waterbury. He was appointed assistant clerk of the court, in 1897; and upon the death of Linford F. Root, was made clerk in October, 1907. From November 1, 1915, to April 25, 1918, he was superintendent of the Waterbury office of the Connecticut State Free Employment Bureau. Mr. Gillette then returned to the office of clerk of the District Court, continuing on after this ceased to exist, being replaced by the Court of Common Pleas, May 3, 1927. He remained at his post until July 1, 1941, when in compliance with modern laws he retired because of age restrictions. His had been a service of most unusual length, marked not only by exceptional good work in an exacting position, but personal popularity with judges and members of the bar. Few men's retirement have been more sincerely and universally regretted, and none have so retained the approval of those with whom he was for so long closely associated.

The public activities of Mr. Gillette were initiated as long ago as 1903 when he was appointed deputy sheriff. Besides four years as deputy sheriff, Mr. Gillette was for a decade constable, the term running coincidentally with his term as deputy sheriff. As already indicated, he was a messenger of the court prior to his appointment as clerk. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he has long been prominent in Masonic circles, especially in activities on relief committies. Originally he was a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and became a charter member of Liberty Lodge, No. 123, when it was formed; a member of the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Nosahogan Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He worships in the faith of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

On July 6, 1903, at Waterbury, Connecticut, William Mansfield Gillette married Iva Miller, daughter of Herman and Augusta (Somers) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette were the parents of two children: 1. Mansfield, married Lydia Hackworth, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have a son: i. Richard Mansfield Gillette. 2. Lois, married Ralph Beecher Pierpont, of Waterbury, and is the mother of two sons: i. William Seabury Pierpont. ii. James Gillette Pierpont.



T. J. McIntyre

THOMAS JAMES McINTYRE

Business Man

IN the life and affairs of Laconia, New Hampshire, the late Thomas James McIntyre came to play increasingly important parts from early in the present century. He established markets as a young man and remained long identified with commercial companies. He grew to be one of the largest owners of city property, and, later a most substantial business man, contributing importantly by his enterprises to the prosperity and welfare of the community. Possessing strong qualities of character and outstanding personality, he threw the weight of his potent influence upon the side of civic improvement and the best interests of the city in which he lived and labored, to its very great advantage.

Mr. McIntyre was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, April 6, 1877, son of John and Alice Goromley (Grimes) McIntyre, both natives of Ireland who settled in Rochester in 1870. The family name was originally McAteer. John McIntyre was interested chiefly in the retail meat and provision business and in this he was followed by his son of this record.

Thomas James McIntyre acquired his academic education in the parochial schools of Dover, New Hampshire, supplementing this by courses in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Boston, Massachusetts. He became associated with his father in the establishment of the first People's Market, in Dover, but at the turn of the century removed to Laconia, where he inaugurated the first People's Market in this place. This line of commerce he continued for more than forty years and, as president of the Cocheco Beef Company and manager of the Laconia Produce Company, operated a chain of nine provision markets in Dover, Franklin, Laconia, Somersworth, Concord, Portsmouth and Lakeport. He also was the vice-president of the Boulia-Gorrell Lumber Company. From the beginning Mr. McIntyre had great faith in the future of Laconia, and as early as 1903 purchased the Cook Building, on Main Street. In 1914 he erected the McIntyre Building, of three stories, at Water and Pleasant streets, and in 1926 the Pemaco Building, also three stories high, on Main Street. Down the years he accumulated much real estate, especially in Laconia, and in 1940 went ahead with other constructions which included the Canal Building, at Bank Square, and the Somama Building on Court Street.

Mr. McIntyre was interested in many more things than the accumulation of wealth and possessions. Politically he was a staunch Democrat and for a term was a member of the city council from Ward Two. A popular figure in business organizations, he was a life member of the Kiwanis Club. He had been a director of the Laconia National Bank. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and a devout member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. His philanthropies were many but unostentatious, much of his help being given personally to the poor and unfortunate. He was the widely known owner of the "Good Time" Racing Stables, and he was even more widely known as an expert breeder of pigeons, exhibiting prize winning birds at shows all over the United States and across the sea in Crystal Palace, London, England. He was a charter member of the American Turbit Club of the United States of America.

At Laconia, New Hampshire, Thomas James McIntyre married Helen Gray Trask, daughter of the Hon. Julian F. and Vickledia M. (Anderson) Trask, who died May 25, 1927. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre became the parents of three sons: 1. John, born January 18, 1905, who was educated at St. John's Parochial School, Laconia High School, Worcester Academy, and Bryant & Stratton Business College. He was always associated with his father in business, and is now manager of his entire estate including realty holdings and markets. He is vice-president of the Boulia-Gorrell Lumber Company, of Lakeport; director of the Merchants National Bank, of Dover, New Hampshire, and a director of the Laconia Industrial Corporation, of Laconia, New Hampshire. He married, October 1, 1928, Elva K. Ortolf, daughter of Charles and Anna Ortolf, of Laconia, and they have two children: i. Joan, born February 20, 1934. ii. John Charles, born July 15, 1938. Intensely interested in civic and club activities, Mrs. McIntyre is secretary of the board and member of the committee of Laconia school board; choir master of the South Baptist Church; director, Lakeport Women's Club Chorus, and a past president of the Lakes Region Choral Society. 2. Richard Trask, born May 29, 1908; was theatrically and musically inclined; attended Vesper George School of Art, Boston, and Dr. Boker's School of Drama at Yale University. He died in his twenty-fifth year at Laconia, January 6, 1933. 3. Thomas James, Jr., born February 20, 1915, a graduate of Manlius Military Academy, New York, of which he was an honor student and second lieutenant, Officers Reserve Corps; graduate of Dartmouth University, class of 1937, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Harvard University; and Boston University Law School, in 1940, with the degree Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1940, he initiated a general practice of his profession at Laconia. On May 3, 1941, Thomas James McIntyre, Jr., married Myrtle Ann Clement, of Laconia.

In the death of Thomas James McIntyre, on March 3, 1941, Laconia, New Hampshire, lost one of its important citizens. His contributions to the wealth and development of the city was of immense value. His coöperation in civic and humanitarian movements was always hearty and generous. He honored his city and his State, and in turn people honored him. To know Mr. McIntyre was to hold him in high regard.

CARL GUSTAV LINDQUIST

Executive

BORN in a land that breeds able men and trained in the hard school of experience that creates strength, courage and enterprise, Carl Gustav Lindquist by his own efforts became the head of The Lindquist Hardware Company, Inc. He has been a resident of this Connecticut city since he reached his majority.

He is a native of Sweden, as were both of his parents, Per A. and Anna Charlotte Lindquist. Of their family of six children, two sons, Carl Gustav and Axel Lindquist, and a daughter, Anna E. (Mrs. C. W. Carlson), came to America and all three live in Bridgeport. The father was an upholsterer and harnessmaker, having learned the trades by thorough apprenticeship. The family was brought up in the Lutheran faith.

Carl Gustav Lindquist was born in Skara, Sweden, January 16, 1872, and obtained a sound basic education in local schools. He left home at the age of sixteen to go to Goteborg, Sweden, where he first learned salesmanship in a grocery store. Seeking larger opportunity, he migrated to the New World at the age of twenty years, and accepted the first employment he could secure in the United States, work in an Arlington, New Jersey, machine shop. There were some of his fellow-countrymen to help him learn a new and difficult language, and to become accustomed to new and strange ways. Work never discouraged Carl Gustav Lindquist, neither did obstacles prevent him from making his own way, once he had decided upon the path in which he wished to tread. In less than a year, or in 1893, he was in Bridgeport acting as clerk in the hardware store of C. W. Hawley.

The hardware business is not one easy to learn, for there are always a thousand items on the shelves, with new ones constantly being added, and the clerk must not only become familiar with their names and locations, but with their uses as well. The Hawley concern was neither large at the time nor was it expanding rapidly. Mr. Lindquist remained with it for thirteen years before there came the chance to purchase the establishment. Forming an organization of the employees, in 1906, the business was bought and incorporated as the Hawley Hardware Company, the old name being retained because it was old and well known. Carl Gustav Lindquist was elected vice-president and manager of the corporation, remaining as such until 1920, when he sold his holdings, and founded The Lindquist Hardware Company, Inc., of which he has since been president, general manager and treasurer. He brought to this enterprise a quarter of a century of experience in the hardware trade, a thorough acquaintance with the manufacturers from whom he purchased and the people to whom he sold. Integrity, fair dealing, service, these are the watchwords that have made the firm successful, combined with "the initiative, foresight and sagacity of an efficient executive." The company now employs thirty-four people, and uses some eighteen thousand square feet of floor space. It not only deals in the ordinary items of hardware, but also all sorts of tools, electric machines, woodworking machinery and devices, drills, lathes, presses and many more.

In a busy life, Mr. Lindquist has made the time to be active in civic, fraternal and humanitarian affairs. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Bridgeport Fire Commissioners, serving for five years. While a Republican in politics he has no ambitions for public office. Fraternally Mr. Lindquist is affiliated with Monitor Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for nearly forty-five years and a Past Grand and Past District Deputy. As a Mason he belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 104, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons. He long has been interested in the Svea Sick and Benefit Association of Bridgeport, a Swedish organization, and he is a popular figure in the Kiwanis Club and the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 10, 1898, Carl Gustav Lindquist married Anna Julia Wennstrom, who was born in Sweden and came to Bridgeport as a young woman.

MAX AMS

Industrialist

WITH the gigantic canning industry of America the name of Max Ams has been outstanding from its beginning. The first Max Ams in our country became a leader in canning foods well before the beginning of the present century. His son, Charles M. Ams, was long identified with a company that perfected cans and their manufacture. Of the third generation is a second Max Ams, the president of The Max Ams Machine Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, known wherever cans are made. It has been the business of this corporation to keep ahead of the times in the devising and production of machinery by which cans are manufactured. The scope of its work is no longer confined to mechanisms which turn out the tin plate receptacles so familiar a sight in the grocery store, but also machines that will make all sizes from "the pill box to a black iron drum."

The source of the impetus given to can making that has increased down the years was the search for cheap hermetically sealed containers that would preserve foods indefinitely. Max Ams, the elder, a native of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, born in 1845, was a dealer in "fancy" foods. He came to the United States after the War Between the States and continued his wholesale purveying of rare delicacies from headquarters on Greenwich Street, New York City. Caviar was one of his most expensive importations and one in which there was much spoilage. Max Ams invented a method of sealing the caviar in Welsh tin. This was a great improvement but the hot soldering of the can caused frequent spoilage. In later years the use of solder was forbidden by law because it was dangerous. The old foreign method of sealing tins and glass containers was by rubber gaskets or rings, a slow, costly and inefficient method. While it remained for the son, Charles M. Ams, to find the solution to this problem and make the major improvements in cans and canning, Max Ams, the elder, lived to see the foundations laid upon which the vast canning industry is built. The older man was really more interested in foods and their preservation than ways of doing the preserving, and one of his first enterprises in the United States was putting up German apple butter. This, and other similar interests were combined in the firm known as Max Ams, Inc., canners and preservers, of Greenwich Street, New York City. It was founded in 1868, and is not to be confused with the Max Ams Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, later established.

The difference between the old "tin" can and the modern "sanitary" can is too wide to be spanned in a single article, although there are a thousand interesting stories that can be related concerning the industry and personalities involved. Max Ams, the elder, and his son Charles, wanted to find a better way to seal a can and did so, but it was no easy achievement. Solder proved bad; the use of a rubber solution to replace the cumbersome rubber gasket proved none too practical, for this solution was so inflammable that another solvent had to be found. Even when success was in hand it was only partial, for the rough points left in the can injured the contents and for lack of a lining tin cans could not be used for many foods. That was only the beginning. All of these difficulties were eventually overcome, and "sealing fluid" is now universally used on all sanitary cans.

The Max Ams Machine Company has functioned in the field of can making machinery over many years. Its contribution to the can industry has been summarized chronologically by an authority:

1890—Max Ams of the Max Ams Preserving Company, New York City, canners and packers experimenting with containers, first used the inside lacquered can.

1896—Max Ams pioneered in developing the modern sanitary can by inventing
1897 and patenting a liquid sealing compound and a machine (No. 1 liner) for automatically applying the compound to the can ends by means of the spur wheel principle.

1898—The famous AMS No. 2 Double Seamer invented—the first commercial can closing machine built—more than 1000 are still in use.

1899—Built first machines for making the "new seam sanitary can," leading to
1901 the début of the "sanitary can" in the Rochester Canners Convention. The can was then known as the "AMS SANITARY CAN."

1906—Introduced and patented the first successful automatic closing machine for rectangular cans (sardine cans) with the famous "clover leaf" developed roller principle.

1907—Patented method of forming guttered edge can ends lined with sealing compound.

1910—Patented the first semi-automatic can stand-still closing machine employing the famous eccentric seaming ring head.

1914—Introduced the first completely automatic can stand-still closing machine with automatic can and cover controls.

1921—Built the first automatic lines of machinery for making rectangular cocoa, spice and tobacco cans. Built the first automatic lines of machinery for making large rectangular cans up to 5 gal. square size.

1922—Built the first Double End Automatic Flanger for rectangular cans employing the "scissor" principle which prevents cracked corners.

1926—Built the first automatic lines of machinery for making double seamed
1927 rectangular processed cans (asparagus cans and tapered rectangular corned beef cans).

1932—Developed and built completely automatic machinery for tamper proof paper diaphragm cans.

1938—During 1938 Max Ams Machine Company have perfected a four head, high speed automatic double seam closing machine; a new type seaming head for false seaming square and rectangular cans; a six pound corned beef can line including vacuum closing machine; and other machinery and equipment for improvements in the art of can making.

Passing from the general to the personal, Charles M. Ams, born in 1867, and who lived to May 25, 1930, was identified with the Ams projects from his youth. Over most of a long period he was president of the Max Ams Machine Company and the Max Ams, Inc., succeeding his father in 1908. A trained chemist, he was, as indicated, the prime factor in the solution of the matter of sealing cans. With the increased popularity of this better method, came the demand for automatic machinery for making the cans, lining and drying the ends with his new sealing compound, and closing the ends by double seaming. Hence the organizing of The Max Ams Machine Company, first located at Mt. Vernon, just outside New York City. Since 1915 its plant has been situated in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Wrote a contemporary: "He was a man of many interests and immense energy. Under Charles M. Ams's leadership the company expanded rapidly and went into the manufacture of a general line of sheet metal working machinery, including presses, slitters, shears, etc., and the company has continued to pioneer in the improvement and development of this class of machinery. . . . . He was also the pioneer in the development of machinery for the making of large metal containers by the double seam process—drums, metal barrels, etc." Charles M. Ams was one of the founders and former president of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, and for many years active in its management. He established the Sanitary Can Company, which later was merged with the American Can Company. He was a "beloved personality and popular figure" in the can making industry until his later years, when his health began to fail. Max Ams the elder died at Mt. Vernon, New York, September 4, 1908; his son, Charles M. Ams, died at Pelham, New York, May 25, 1930; succeeding him was Max Ams, the grandson, who has been head of the company for more than a decade.

Max Ams was born on September 17, 1897, in New York City. He was graduated from the Stevens Preparatory School, and was a student at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, for two years, majoring in engineering. Then came the entrance of the United States into the First World War, and he enlisted in the army and was assigned to the Ordnance Department, serving overseas for a year. Although only a small boy at the time of his grandfather's passing, he imbibed some knowledge of canning and the canning industry at the older man's knee. During school vacations he was usually in the plant, and was well acquainted with the business before war service interrupted his career. From 1919 on he has been constantly associated with The Max Ams Machine Company and was well prepared to take over its direction as president after the death of his father in 1930.

Max Ams is one of the well recognized industrial leaders in Bridgeport, and a citizen who is constructively interested in city affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a member of the New York Athletic Club and of the Brooklawn (Bridgeport) Country Club. His college fraternity is Delta Tau Delta, and his favorite recreations are golf, hunting and fishing.

In June, 1922, Max Ams married Louise Beckford, of Dallas, Texas, and they are the parents of two children: Charles Max and Elizabeth Louise.

SAMUEL LORENZO HUDSON

Genealogist, Heraldic Artist

THE life of Samuel Lorenzo Hudson differs from the careers of most men in that he made an avocation, rather than a vocation, his outstanding interest. For more than a third of a century his home was in Dover, New Hampshire, where he was associated with the textile industry, but became noted for his activities with the New England Historic Genealogical Society and won fame in this field. He created from heraldic descriptions the Packard coat-of-arms, for the late Warren G. Packard of Detroit, Michigan, a familiar feature on one of the best automobiles this country has produced.

Mr. Hudson was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, November 28, 1858, son of Lorenzo Dow and Maria (Evans) Hudson. His father, born in 1819, and died in 1887, was a sea captain. Mrs. Hudson was a native of Wales. Both parents are now deceased.

Samuel L. Hudson was educated in the grade and high schools of South Boston, and entered the Lowell Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated with honors in the field of textile design. For a time after his graduation he was a creator of textile designs with various companies. He later entered the insurance business, at Dover, New Hampshire, while he continued until his retirement to devote his time and energies to genealogical research and writing.

Mr. Hudson was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and noted for his work in genealogical research and heraldic art. He was the author of a Hudson genealogy and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by right of his own notable ancestry. He was a direct descendant of Daniel Hudson, who was born in New York State in 1619, and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1697. Another ancestor was Ephraim Abbott, of Fryburgh, Massachusetts. Fraternally he was affiliated with Mt. Pleasant Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Moses Paul Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a former secretary. He attended the First Parish

Samuel Lorenzo Hudson

Church of Dover, New Hampshire, officiated as treasurer for twenty-five years, and was generous in his support of religious and humanitarian activities.

In 1891, Samuel Lorenzo Hudson married Elizabeth Oldroyd, born in Manchester, England, who survives her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of one daughter: Alice Miriam, a graduate of Walnut Hill Preparatory School and Wellesley College, class of 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She married Charles Meldon Clark, Dartmouth 1917, and is the mother of two daughters: i. Barbara Estes. ii. Priscilla Jean.

Mr. Hudson had been allotted more than fourscore years prior to his death on February 11, 1941, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Meldon Clark, at Waban, Massachusetts. His had been an unusual life because he had been able to do the things he wanted most to do. By his work in the field of genealogy he had uncovered many interesting and historic facts in the annals of American families, and by those same endeavors he had contributed to the pride and patriotism of fellow-citizens. There are too few of his admirable character and career, and none more worthy of the esteem in which his memory is held.

LYMAN DANIEL STOUGHTON

Funeral Director

AFTER some active years in the Middle West, Lyman Daniel Stoughton returned to his native New Hampshire to take over the direction of the business and profession of his father in Claremont. He has proven himself a welcome addition to the younger group of leaders in this community, an exemplary citizen who in his own unostentatious but constructive ways contributes to the better development of Claremont and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Stoughton was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 28, 1901, son of George Henry and Ella (Frost) Stoughton, both of whom are deceased. His father passed away in February, 1933, and his mother in 1936. On the paternal side his grandparents were Daniel Goddard and Caroline (Patch) Stoughton, both bearing names long associated with the annals of New England of pre-Revolutionary War times. Lyman Daniel Stoughton was educated in the Charlestown and Claremont schools, graduating from Stevens High School, Claremont, in the class of 1919. He attended the University of New Hampshire, and the Askin College of Embalming, at Indianapolis, Indiana. His father had established an undertaking business in 1903, at Charlestown, New Hampshire, which he removed to Claremont in 1918, at that time purchasing the business of George A. Rowell. With his father, Lyman Daniel Stoughton became associated as a youth, the connection being continued until 1924, when the son went West. From 1925 to 1932 he was identified with the Aetna Casualty Insurance Company, and the Rough Notes Company, of Indianapolis and Milwaukee. In 1932, at the urgent request of his father, he returned to Claremont, and on his father's death Lyman D. Stoughton took charge of the interests of his mother and other heirs (brothers and sisters). The Stoughton Funeral Home is one of the largest and most complete in this section of New Hampshire. Henny equipment is used throughout and there is no possible service that cannot be rendered. With community life Mr. Stoughton is affiliated in many phases. He is a popular figure in the Claremont Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, a past president of the latter, and he has been a member of the board of directors of the Sullivan County Young Men's Christian Association since 1933. He was a member of the organization committee of the Community Chest of Claremont, and served as director of the chest's first drive for funds. Fraternally he is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 9, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the National Funeral Directors Association, and the New Hampshire Funeral Directors Association, having served the latter both as secretary and vice-president. He attends the Congregational Church.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 18, 1927, Lyman Daniel Stoughton married Luetta Renner, daughter of George and Effie Renner. They are the parents of three children: 1. Daniel George, born January 19, 1930. 2. Jane Alice, born February 14, 1932. 3. Charles Renner, born February 23, 1939.

MICHAEL SVIHRA

Contractor

THERE is a great deal in the career of Michael Svihra, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, that is typical of the best in American citizens of European birth. Brought to the United States as a boy, he completed his education in New England schools, secured his naturalization papers through his father's citizenship, and has since grown continuously, not only as a successful business man but as a civic leader and the generous supporter of local institutions and humanitarian projects.

Mr. Svihra was born in Czecho-Slovakia, September 10, 1886, son of Paul and Sophia (Dubrave) Svihra. He arrived in New York City, in 1890, as a child, with his parents and soon entered public school in New York City. His formal education was completed in Staples Academy, Easton, Connecticut.

Not being blessed with any material heritage, Mr. Svihra began earning his own living while a youth. From 1901 to 1909 he acquired wide experience in varied occupations, all of which, although they did not bring wealth, proved of immense value in his later endeavors. He served as a wireless operator and electrician in the United States Navy from 1905 to 1909. From 1909 to 1911 Mr. Svihra was connected with an electrical business, but in 1912 joined his father in cement contracting. The Svihras were either unusually foresighted or fortunate in taking up this business, for the second decade of the present century marked the beginning of constantly increasing use of concrete in construction, whether of buildings, roads, sidewalks or in a dozen other ways. Since 1915, Michael Svihra has been the sole proprietor of this business and one of the important business men of the Bridgeport area.

Mr. Svihra is a past president of the Christian Union, and is now a member of the board of trustees. He has been a director of the North End Bank & Trust Company since it was organized. He is a former fire commissioner of the city of Bridgeport, and was civil service commissioner for the city in 1935. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of that fraternity, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite charities are the Bridgeport Christian Union and the Salvation Army, of which he is a member of the advisory board. Mr. Svihra is a former president of the Kiwanis Club, and is also past lieutenant-governor of Kiwanis in the New England District. He was formerly a member of the Algonquin Club, of Bridgeport. His religious affiliations are with the Bridgeport Church.

On October 30, 1909, Michael Svihra married Mary Dubrave, of Czecho-Slovakia, and they are the parents of two sons: Oscar Edward, and Robert Martin.

CHARLES RAVEN

Public Official

IN the Meriden section of Connecticut, two Charles Ravens, father and son, spent more than a century. The younger man lived to be nearly eighty-four years of age, and was for more than three decades superintendent of roads, a faithful, efficient public servant who directed the working of the town's highways from a time when oxen were used to the day of motorized equipment.

Charles Raven was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 3, 1857, son of Charles and Amelia (Burghoff) Raven. The family removed to South Meriden when their son was four years old, and he was reared upon his father's farm and educated in the public schools. In good old New England tradition he remained with his father until he became of age and then felt free to leave the parental home and seek fortune where he pleased. It so happened that he did not go far, as he engaged in business in South Meriden. In the late 1880s he was appointed superintendent of roads by First Selectman, LeGrand Bevins, and his career was fixed. Charles Raven carried on his duties during a number of administrations, but mostly that of First Selectman George W. Miller.

As already indicated, Mr. Raven started with the ordinary road equipment, of more than a half century ago, with oxen and horses for motive power and the old split-log drag, which he improved by putting a metal blade on the lower edge, which was his most valuable tool. His long continued hard work took its toll upon his physical resources and in the early 1930s he retired because of failing health. Like his father, who was influential in the political circles of South Meriden, Charles Raven, the younger, also was a party man, although this had nothing to do with his successive reappointments as road superintendent over a period of more than forty years.

In North Haven, Connecticut, on December 12, 1882, Charles Raven married Nellie A. Brockett, daughter of Jairus and Amelia (Bassett) Brockett. Mr. and Mrs. Raven were the parents of three children: 1. Robert E. Raven, married Ida Behnke, and they have two children: i. Howard C. Raven, a veterinary surgeon in Bridgeport, Connecticut. ii. Florence A. Raven. 2. Lucy A., mar-

Charles Raven

ried James H. Williams. 3. Florence G., married Charles Dontigney, and they have a daughter: i. Gail Elaine Dontigney.

Charles Raven had been ill for a long time before his passing on October 21, 1940, and had lived quietly retired for several years from active affairs. But he was not forgotten, especially by men of his own generation in whose memories he abides as a fine, capable man, of unquestioned integrity and character, generous to a fault, loyal in his friendships. Modest and unpretentious, he more than many citizens had given devoted public service of great value to the place of which he had for so long been a resident. The world would be the better for more of his kind.

BERT WARNER WHEELER

Agriculturist

ONE of the most admired traits of the true New Englander is his ability to make the most of the natural resources of whatever place he decides upon as the scene of his career. In illustration there is Bert Warner Wheeler, descendant from old Colonial families, who has chosen to spend his life in Vermont and New Hampshire, and adjust his business activities to the possibilities of the land. Whatever he has undertaken he has endeavored to accomplish well. At all times good citizenship has been an aim, and to public service he has devoted a fair share of his time and energy. At the present writing he is a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and although he has seldom sought political preferment, he has held several elective offices.

Those familiar with genealogy know that there were a number of Wheelers among the first settlers of New England in the sixteen hundreds. One of these located in Plymouth, Massachusetts, from whom Bert Warner Wheeler is descended, according to family records. He was born on April 22, 1866, at East Calais, Vermont, son of the Rev. Zimri Wheeler and the former Amelia Cook, of Woodbury, Vermont. His father was a Methodist minister who served as a private and sergeant in a regiment of Vermont Volunteers in the War Between the States, and had the honor of being one of the four soldiers selected to accompany General Ulysses S. Grant on his way to the conference at Appomattox Court House, which eventuated in the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, and the end of the internecine conflict. An uncle, Martin E. Wheeler, was also a veteran of the War Between the States.

The Methodist minister of the immediate post-Civil War times changed his assignments so often that it was difficult for his children to obtain a sound education unless it was done largely by the parents. It was in the home, rather than in the country school. that Bert Warner Wheeler learned his books and many of the principles that influenced his after life. Neither was money plentiful in the clergyman's family, so that the son began early to earn his own livelihood. He remained in Woodbury, Vermont, until 1912, or until he had reached middle life.

He married there and his children were born there. He farmed, lumbered and teamed, and was quite probably the first teamster to haul telephone poles into Woodbury. From 1912 to 1923, Mr. Wheeler lived at Montpelier, Vermont, and during his residence in the Green Mountain State was a selectman and long a member of the Vermont State Road Commission, during the period that better highways were most vigorously advocated. Then as later, he has always been outstanding in working for good roads, although ever with ideas of sound economy and their use by the people on the land of improved highways.

Since 1923, Mr. Wheeler has been a citizen of the Keene, New Hampshire, section although his home is in Swanzey. The move was made to enable him to engage in dairying on a large scale within reach of a good market. In 1926 there was established the firm of Wheeler & Taylor, consisting of himself, his son Myrle Wheeler, and a son-in-law, Leon Eugene Taylor. All three are important figures in New Hampshire's dairying industry; the father well known for his experience and business acumen; the sons for their expert training and knowledge. The combination has a pasteurizing plant and retail department in Keene, and some thousand customers are served daily with their milk and dairy products requirements by five trucks. Wheeler & Taylor had the first pasteurizing plant in Cheshire County. It treats about two thousand five hundred quarts daily.

In private life, Bert Warner Wheeler is a member of the Swanzey Town Advisory Board, and was a member of the 1939 session of the New Hampshire General Assembly, from his district. He has been elected a representative to the 1941 session of the State Legislature. He was a member of the Forestry and Recreation committees at the Capitol, and has done some fine work in connection with several progressive measures. Fraternally Mr. Wheeler is affiliated with Golden Rod Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a Past Master, a steward and assistant steward of the lodge, and for sixteen years has been a member of the executive committee. He is a member of the National Dairy Council, Cheshire County Farm Bureau, Granite State Dairymen's Association, Sons of Veterans, and the Men's Club. He is a Congregationalist in his religious faith.

At Woodbury, Vermont, on October 30, 1887, Bert Warner Wheeler married Florence May Lyford, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Emily Lyford. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of three children: 1. Marion Florence, born July 15, 1894, a graduate of Johnson Normal School, at Johnson, Vermont. She taught schools in Vermont, the Normal School, North Adams, Massachusetts, and in the Keene State Teachers College, at Keene, and is now serving as accountant for Wheeler & Taylor. She married, December 25, 1921, Leon

Eugene Taylor, of Clarksburg, Massachusetts, who was born at Stamford, Vermont, February 11, 1903, and is now a partner of Wheeler & Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: i. Muriel Edna, born September 26, 1923. ii. Stanley Leon, born September 13, 1925. Mr. Taylor is a member and past president of the Lions Club, and is a trustee of the Congregational Church. They reside at Swanzey. 2. Myrle Bert, born May 28, 1900, is a graduate of Montpelier (Vermont) High School and studied at the University of Vermont. He is very active in civic and club affairs, a member of the Lions Club and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is now a partner of Wheeler & Taylor. On September 27, 1927, he married Marion Hazel Twitchell, of Swanzey. 3. Muriel Emily, born May 7, 1904, a graduate of Montpelier High School and Keene State Teachers College. Prior to her marriage she taught in the public schools of Vermont and New Hampshire. On July 6, 1925, she married Burleigh Darling, of Keene, who operates a large dairy farm. Mr. and Mrs. Darling are the parents of a daughter: i. Janis, born January 18, 1929.

JOSEPH JAMES COMI

Insurance Broker

COMING to America with that capacity for hard work, optimistic outlook, and ready acceptance of the customs of the New World, often characteristic of the foreign-born, Joseph James Comi quickly became an exceptionally fine citizen. He is one of the well-recognized leaders in the business circles of Concord, New Hampshire. His life in the United States has not always been easy for there were the difficulties of a new language and strange people; later ill health held back his progress for several years, but he found in New Hampshire both opportunity and achievement.

Mr. Comi was born at Bisuschio, Italy, October 8, 1878, one of the very large family of Tobia and Clotilda (Catto) Comi, both natives of Bisuschio. His father was a miller and stonecutter in Italy. His mother's father, Jiacomo Catto, was secretary of the town of Bisuschio, Italy. Joseph James Comi remained with his parents in the good Old World tradition, until he became of age, and then set out for the United States, arriving March 20, 1899. It is worthy of note that he became a naturalized citizen of our country within the shortest period possible. Quite naturally he turned to the profession of his father. and even was willing to serve an apprenticeship in an industry with which he was already familiar. Mr. Comi became a skilled marble and granite cutter and sculptor, at Milford, New Hampshire, so continuing over a long period with some years exception. In 1907 his health began to fail somewhat and Mr. Comi went West to California. In the Sunshine State, between 1908 and 1912 he was successively the operator of a provision market at Gonzales, that State; associated with the California Wine Association, at San Francisco; and ran a poultry ranch at Tomales.

Mr. Comi returned to New England in 1912, and established an insurance broker's business under his own name, at Concord, New Hampshire, which he continues to operate on a large scale. He is a member of the New Hampshire Life Insurance Underwriters Association, the New Hampshire Insurance Agents Association, and remains prominent in the Granite Cutters Union, at the present writing being its delegate to the Central Labor Union at Concord.

Specimens of his work in granite are scattered all over the country, especially in the form of lettering, such as that on the Judge Pitney Memorial at Morristown, New Jersey; the Bishop Guertin Memorial, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manchester, New Hampshire; the Odd Fellows Memorial at Blosom Hill Cemetery, Concord, and he carved the David Murphy Cross in the Calvary Cemetery, Concord, New Hampshire.

On April 20, 1936, Mr. Comi was appointed by the Hon. John W. Storrs, mayor of Concord, to the board of trustees of the Concord City Library. In carrying out the responsibilities of this office he attended the 1939 meeting of the American Library Association at San Francisco, California, and again in 1940 journeyed in a similar capacity to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Comi has been an interpreter in the courts of Nashua, Manchester and Concord since 1906, and has been a notary public since 1925. He was supervisor of the check list, of Ward No. Nine, in 1926, and was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, session of 1941. One of his favorite humanitarian activities is the raising of funds for charitable institutions such as hospitals, homes for the aged and for children, the Golden Rule Farm, and other philanthropies. Fraternally, Mr. Comi is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Italian-American Club, of Milford, New Hampshire, which he founded in 1912. In 1936 he toured his homeland and other parts of Europe. He is a communicant of St. John's Church, Roman Catholic.

At Boston, Massachusetts, October 13, 1902, Joseph James Comi married Louisa Maffei, of Giornico, Switzerland, who died May 25, 1935, in Concord, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Jiacomo Maffei, a merchant, caterer and skilled hunter, the entire family being linguists. An uncle, Gabriel Solari, has been superintendent of the Guidici Ranch at Chilcott County, California, for the past fifty-four years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Comi are: 1. Clotilda Louisa, born August 26, 1903, a graduate of Concord High School. She married Victor Tremblay, who is associated with his father in the Tremblay Market, in Concord. They are the parents of three children: i. Victora Louisa, born June 10, 1926. ii. Robert Ilbert, born February 19, 1930, died March 14, 1934. iii. Victor Joseph, born July 12, 1937. 2. Aldo Joseph Comi, born August 17, 1906, a graduate of Concord High School and of Northeastern University, 1925, with the degree of Electrical Automobile Mechanic, and is now manager of Merrill & Cote, of Concord. He married, June 6, 1936, Avis Clement, of Concord.

C. M. Gerdenier

CHARLES MELVILLE GERDENIER

Veteran Utilities Executive

DOWN the years of a long and eminently useful life, Charles Melville Gerdenier was actively identified with the utilities of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in official capacities. When he retired, more than two decades ago, he was acclaimed by his company and fellow workers for his leadership, his progressive spirit and achievements, and sympathetic associations with employees and the public. Popular in fraternal circles, he had the honor of being chosen a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Mr. Gerdenier was a native of Haverstraw, New York, born April 15, 1863, son of Charles A. and Catherine M. (Vervalen) Gerdenier. His father was superintendent of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company for a long period, prior to 1912. He also had been the first paid chief of the Bridgeport Fire Department, after having been a volunteer fireman for many years. The family removed to Bridgeport when the son, of this record, was a child of about one year, and it was in local private and public schools that he was educated.

In the sound custom of his day, Charles Melville Gerdenier learned a trade, doing so with the Pacific Iron Works, a company engaged in the manufacture of boilers and engines. Like many youth of his time, he went West, chiefly to see what the country was like and what opportunities it offered. He returned home before he had reached his majority, convinced that the best place for making a livelihood was his adopted State of Connecticut. Upon returning to Bridgeport he entered the employ of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company, soon being promoted to assistant superintendent. After the death of the older man in 1912, Charles Melville Gerdenier was advanced to superintendent of the corporation, a post he filled most capably to his own retirement in about 1921. He had been identified with the utility company for more than a third of a century, and was highly esteemed for the notable service he rendered Bridgeport from the day when gas lighting was introduced on a large scale down through the period when the electric light became popular.

However great the devotion of Mr. Gerdenier to his position, he never neglected the responsibilities of good citizenship and lent his aid to movements and organizations undertaken for the best interests of his city. He was a beloved member of the Algonquin Club, the Kiwanis, and the Camp Bay View Association. As already indicated, Mr. Gerdenier was long and actively prominent in the Masonic Order, a thirty-third degree Mason, Dean of the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. It was he who initiated the De Molay boys movement, of which he was Deputy for the Commonwealth of Connecticut, founding most of the groups of this order in the State. Always he was an humanitarian, eager to help his fellowmen in every way possible and especially interested in the young, their ambitions, difficulties and outlook on life; he aided many in their careers.

On April 26, 1888, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Charles Melville Gerdenier married Louise W. Wurm, daughter of Charles F. and Christine (Lorentz) Wurm. Her father was in the meat business in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for a good many years. A veteran of the War Between the States, he died at Bridgeport, in 1889, at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Gerdenier became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Charles Melville Gerdenier died on December 3, 1940, in Bridgeport, universally respected and loved. During his long stay with the city utility company he became favorably known to residents of three generations, and all who knew him well mourned his passing. To his generation he was an exemplar of the best in good citizenship, humanitarian activities and admirable character, which might well be emulated by those who now carry on the responsibilities that once he bore so well.

ANDREW JARVIS

Man of Affairs

ONE of the most interesting features of American life and affairs is the way in which so many of our best citizens come from foreign countries to our shores and win their way to success despite the handicaps of new surroundings, a strange language and relative meagreness of resources and friends. Boundless energy, indefatigable endurance and optimistic courage seem to be their endowment, qualities of which our land can never have an over-supply.

Andrew Jarvis, restaurateur, merchant, owner of real estate, popular figure in club and fraternal circles, was born at Magouliana, Greece, April 7, 1892, son of Harry and Catherine (Cateras) Jarvis, both natives of Magouliana. They remained in Europe except for a visit of the father to the United States in 1922. Andrew Jarvis achieved the great adventure of the youth of his country, in 1908, when he made the long trip to the New World. He did not find it very hospitable, nor were the streets "paved with gold." In fact he was glad to get employment in the mills of Lowell and Lawrence, Massachusetts, at $3.50 a week. He managed not only to live, however, but to complete the education, initiated in the old country, in the night schools of the new. By 1912 Andrew Jarvis was engaged in the confectionery business at Portsmouth and had established in that year the Jarvis Cafeteria, which now serves some twelve hundred people per day. His Jarvis Tea Room, founded in 1928, also in Portsmouth, serves some five hundred customers daily. His Brunswick, Maine, Cafeteria, initiated in 1937, supplies nearly a thousand per day. Also he does a large business catering to private and public parties.

Mr. Jarvis is managing director of the Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; president of the Jarvis Cafeteria Company, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; the Apollo Lunch Company, of Lewiston, Maine; and is the owner of the Masonic Block in Portsmouth, and of numerous other properties. A Republican in politics, he was councilman-at-large, city of Portsmouth, 1931-1932. He is a charter member of Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter, No. 38, Brookline, and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks, and the Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Blue Lodge, Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree, and the Shrine. He is now president of Portsmouth Chapter, Red Cross. Among his clubs are the Portsmouth Country, the Portsmouth Yacht, and the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the National Restaurant Association. Generous and keenly interested in humanitarian projects, he is particularly active in raising money for the Greek Population Fund, the head of which is Mr. Vanderbilt in New York City. He was recently appointed Food Advisor for the Army and Navy for the State of New Hampshire by the Defense Commission of Washington.

In 1922, Andrew Jarvis married Grace Trent, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of James and Katharine Trent, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are the parents of two daughters: 1. Katharine Priscilla, born April 19, 1924, a student in the Portsmouth High School. 2. Dorothy Matina, born April 22, 1926, also a student in the high school.

JOSEPH BAILEY PERLEY

Agriculturalist, Public Official

THE pattern of the career of Joseph Bailey Perley, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, is one that might serve as a standard for lives in general—the right things were done at the right time; there has been steady progress down the years; and the career has been associated with the basic industry of our country, agriculture. Particularly interesting is the comparatively early entrance into things political, followed by a period of inactivity, and then a return to public office and service.

Mr. Perley is a native of Vermont, born January 26, 1881, son of Joseph Foster and Addie J. (Hall) Perley. His ancestry in America goes back to the early seventeen hundreds when members of the family settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, later to move, in 1784, to Enfield, New Hampshire. This was a beautiful region, but one where it was difficult to carve farms from the forest and to build permanent homesteads. The homestead erected in 1812 is still there and is still in the family. It was a sound lasting work that these pioneers did and the fruits of their labors are their memorials.

Education found a welcome in this section of New Hampshire, as witness Dartmouth College. Joseph Bailey Perley attended Enfield public schools, and was graduated from Brewster Academy, Wolfeboro. He completed his education in Dartmouth College, Hanover, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and the Albany Business College. Until after he became of age, he was more or less associated with his father, who for thirty years was general agent for the Walter A. Wood Company, manufacturers and distributors of farm implements, covering Vermont and New Hampshire. The older man, active in State affairs, was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives during the 1888-90 session, when the "big railroad fight" engaged the full attention of the General Assembly.

Since 1903, Mr. Perley has been a farmer and cattle dealer, first at Enfield until 1917, and from then at Lebanon. His great farm is the largest of this section, and has always remained in the family. Like his wise forefathers, Mr.

Perley has changed his agricultural operations to suit the times, and instead of concentrating on the production of general crops, sends what the land grows to market in a finished product—animals or animal products. He has a large number of cows, mainly heifers, and a sizable number of beef steers. In other words, he places his confidence in the animal industry, and with success.

Attention to his business is but one of the phases of Mr. Perley's activities, for he is a believer in good citizenship. So long ago as 1911 he was elected to represent the Enfield district in the New Hampshire General Assembly, remaining in office through the 1913 session of the Legislature. In 1917 he served in the State Senate; in 1918 was nominated for Congress; and in 1920 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, Illinois, which chose Warren G. Harding for the Presidency. Then for a decade personal affairs absorbed his attention, but in 1932 he became a member of the Board of Selectmen of Lebanon, practically a full time post as he accepted it. The past eight years, during which he has continued to be a selectman, have been ones of increased town expenditures and of decreased debt. Lebanon is one town that, without neglecting any of its duties to its people, has reduced its debt from a very large amount to a nominal sum, a proof of superior management on the part of its officials. During the sessions of 1933-35, 1937, Mr. Perley has been a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. In 1938 he was a candidate for Congressman, and recently, 1940, he was elected to the State Senate. He is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and affiliates with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the Congregational Church.

At Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, October 6, 1906, Joseph Bailey Perley married (first) Irene E. Jerome, of that place. He married (second), in April, 1917, at Concord, New Hampshire, Helen I. McCarthy, of Hanover, New Hampshire. He is the father of a son, Joseph Robert Perley, a graduate of Brown University, class of 1932, with the degree Bachelor of Arts, and of Washington University Law School, 1935, a Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1938, and is associated with the United States Government, A. A. A. Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Joseph Robert Perley married Doris McDermont, and they have a daughter: i. Joan Irene, born in 1934.

Burton E Phelps

BURTON HORACE PHELPS

Business and Civic Leader

DURING his entire career, Burton Horace Phelps was active in the Connecticut lumber trade, in which he rose on the basis of his record and experience, to a position of acknowledged prominence. Early connections brought him large responsibilities which culminated in his service as treasurer and manager of the Plainville Lumber & Coal Company, an enterprise of which he was co-owner for more than twenty years.

Mr. Phelps was born in Suffield, Connecticut, on August 25, 1876, son of Samuel D. and Mary (Parmelee) Phelps. Although his father was a farmer, his own interests turned to business and after the completion of his education at Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, he entered the employ of the F. S. Bidwell Company in 1894. At the time he was eighteen years old. Beginning as bookkeeper with this firm, who were dealers in lumber and hardware, he eventually gave his attention principally to the lumber business and after successive promotions became manager of the yard. For a quarter of a century he continued his connection with the F. S. Bidwell Company, acquiring the wide knowledge and experience which made possible the later successes of his independent career and laying the foundation for his extended reputation in the lumber trade. The year 1921 marked the opening of a new chapter in his life. On January 1, 1921, Mr. Phelps purchased the business of Howard Thompson, well known lumberman of Plainville, in association with Lee G. Bloom. Mr. Phelps became treasurer and manager of the business which has since been known as the Plainville Lumber & Coal Company and as its active head conducted it successfully until his death. A well-devised program of expansion made possible the continued growth and progress of the business under his leadership, which was marked by an enterprising spirit, combined with sound judgment and careful planning. Operating on the principles which he instituted, the Plainville Lumber & Coal Company continues today to serve the needs of the Plainville area.

Mr. Phelps' position in the Connecticut lumber trade was reflected in his election as president of the Connecticut Lumber Dealers and Buyers Association, over which he presided some years before his death. He was a director and for a time president of the Plainville Chamber of Commerce and in addition to his own business served as director of the Plainville Trust Company. Active fraternally, he was affiliated with Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons at Windsor Locks, and in this order was also a member of all higher York Rite bodies, including Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Suffield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, at Hartford; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition, he was president of the Shrine Band and was a moving spirit in the organization.

As a community figure, Mr. Phelps fully measured up to the obligations of his position. His civic spirit and civic pride were deep-seated, and although he remained by preference in the background, he lent his support and influence to all useful community causes and constructively influenced the development of his community and its institutions. Mr. Phelps was a member of the Congregational Church. Golf was his hobby and his principal recreation in leisure hours.

On September 8, 1902, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, Burton Horace Phelps married Ethel Waldo, daughter of Carlos J. Waldo, a former contractor in Windsor Locks and Bristol, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two, and Ida G. (Anderson) Waldo, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps became the parents of one daughter, Lois Waldo Phelps, a concert pianist, now assistant director of the Hartford School of Music.

Burton Horace Phelps died at his home in Plainville, Connecticut, on January 12, 1942. Both in business and community contacts he had many claims upon the regard of those who shared the interests of his life, and his useful career brought him not only business success but wide public respect and the warm regard of his associates.

LEO JOSEPH MANSEAU

Industrialist

ONE of the interesting developments of modern industry in the United States is the introduction and growth of baking as a process of large plant manufacturing. One does not have to be old to remember when bread and cakes were home products; much later baking became a small "neighborhood" industry. Now baking is a factory business that has called to its aid science, authorities on distribution, efficiency experts, and exceptionally young executives who have proven their abilities in other fields. In the latter category is Leo Joseph Manseau, a business man of experience in varied lines, who now is the general manager and treasurer of Normand Brothers, Inc., of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Manseau was born in Winooski, Vermont, June 14, 1903, son of Arthur and Aimee (Patenaude) Manseau. He traces his ancestry to the old French seigneurs from France, who settled in Canada many years before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony. His father was born at Saint Antoine, Province of Quebec, Canada, but removed to Vermont shortly after our War Between the States. He is now a resident of Manchester. Leo Joseph Manseau was given the advantages of a sound education. After being graduated from the Winooski High School, he studied in the University of Vermont. His first employment of note was with the American Woolen Company, at Burlington, Vermont, where he remained from 1919 to 1921.

The initial connection of Mr. Manseau with the baking business was made in 1921 when he joined the forces of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, at Burlington, in the capacity of manager. On July 22, 1931, he came to the Manchester, New Hampshire, branch of the Loose-Wiles Company, as office manager and cashier. Five years later he became associated with the L. F. Loiselle Insurance Agency as co-owner and treasurer. Since April 6, 1940, Mr. Manseau has been treasurer and general manager and a director of Normand Brothers, Inc. As already indicated, this is a large modern baking and distributing plant, started in 1901 by Aime Normand. The corporation now occupies an establishment of three floors, each 80 x 150 feet. About seventy people are employed, and some thirty-two trucks are used in the distribution of the plant's products in the southern half of New Hampshire. The annual turnover is more than half a million dollars. Leonce Normand, president, is the only surviving founder of Normand Brothers, Inc.

Aside from business Mr. Manseau is active in many phases of Manchester life. In politics he is a Republican, a member of Ward No. Thirteen, Republican Committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Société de St. John Baptiste. He is vice-president of the Association Commerciale De Notre Dame; member of the American Bakers Association, the New England Bakers Association, and the Bakers Club, of Boston. Mr. Manseau is a popular figure in the Boy Scouts Troop, No. 110, Manchester. Among his clubs, other than named, are the Joliet and the Laval. He worships at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Roman Catholic.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, November 28, 1935, Leo Joseph Manseau married Jeanette Normand, daughter of Leonce and Mary (Vincent) Normand, her father president and director of Normand Brothers, Inc. Mrs. Manseau is actively engaged in the work of the Manchester Chapter of the American Red Cross and in many other phases of the social and civic life of Manchester.

CHARLES V. KIMBALL

Florist

ONE of the best known and esteemed citizens of Manchester, New Hampshire, Charles V. Kimball owes a part of his popularity to the fact that over a long period he has conducted a florist business in the city. He knows human nature as well as he understands floriculture, and gets along well with all things that live and grow. Mr. Kimball is influential in politics and civic affairs, and during 1937 and 1938 was sent to represent his district in the New Hampshire Legislature. He is a lifelong Republican as regards party affiliations, and is the former treasurer and the present vice-chairman of the Manchester City Republican Club. He belongs also to the Lions Club. Worshiping in the Methodist Episcopal faith, Mr. Kimball is a member of the New England Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is New England representative on the National Board of Home Missions. Mr. Kimball was born May 6, 1876.

Charles V. Kimball married, October 18, 1900, Alice M. Gamash, and they are the parents of five children: 1. Laurence D., now living at Kearney, New Jersey. 2. Charles W., of Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Henry R., residing with his father. 4. Clyde E., of Suncook, New Hampshire. 5. Gordon G., of Hartford, Connecticut.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE CARPENTER

Public Official

THE colorful career of Arthur Lawrence Carpenter has been wholly identified with New England, from Willimantic, Connecticut, to his present place of residence, Plymouth, New Hampshire. His ancestral background is that of English forebears who left their native land in the sixteen hundreds and were among the first settlers of Cambridge, Vermont. In his veins therefore is the blood of some of the pioneers who brought civilization to a wild and mountainous region, so perhaps it was but natural that sixteen years ago he should come to central New Hampshire and enter constructively the life and affairs of Plymouth and the White Mountain country.

Carpenter is an occupational surname, the ancient family being seated in Hertfordshire and other parts of England. The English family has been traced to one John, born in 1303, who was elected a member of Parliament at the age of twenty years. Several of the name came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1636 to 1651, some of whom were carpenters by trade. It seems to have been a characteristic of this early group to scatter to the far parts of the primitive New England, and form the nucleus of settlements. Arthur Lawrence Carpenter, with whom this record is primarily concerned, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 27, 1878, son of George Marcellus, who died in 1904, and Addie Eliza (Pettengill) Carpenter, who died in 1928. (Incidentally, his mother's maiden name is one of the oldest in New England.) The son was educated at Everett, Massachusetts, before becoming associated with his father, who then was operating the Tavern Market, at Peterborough, New Hampshire. Before long, however, Arthur Lawrence Carpenter went to Willimantic, Connecticut, where he engaged in a provision business. Later he was with the India Alkali Works, in Boston.

In 1915, a corporation was formed by B. F. W. Russell, J. L. Richards, and Arthur L. Carpenter, at which time the corporation purchased Tucker's Tavern at Peterborough, New Hampshire; Mr. Carpenter was the active manager and continued as such until 1925, also being prominent in local affairs. In the

Arthur L. Carpenter.

summer of 1925 he managed the Kenmore Hotel, Boston, and in that same year bought the Plymouth Inn, Plymouth, New Hampshire, which widely-known and popular hotel he has since operated, catering to a clientele that comes from all over the United States. Success has come to Mr. Carpenter because in addition to personal abilities he has a broad and varied experience with both business and life. He possesses an open mind, readiness to engage in new enterprises and a personality and spirit that wins a following in pushing through a project. As an illustration one may point to his promotion of skiing in the mountain country. In 1930 he, with Mr. Grant, passenger agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, got out the first "ski" train from Boston to Plymouth. The idea so caught the fancy of lovers of winter sports, that this train had to be run in five sections and transported 2,235 passengers, and this undertaking was the forerunner of winter sports in New Hampshire. Mr. Carpenter also opened the first public information bureau at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and this practice was subsequently inaugurated by all New Hampshire leading cities and towns to guide the ever increasing influx of tourists; also Mr. Carpenter was the pioneer of the summer carnivals which are so popular throughout the State. More recently, December 31, 1940, Mr. Carpenter was appointed by Governor Murphy and his council, to the office of New Hampshire Liquor Commissioner, with headquarters at the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission, Concord, New Hampshire. He is a staunch Republican, influential in the councils and campaigns of the party and a member of the State Republican Committee. He likewise is chairman of the Plymouth Republican Committee, and for years was moderator at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He has also served for a number of years as a director of the Aerial Tramway Commission of New Hampshire, chairman of the local Selective Draft Board, No. 5; for fourteen years president and a director of the Plymouth Memorial Hospital; and is past member of the American and New Hampshire Hotel associations. He was very active in Masonry, being a member of Wyoming Lodge, at Melrose, Massachusetts, a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies in New Hampshire, and a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was Illustrious Potentate in 1937. Before taking the post with the New Hampshire Liquor Commission he took a prominent part in Rotary activities. His devotion to the best interests of Plymouth, the White Mountain section, and the State, have earned him richly deserved honor, and those who know him best regard him the most highly.

Arthur Lawrence Carpenter married (first), in June, 1906, Florence Helen Mason, of Melrose, Massachusetts, who died in November, 1909. They were the parents of a daughter, Priscilla, born June 23, 1907, a graduate of Peterborough High School and Northfield Seminary. She married Joseph R. Hallett, of Everett, Massachusetts, who has been associated for a number of years with the Walker-Stetson Company, of Boston, Massachusetts; they have three sons: i. Joseph. ii. Douglas. iii. Donald. Mr. Carpenter married (second), December 5, 1916, Sarah Eliza Eastman, who was born April 13, 1892, daughter of Richard B. and Elma G. (Goodall) Eastman. Richard Eastman was a prominent citizen of Manchester, New Hampshire, a member of the State Legislature and for eight years county commissioner; he died in 1930. Sarah Eliza (Eastman) Carpenter is a registered nurse, being a graduate of Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of three children: 1. Gloria Eastman, born September 2, 1917, a graduate of Plymouth High School, who married George H. Tobey, son of Fred C. and Susan Tobey, and associated in business with his father, a well-known lumber manufacturer of Plymouth. 2. Arthur Lawrence Carpenter, Jr., born October 5, 1918, a graduate of Plymouth High School and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and New England College of Embalming, Boston, Massachusetts, now a mortician in Peterborough and Plymouth. He married Bette Lee, of East Orange, New Jersey. 3. J. Calvin Carpenter, born October 5, 1921, a graduate of Plymouth High School, now associated in business with his father as manager of the Plymouth Inn.

W. F. Haun

WILLIAM HALE HAM

Progressive Business Leader

THE time seems to have come when business men, creators of the economic enterprises of the modern world, must choose between following in the seemingly easy paths of worn-out traditions and the newer and fresher attitude entailing the creation of wholly new ideas and things. Some few business leaders have been forward-looking enough to recognize that the one path leads to economic disease and death, even when it sometimes seems easiest at first glance. These men have struggled to break through barriers of thought and materials, transcending hardships and opposition, steadfast in the knowledge that sound and useful creative activity must always triumph in the end. Such a man is William Hale Ham, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for years treasurer and general manager of The Bridgeport Housing Company. His creative efforts have by no means been confined to his own business, though his enterprises have been successful, for Mr. Ham has taken no end of trouble to devise ways to help others, as in the development of creative home work to counteract the ravages of depression years.

Mr. Ham was born August 31, 1875, on a farm in Barrington, New Hampshire, son of Samuel Caverno and Lurana Jane (Young) Ham. Both families were early settlers, the paternal side dating back to William Ham, the immigrant ancestor arriving in America in 1635. The first William Ham built on Ham's point in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The family lived in Portsmouth for four generations and for the last five generations the family, moving up the river to open up new land, have lived in Newington, Barrington and Madbury. Thus, nine generations found home sites within twelve miles of the homestead of the first William Ham.

Trout Brook Farm, the homestead where William Hale Ham was born, as well as three other adjacent homes of his ancestors, all built in pioneer days along the banks of the same river, are still in use after more than two hundred years. These four homes belonged to William Hale Ham's four great-grandparents, Ham, Young, Tebbits, and Daniels. His father, who inherited the Tebbits homestead, like other land owners of old families not only cultivated the farm, but also carried on extensive timber operations in the still virgin forest of the region.

His mother was educated at Charlestown Seminary and at the Oriad Institute. She was a force in the community, educated in the classics and fully schooled in the practical. She was a supervisor of local school education, and a leader in church school work. Mr. Ham feels a great debt to his mother. His father was diligent, resourceful and prosperous.

The three sons were taught from early boyhood the value of work and its dignity. They were also taught that the farm could be profitable. William Hale Ham recalls the growing of record crops of corn, potatoes, hay and rye, and the varied apple orchards, grafted to bear fruit for early, middle and late season, thus reaching a fuller market.

He recalls the making of money by growing many kinds of vegetables for market. The hay and corn crops were fed to the prize Jersey herd. All products of the farm went to market. On this farm was built the first silo in the county and also there was introduced the advanced apparatus for butter making. The first sulky plough and swing churn and very tall corn and a highly bred Jersey calf were used to advertise the Trout Brook Farm. The float on which the display was made carried a sign, "With Jersey cow and sulky plough and silo we can kill Olio," the results of an early effort to combat the inroads of oleomargarine. Advertising in the early days of the advanced ideas of farming, brought results. There was no surplus crop problem.

Referring to his boyhood, William Hale Ham, often recalls the many ways that a farm boy had to make money for youthful needs. Looking back to his youth, he likes to remember the joys as well as the labor of boyhood, where a tennis court, a baseball diamond, lots of places to skate, were a part of farm life, music for winter nights, lots of evenings in the saddle with a jolly crowd, as every boy and many girls had a horse.

He raised crops of rye, dandelion greens and prepared apple by-products to earn money for his early college expenses. After graduating from the Dover, New Hampshire High School, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1897. His college life was full of activities and he looks back to the enthusiastic days of college at the end of the century before the advent of the automobile in college affairs, when the students spent their time near the campus. It was a self-contained and self-entertained community in his college days and he remembers, as do many men of his time, knowing every student in the college.

He was a member of the track team, played some tennis and was one of a group of walkers which in the fall and spring explored the natural beauties of the Connecticut River Valley, and in winter followed the snowshoe trail.

His courses in the college led to the study of engineering and after graduation he returned to finish with a postgraduate course in the Thayer School, receiving a degree of Bachelor of Science from the college and a further degree of Civil Engineer from the Thayer School. He was an active member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and has from his college days taken an active part in the management of his fraternity. As president of the alumni control group of the chapter for many years, he has had much to do with the business of the fraternity.

Having from earliest boyhood become a trout fisherman, he continued this sport during his college years and still believes that every man has a right to his fifty sport fish every year. He is convinced that the love of this sport is inherited.

His first professional work as an engineer was on the survey of the Massachusetts-Rhode Island State line, working on topography and triangulation and later setting the boundary stones. The following year he took up sanitary engineering and for a number of years carried out quite a good many sanitation jobs, among them being the complete installation of a sewer system in the city of Waycross, Georgia. This work was on such very flat land that resourcefulness was needed to carry the sewage long distances at very flat grades.

Reinforced concrete was the new field for engineering at that time and Mr. Ham joined a firm specializing in bridges, dams, factory structures, and later, as chief engineer of the General Fireproofing Company, in Youngstown, Ohio, he had charge of the design of many buildings. He recalls with interest the difficulty of the problem of the design of the New Orleans Court House; also the Studebaker Office Building at South Bend, Indiana, and a bridge for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, to carry a car dumper and ore handling apparatus.

In the early days of concrete construction Mr. Ham took an active part in the scientific investigation that was necessary to become master of the new art of building. He recalls the difficulty presented to the engineers in the early days of reinforced concrete design and looks back now to the pleasant and helpful associations among the frontier engineers who blazed the trail with their early structures.

His own work in this field included some of the very heavily loaded and very long span reinforced concrete work built before the precedence of design had been established by the gradual steps. Among these were a floor carrying the load of a train on reinforced concrete beams; and another a span of seventy-two feet in a large building in New York City, being one of the longest girder spans in New York ever built in reinforced concrete.

A group of engineers thoroughly cognizant of the difficulties of a novelty of construction associated themselves in almost a fraternity and exchanged data and experiences which advanced the use of reinforced concrete far beyond the natural program of advance in any design of the engineering field. Mr. Ham made very many close friends in this association of engineers.

In the long and intimate study and use of materials of construction Mr. Ham looks forward to a continued progress in the new and valuable products in many lines; especially in the field of synthetic materials developed from vegetables, from oils, coal, waste products of industry, of the mines and of lumbering. Many of these new and useful materials are bound to be a great influence in the stimulation of agriculture, such as the soy bean, buttermilk, and many vegetable fibers.

He believes that the use of these new materials with the aid of highly trained architects, coöperating in close harmony with engineers, can improve upon the homes of the great number of our families so necessary to industrial progress in America. He emphasizes the extreme importance of care, in designing with new materials, to keep to the very important standards that truly represent the outgrowth of the demands of the people. Mr. Ham continually warns against the breaking away from precedents that have proved real worth and cautions young designers to keep in mind the fundamental purposes of the home, leading to the demand for simplicity rather than trickishness, durability, renewableness, proper proportion, color and setting, but more important than all he sees the need for domesticity, believing that insofar as domesticity prevails in the design and in the proper use of materials, values will be retained.

One of Mr. Ham's indubitable contributions to the life of his times has been the early study and lectures on the prefabricated house, an architect's age-long dream. Trained engineers, Mr. Ham strongly contends, can combine materials and use organized building methods in such a way as to produce a finer home at far less expense to the purchaser than can be provided by the hand-wrought processes of the past.

A man of such background, a background of achievement springing from active thinking and hard work, Mr. Ham naturally laments the fact that so many people, baffled by present conditions, accept defeat lying down, without any degree of self-reliance or combativeness. Eager always to help other people, and grieving over the demoralizing effects of governmental help, Mr. Ham remembered, during the recent depression, those early days when farm homes were also workshops, creating many commodities quite aside from farm products; and he set about, busy as he was with his own enterprises, to make studies and write articles concerning present conditions.

His writings published in various scientific publications cover a wide range of subject matter on housing of workers, engineering in early uses of concrete, and particularly did he study the possibilities of revival of housecrafts such as clothmaking in the home.

Mr. Ham, in the depths of the depression, employed young women to investigate what useful articles could be made by housewives in their homes. Homespun clothing offered possibilities, and he recovered many recipes of home-made dyes, using reliable vegetable colors such as are easily obtained from nuts, barks, roots, mosses and grasses, arriving at the true colors of New England hillsides after frost.

He has applied the small motor to the old spinning wheel and developed an inexpensive but complete equipment for a successful revival of the making of homespun cloth in the home for added income and for the satisfying of the demand of the creative urge, especially of skilled men and women in their leisure. Mr. Ham has prepared most meticulous instructions in the proper use of the various fibers, the proper dyeing and the design of various fabrics, and the methods of hand spinning, hand shuttle and fly shuttle weaving. These instructions include the finishing of the cloth for various uses. Over six hundred pieces of cloth for suits, overcoats, draperies, furniture coverings, have been made by inexperienced operators, using the apparatus developed and instructions given as a result of Mr. Ham's investigations and research.

His simple plan to help others during the depression has been taken up by some prominent Americans, who in their several communities are carrying on similar work using apparatus installed under his supervision. He has compiled a complete educational manual for such workers to instruct them in the art of hand spinning, weaving, and the lost art of dyeing with natural or vegetable dyes and creating "natural" colors for cloth.

He has lectured at Princeton and Harvard Universities and other educational institutions and before scientific societies on the social and technical phases of his work, and demonstrated in several cities the creative work that has been done by a return to the home crafts of an earlier age.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Ham is a director of the Research Institute of Economic Housing, and is representative in Bridgeport of Better Homes in America. He is a past president of the Bridgeport Rotary Club and president of the Dartmouth Association of Phi Kappa Psi. He belongs to the Brooklawn Country Club and the Fairfield Beach Club, the University Club, the Contemporary Club. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a vestryman in St. John's Church, Bridgeport.

On April 15, 1903, William Hale Ham married, at Waycross, Georgia, Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Thomas and Clara (Sutton) Lyon, of Albany, Georgia. They are the parents of one daughter, Clara Welch Ham, who became the wife of Harvey Hubbell, Jr., of Bridgeport. They have their residence at No. 118 Brooklawn Avenue, Bridgeport, and Mr. Ham has his business headquarters at No. 886 Main Street.

ALBERTA C. EDELL, A. B., A. M.

Educator

As principal of St. Margaret's School, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Alberta C. Edell heads one of the oldest and best known schools for girls in the New England States. She has devoted her entire career to education and has spent virtually all of it at the institution of which she is now administrative head.

Miss Edell was born at Blossvale, New York, daughter of Charles Milton and Adeline M. Edell. After the completion of her preparatory education, she entered Barnard College, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913, and in the same year came to St. Margaret's School. In 1921 she took the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University.

After a decade of service as a member of the St. Margaret's faculty, Miss Edell was elected principal of the school in 1923. Her designation to this position came at a time when a program of reorganization and expansion was launched at St. Margaret's and her selection to head the institution reflected her professional standing and the confidence reposed in her administrative capacities by the trustees of the school. Under her leadership St. Margaret's has gone steadily forward, at no sacrifice of old and valued traditions, but with a clear understanding of modern educational needs and methods.

Miss Edell is a member of the National Association of Secondary Schools, the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls and the Head Mistresses Association. Her interests have never been confined within the strict limits of pedagogy and her membership in such organizations as the Foreign Policy Association and the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association indicates her breadth of outlook and knowledge of the world at large.

SAINT MARGARET'S SCHOOL

St. Margaret's School owes its existence to the vision of a small group of Waterbury citizens in the remote days of the Civil War. In 1865 plans considered for some time bore fruit when seven of Waterbury's "men of large interests" formed an association to establish a school for young ladies to be situated in Waterbury and to be known as "The Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies," a name under which the school was conducted during the first decade of its existence. At the time there were very few girls' schools in existence and none which had yet attained the true status of a college. Indeed, education for women, beyond the social arts and graces, was a rarity. In 1875 a charter was drawn up under which "The Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies" became "St. Margaret's School," incorporated as an Episcopalian institution with a board of trustees headed by the Bishop of Connecticut. By that time the founding group had been augmented to ten.

Among the founders of St. Margaret's was the Rev. Francis Thayer Russell, D. D., "a born educator and man of letters," who was elected first rector and principal of the school. His influence and ideals have been perpetuated in the institution. No less valuable were the services of his wife, Mary Signourney Russell, who was closely associated with the school from the beginning and whose rare vision made possible a program of liberal training in intellect and character which has been the pride of the school down through the years. She was responsible for establishing many of St. Margaret's dearest traditions. For half a century, St. Margaret's School, under the leadership of its successive principals, grew steadily, in prestige as well as in its physical facilities. which were enlarged as the need arose. By 1920, however, it was realized that the school had reached the limit of expansion on the original site and the alumnæ accordingly launched a campaign for funds. The success of this campaign made possible the acquisition of a new site on which the school is now located. In 1923, Alberta C. Edell was elected principal to undertake the leadership of the school in its new period of expansion. In 1926, a second drive for funds was initiated and received loyal support from the members of St. Margaret's Association and interested citizens of Waterbury. As a result the original funds were augmented and the total sum realized proved adequate for the erection of the new building. Thus with suitable facilities and broadened scope, St. Margaret's School, as an institution, has been able to carry on its work in the spirit of its founders, whose sons and daughters, in many cases, take an active part today in "guiding its destiny" as trustees and members of the advisory board.

HARRY BISHOP RUSSELL

Executive

LIKE many other successful business men of New England, Harry Bishop Russell, prominently identified with the truck transportation field of that section and vice-president and general manager of the Darcy Transportation Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, began life as a boy on the farm, although in the wholesale meat and milk business rather than as a farmer. Between that time and reaching his present position, he also proved his ability in several other fields.

Mr. Russell was born February 16, 1873, at Orange, Connecticut, the son of Edward W. and Mary K. (Bishop) Russell. His father was engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business and was a well-known resident of that community, a descendant of old New England families. Harry B. Russell attended the public schools of Orange and acquired a business training at Cargill's Business College at New Haven. Following his connection with his father's business, Mr. Russell, at the age of eighteen years, entered the retail meat and grocery business for himself at Oakville, a business which he conducted successfully for three years and then sold it to become foreman of the safety pin department of the Oakville Pin Company, where he remained for another three years.

At the end of that period he opened two grocery and meat stores in Oakville and one in Watertown, which he conducted successfully for about seven years. Seeing an opportunity in new fields, Mr. Russell's next venture was in the founding of the H. B. Russell Tire & Rubber Company on North Elm Street, Waterbury, and, in his customary manner, he successfully guided this business to become one of the largest of its line in the city.

In 1929, realizing the still broader opportunities afforded in the constantly growing field of truck transportation, Mr. Russell became vice-president and general manager of the Darcy Transportation Company and under his direction the business has constantly expanded until it is today recognized as one of the most successful in New England. Starting with four pieces of equipment the company now has eighty-five in operation, covering Massachusetts, Rhode Island

and Connecticut. Originally occupying an office on West Clay Street, the business was moved in February, 1936, to its present spacious quarters at 18 West Dover Street, which comprises one of the best equipped trucking establishments in Waterbury, and one that compares favorably with most of the others in New England, in efficiency and equipment, regardless of size. An indication of the constantly increasing business is found in the addition to the plant recently completed, giving the company ideal operating and storage facilities, which include its own shop for repair and upkeep of the fleet. The company handles general freight and includes among its clients many of the large industrial and commercial concerns of the field in which it operates.

In addition to his close attention to his business, Mr. Russell has always manifested an interest in the public affairs of his community and served in the General Assembly, session of 1933-35, as representative from Watertown, and was a member of the committees on Forfeited Rights, Aviation and Prisons. He is a member of the Republican party.

October 12, 1897, at Oakville, Mr. Russell was married to Edith A. Warner, daughter of Henry W. and Mary (Tolles) Warner, of Oakville. They have two sons, Floyd W. and Arthur H. The family church membership is in the Union Congregational Church of Oakville.

Floyd Warner Russell, eldest son of Harry B. Russell, was born January 18, 1899, at Oakville, attended the public schools of Oakville and graduated from the Watertown High School. Upon the completion of his education he joined his father in the H. B. Russell Tire & Rubber Company, and later went with him to the Darcy Transportation Company, with which he is connected in an executive capacity. On June 18, 1924, Mr. Russell was married to Grace Mildred Alford, daughter of Frederick and Lizzie (Croft) Alford, of Thomaston, and they have two children, Eloise Mildred, born April 5, 1925, and Marion Aletta, born October 8, 1927. Mr. Russell is a member of the Republican party and the family church affiliation is with the Unity Congregational Church of Watertown.

Arthur Hopkins Russell, second son of Harry B. Russell, was born May 8, 1907, at Oakville, attended the public schools of Watertown and graduated from Crosby High School, Waterbury. He joined the H. B. Russell Tire & Rubber Company in 1919. He remained there until 1928 and then purchased the J. T. Andrews Company's business at 65 Watertown Avenue, Waterbury, continuing the business as the Russell Auto Sales Company, of which he is the sole proprietor, dealing in used cars, trucks and parts. Under his direction the business has steadily increased and covers a wide area throughout the towns surrounding Waterbury as well as the city itself.

Active in politics as a citizen interested in the welfare of the community, he served as a member of the Republican Town Committee in 1939, and was elected a representative to the General Assembly from Watertown for the 1941-42 term, serving as a member of the Committee on State Parks and Reservations.

October 10, 1929, Mr. Russell was married to Ann Schwartz, daughter of Louis and Mary E. (Stensel) Schwartz of Waterbury. They are members of the Union Congregational Church of Oakville.

Mr. Russell's recreations are golf, hunting and fishing and he is a member of the Thomaston Rod and Gun Club and the Watertown Golf Club.

E F Murphy

EDWARD F. MURPHY, M. D.

Physician, Public Official

IN the city of Boston, over a long period of years, Edward F. Murphy, M. D., was a prominent figure in the fields of medicine and of sports. While there is no comparison between the values of the services he rendered as a physician and as a sportsman during this period, it is probable that he will be remembered longest not for the lives he saved but for his connection with the game of hockey. That people so award the laurels does not detract from the fact that his was an admirable career, wherein he proved himself a doctor of noteworthy achievements and a man among men—esteemed, honored and beloved.

Dr. Murphy was born at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, April 17, 1877, son of George and Agnes B. (Kelly) Murphy, both also natives of St. John, and both now deceased. His father engaged in the carriage making business until his death. Edward F. Murphy acquired his elementary and secondary education in the schools of his birthplace, and entered McGill University, at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, from the Medical College of which he was graduated, in 1899, a Doctor of Medicine. He interned in the Royal Victoria Hospital, of Montreal, where he studied for a time under the famous William Osler, M. D. Within a year after the turn of the century he moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where he thereafter was a busy general practitioner of his profession.

With local, State and national affairs in the United States, Dr. Murphy was identified at various times. During the First World War he served in the United States Army Medical Corps, with the rank of captain. When the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was all but destroyed by a munitions explosion, he was appointed director of the corps of doctors and nurses from Boston who went to the aid of the stricken city. At the time of the Boston police strike, the repercussions of which sent a New Englander to the White House in Washington, District of Columbia, Dr. Murphy was in charge of the Medical Corps of the Massachusetts National Guard that acted so effectively in the strike. During the last decade of his career he was chief medical examiner of the Boston City Law Department, and had been president of the Forest Hills Hospital over a long period.

Dr. Murphy was a former staff member of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and held membership in the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, McGill University Alumni Association, Massachusetts Society for Examining Physicians, and was medical examiner for insurance to members of the Knights of Columbus and the Foresters. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Roxbury Council of the Knights of Columbus, Elliot Court of the Royal Arcanum, St. Francis Court of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters and the Brookline Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Michael J. J. O'Connell Post of the American Legion.

The connection of Dr. Murphy with the game of hockey in the United States made his name known throughout the Americas. He had learned to play the game in Canada and made a good amateur record with the Shamrocks, then the outstanding team in Canada. The sport was not then popular in any but a few parts of the United States, and was not considered an intercollegiate game. Dr. Murphy was chiefly responsible for the establishment of annual games between McGill and Harvard universities, and initiation of similar contests in other colleges. He also sponsored professional hockey, and found great and deserved pleasure in the "Boston Bruins," one of the finest professional hockey teams in the world. He acted in an advisory capacity, had been the official timekeeper for the "Bruins" since the team was formed, and frequently was neutral timekeeper at championship play-offs in the large cities of the United States and Canada.

In 1903, Edward F. Murphy, M. D., married L. Isabel Gillies, born in Springfield, New Brunswick, Canada, a graduate of New Brunswick Normal School and of the Newton (Massachusetts) Hospital School of Nursing. Dr. and Mrs. Murphy were the parents of one daughter: Kathleen Isabel, a graduate of Notre Dame School.

The death of Dr. Murphy occurred, after a brief illness, on January 16, 1941, and the High Mass of Requiem was solemnized at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of which he had been a devout parishioner. Few men were more highly regarded by professional colleagues and appreciative clients, for he had given the best of himself and an exceptionally broad knowledge and skill to his fellowmen. To this was added a keen-minded and great-hearted humanity that found outlet in a hundred interests and activities and won and held a host of friends. His passing was sincerely mourned by everyone who knew him well.

JOHN ALFRED JACKSON

Postmaster

LIKE his distinguished forebears, John Alfred Jackson, postmaster of Durham since 1935, has come to occupy a position of outstanding importance in the life of his community where his family has resided for more than three generations. In addition to his official duties, Mr. Jackson has also made valuable contributions to other phases of town life and in each instance has won the esteem and respect of his colleagues for his public spirit.

Mr. Jackson, member of an old and honorable New England family, was born at Durham, Connecticut, October 27, 1905, son of John Judson and Daisy (Rich) Jackson and descendant of John Alfred Jackson, resident of Long Island, who sent his wife and two children into Connecticut during the War of the Revolution. They settled in Killingworth, where the mother taught school, and died, years later, without finding trace of her husband. The elder of these two children, John Jackson, was the great-great-grandfather of John Alfred Jackson. He attended school in Killingworth, married Mary Nettleton, of that town, and removed to North Guilford, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. His son, Alfred Jackson, born at Killingworth, married Deborah A. Davis. He worked for Joel Blatchely a number of years, later went to Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, where he had charge of several farms from 1854 to 1856, and then returned to Durham where he purchased the Richard Robinson property of one hundred acres. He had six children, the immediate lineage being carried on through John Judson Jackson, father of John Alfred Jackson, who was born February 4, 1871, and engaged in farming at Durham for many years. He married Daisy Rich, and they became the parents of six children: 1. Deborah. 2. Helen Victoria. 3. *John Alfred,* of whom further. 4. Russell Francis. 5. George Henry. 6. Frederick Levi.

After completing a general education at the Durham High School, John Alfred Jackson matriculated at the University of New Hampshire, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1929. He then began his career in an office in Rockfall, with which he was identified for two years. At the expiration of this period he returned to the town of Durham, where he was to serve in a number of official positions prior to his appointment as postmaster, in July, 1935. Since that time he has established an administrative record notable for its efficiency and accomplishment.

As one of the prominent and popular civic leaders of Durham he has won particular note in directing the destinies of the Democratic organization in this section and today is ranked among the influential leaders of the party. Aside from this he has been keenly interested in several other civic bodies. Mr. Jackson is a member of the board of trustees of the Charles B. Mervin Estate, the income from which is devoted to the Durham High School and the School Library. He serves as treasurer of the Durham District Nurses' Association, and secretary of the Durham Volunteer Fire Company and the Durham Agricultural Fair Association. He is also a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

CHARLES RICHARD THOMAS

Electrical Contractor

DURING the years that Charles Richard Thomas has been a resident of Dublin, New Hampshire, he has been one of its well-known citizens, and his service to this community in the business, civic and political life has been greatly appreciated by his many friends and business associates.

Mr. Thomas was born at Cliftondale, Massachusetts, August 14, 1889, son of William and Mary (Jones) Thomas. On both paternal and maternal sides the family is of English origin, members coming to the United States in the 1870s. After attending local grammar schools and the Peterboro High School, from which he was graduated in 1908, Charles Richard Thomas entered the employ of the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, and so continued until the United States became involved in the World War. Enlisting in the army, he was assigned to the 9th Infantry, 2d Division, one of the first units to be sent overseas and at the battle of Chateau Thierry, the engagement which marked the turn of the tide in the World War, he was very badly gassed and spent much time in hospitals. He received an honorable discharge in March, 1919.

Returning to civilian life, he rejoined the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, serving with them until 1921, when he engaged in the electrical contracting business on his own account. Aside from his activities in his chosen profession, Mr. Thomas has long been to the fore in civic and political affairs. A Republican, he is influential in party councils and campaigns. He frequently has been drafted for public office and has served as town treasurer, clerk, moderator, and member of the school board. Formerly he was supervisor of the check list, fire warden, and more recently was appointed State Inspector of the famous Rockingham Track. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives during the session of 1939-41, and a member of the important Ways and Means Committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Peterboro Post of the American Legion. He attends the Protestant Community Church, at Dublin.

On December 15, 1919, at Keene, New Hampshire, Charles Richard Thomas married Gertrude Kerr, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of two daughters: 1. Charlotte Margaret, born May 22, 1924. 2. Sylvia Jane, born October 2, 1928.

C E Hewitt

CLARENCE E. HEWITT, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon

IN a career devoted to unremitting professional service, Dr. Clarence E. Hewitt established his position as one of the leading physicians and was also well known as a surgeon of Springfield, Massachusetts. For forty-three years he was engaged in practice in this city, bringing to his duties professional attainments of a high order and a complete loyalty to medicine's highest ideals.

Dr. Hewitt was born at Lebanon, New York, on August 7, 1862, son of George W. and Elnora (Hudson) Hewitt. His father, a farmer, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of New York.

Clarence E. Hewitt received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lebanon and West Eaton, New York, attended Cazenovia Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York, and afterward completed a course at Utica Business College. Several years spent as a clerk in a large Utica department store brought him sufficient funds to begin his medical training and in 1894 he entered Baltimore Medical College, now a part of the University of Maryland. From this institution he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he spent his entire professional career, opening an office on State Street, which he occupied continuously until his death. Dr. Hewitt's professional reputation grew rapidly. His skill and character inspired confidence and he ministered to successive generations of Springfield residents with honor to himself and lasting benefit to the city. Dr. Hewitt never limited his practice and was active in all fields of medicine and surgery. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Springfield Academy of Medicine, as well as various non-professional organizations. Prominent among these was the Masonic order, in which he was affiliated with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; with all higher bodies of both York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar at Springfield, and Connecticut Valley Consistory; and with Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Hewitt was also a member of the Springfield Masonic Club. As a good citizen he fully met his responsibilities, lending effective support to Springfield's civic enterprises and institutions, and during the World War period he became a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. His personal tastes were simple, and his favorite recreations were music and golf. Dr. Hewitt was a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Springfield.

He married, in 1906, Jane Morris Keller, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and studied at the Philadelphia School of Design, of which she is a graduate. Mrs. Hewitt, who survives her husband, has many civic and charitable interests in Springfield. She has served many years as a member of the board of managers of the Springfield Home for Aged Women and for many years has been a member of the Springfield Hospital, the age and charities committees and the Springfield Women's Club. Mrs. Hewitt was also a very active member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Dr. Hewitt died at Springfield, Massachusetts, on December 18, 1940. He was active until the last in the familiar duties of his life and at the close of his career was one of the city's oldest physicians in point of service. He remained an honored figure, admired in his profession, in which he served so long, respected by the city which knew and valued his devotion, and loved by many to whom he had brought healing, new courage and the gift of friendship.

H. ALBERT PHILIPS

Textile Executive

FOR lack of a better designation, H. Albert Philips may be written of as a textile executive, not because he is the founder and president of a spinning company making damasks, but for the reason that for a much longer time he has been a prominent figure in the production of laces, embroideries and related fabrics. All are textiles of the highest class. In the latter connection he has been the secretary and general manager of the American Fabrics Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for more than a quarter of a century. His associations with damasks and similar products is of comparatively recent origin. He is widely known to manufacturers in these fields all over the United States as an official of national trade organizations.

Mr. Philips was born May 30, 1885, at Barmen, Germany, son of Emil and Augusta (Luhnmann) Philips. His parents never left their native country, but H. Albert and his brother Erwin came to the United States as youths. The brother is president of the Champion Company, of Kenton, Ohio, manufacturers of heat control and other equipment. H. Albert Philips attended the gymnasium and continuation night schools abroad, majoring in the study of modern languages such as French and Spanish, and pursued courses in commerce and designing. The urge to be earning some part of a livelihood, led to his entering a lace factory in a most humble capacity when between thirteen and fourteen years of age. Literally from the bottom he learned the lacemaking business, making rapid progress, and was prepared for higher positions when he came to America, at the age of twenty years. He had been a road salesman for the German concern before he came to this country to be sales agent with its New York representatives. For the following five years his headquarters were in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Since Mr. Philips has been identified with this company in the United States under its various names since 1904, something of its history is in order. To begin with, the firm was started in the eighteen seventies by Albert Henkels, at Langerfeld, Germany, and grew to be the largest business of its kind in that country. It also maintained a branch plant at Pinerolo, Italy, and had representatives elsewhere. This may have been the firm for which Mr. Philips worked when hardly more than a child. At any rate he was with it in the eighteen nineties. The American branch was removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1909, with Mr. Philips as vice-president and assistant treasurer. It was then known as A. and E. Henkels, and specialized in cluny laces, but gradually extended the scope of its products to include many other types of laces and embroideries. In 1915, the concern was incorporated and, in 1917, the name was changed to the American Fabrics Company. Mr. Philips has been, since 1917, general manager and secretary of the corporation.

Renewed vigor seems to have entered the old concern, for in 1915 it built a new factory, completed within a year. By 1917 the plant comprised some four main buildings, and electric motive power was used throughout. This impetus has never quite lost its force, even in depression years. The floor space was enlarged a thousand per cent. between 1910 and 1917, and it now has double the space provided twenty-three years ago. Circular machines have increased in the past thirty years from twenty-five to five hundred, and a thousand people are employed. Modernization has always been carried on, not simply in equipment but in the provisions made for the comfort, safety and recreations of employees. Homes have been built by the company that are rented at the lowest cost possible. No stone has been left unturned in the search for ways and means of making coöperation between employees and officials pleasant and mutually profitable.

Mr. Philips is also president of the Woodstock Spinning Company, of Anniston, Alabama, which is reputed to be turning out table damasks of a higher quality than has been produced in the United States since the World War. It has contributed another industry to the Southern town, very much appreciated by its inhabitants. Mr. Philips has always made it a practice to keep in touch with fellow-manufacturers and all that goes on in the textile world. He was treasurer of the Embroidery Merchants Association, and a director of the American Lace Manufacturers Association. This sentence, however, does not cover the story, for Mr. Philips was long sought for office by his fellow-members of the Embroidery Merchants Association, before accepting a post in 1934. He has now served ten consecutive years as president, 1922 to 1932, of the American Lace Manufacturers Association, pressure being kept upon him annually to again lead the organization. Beyond a decade of service he would not go. Quoting a fellow-member:

> He has guided the Association through its most trying days, he has seen it emerge successfully through trials and tribulations and he has brought it to a

commanding position in the lace industry at a time when laces are distinctly in the revival and becoming an important factor in the world of women's dress. He feels that it is time that he be relieved of these duties, and while he would not accept reëlection he is that type of executive who can always be counted upon to "be in the thick of things."

One of Mr. Philips' prized possessions is a vellum parchment on which is inscribed the "Resolutions" passed by the association upon his retirement as president. It should be added that in 1935 he was chosen honorary president of the American Lace Manufacturers Association. One of his outstanding services for the organization and industry was leading the fight in Congress against letting down the barrier to the importation into the United States of laces made by the cheap labor of foreign countries. Possibly he enjoys as much the manner in which the workers of the American Fabrics Company honored him upon the occasion of a celebration, on November 9, 1935, of his quarter of a century's association with the corporation, when they presented him with various mementoes of their esteem and affection. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of the Bridgeport Rotary Club, the Algonquin Club, and is a Republican in his political allegiance.

ROBERT PADDOCK HUBBARD

Agriculturist

ROBERT PADDOCK HUBBARD, distinguished member of a distinguished old New England family, which counts among its ancestors representatives who achieved eminence in the affairs of their surroundings, led a singularly useful and gratifying life, which spanned more than ninety years. From a comparatively modest start he developed a lucrative farming enterprise at his home in the West Long Hill district of Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut. Mindful of his civic obligations he served his community in several official capacities and was actively identified with grange and church activities. Briefly, he can be described as a man worthy of the name he bore and a distinct credit to the community in which he lived, where he was honored and respected for his achievements and public spirit.

Robert Paddock Hubbard was born March 6, 1847, in the brick house on West Long Hill, which was long occupied by his brother, Frank C. Hubbard. He was the son of Alfred and Julia A. (Paddock) Hubbard, and a descendant of George Hubbard, who is said to have settled in Hartford as early as 1639. The lineage of the family from this point includes the names of many who achieved prominence in their chosen fields. Through intermarriage it came to be allied with some of the most distinguished pioneer families of Middletown, including the Millers, the Crowells, the Hubbards, the Wetmores, the Halls, the Savages, the Cornwalls, the Bacons, and the Paddocks. The latter, his mother's line, is traced back to Robert Paddock said to have settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, or before. He was the great-great-grandfather of Zachariah Paddock, the first of the family to come to Middletown, and the father of George Paddock, a native of this community who was the founder of the South Church and a large property owner. His son, Robert Paddock, married Martha Loveland, and they became the parents of six daughters, the youngest, Julia Ann, later becoming the mother of Robert Paddock Hubbard, of this record.

Mr. Hubbard received the early part of his general education in the district schools of his native community, later attended the private school of Daniel H.

Chase in Middletown for one winter, and then studied at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1866. Upon completing his education he returned to West Long Hill and was presented a ten-acre lot by his father. It was on this small piece of property that he began his farming activities. Gradually he acquired more land through purchase from his father and, when the elder Hubbard passed away, he fell heir to the family holdings, which comprised more than one hundred acres. He raised a variety of crops here, had a large fruit orchard and at one time engaged in sheep raising and stock farming. In its physical aspects and success the property remains a monument to the industry and ability of Mr. Hubbard. In itself it represents the efforts and aspirations of one man. Here he built his home in 1887, and prior to that had constructed barns which were burned to the ground in 1893. These were rebuilt. Later he enlarged and remodeled his home into one of the most handsome places in the vicinity.

Though his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, he was generally independent in his views and on several occasions voted the opposition ticket. While interested in local politics he never actively identified himself with any faction for the purpose of gaining office and only consented to serve when his services were sought. Thus he occupied the office of assessor, was selectman for a time and was also a member of a committee of four in appraising public property. He was a charter member of Mattabessett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and in his religious convictions worshipped at the South Congregational Church in Middletown.

On November 4, 1875, Mr. Hubbard married Margaret Stewart Kellsey, who was born at Middletown, December 7, 1852, the daughter of Lewis L. and Caroline A. (Camfield) Kellsey. Mrs. Hubbard died May 20, 1920. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Lewis Kellsey, born October 10, 1876, and died of typhoid fever while pursuing a course in electrical engineering at Cornell University. 2. Alfred, who was born January 8, 1878. 3. Julia Augusta, who was born August 7, 1881, engaged in nursing for a number of years and is now living in retirement. 4. Caroline K., who was born June 7, 1886.

Robert Paddock Hubbard died at his home in Middletown, May 26, 1938, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His death brought to a close an eminently successful life, punctuated by distinctive accomplishment. It deprived the community of one of its most distinguished citizens, who was loved and respected by his fellows for his sterling qualities.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HILL

Lawyer

DOWN the years of a long and fruitful life, William Francis Hill rose to prominence in the law and in civic affairs. Born in Medway, Massachusetts, in 1860, he began life in the time of the Civil War and overcame the difficulties of many of the boys of his generation in securing a sound education and eventual technical training in a law school. He was the maker of his own career, and achieved distinction by the intelligent use of his own native abilities and by hard work and courageous enterprise.

Mr. Hill was descended from old New England families, members of which settled in Vermont, where both his father, George Hill, and his mother, the former Sylvia Grout, were born. Both are now deceased. Their son acquired his formal education in the Medway grade and high schools and the well-known Wilbraham Academy. He had been employed variously before he matriculated at the Northeastern Law School, Boston, from which he was graduated a Bachelor of Laws. He was superintendent of the Dedham Water Company and the Milton Water Company for some years before he initiated a practice of the law with which he was identified throughout the remaining years of his life.

William F. Hill was associated with Don Gleason Hill, in the law firm of Hill and Hill, until the death of the latter named. From then on he practiced without a partner, and was one of the widely recognized specialists in probate law in this part of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the Norfolk County Bar Association, and popular wherever the legal fraternity foregathered. Over a long period he was counsel for the Norwood Coöperative Bank, the Dedham Coöperative Bank, and the Dedham Institution of Savings. He was a member of Emerson Historical Society, of Dedham Horse Thieves' Association, and the Lincoln Society.

William F. Hill married (first), in Dedham, Massachusetts, S. Elizabeth Adams, born in this city, who died in 1936. They were the parents of a son, Philip Adams Hill, a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, who is deceased. Mr. Hill married (second), September 29, 1938, Ethel G.

William F Hill

Newell, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a descendant of Daniel Webster on the maternal side.

To William F. Hill had been allotted more than fourscore years of life, and he looked back upon them and called them good. He had been an exemplary citizen, ever ready to serve the community in any capacity, although never a seeker of political office. In his probate work he came in contact with people in all walks of life, and to them rendered services far beyond those required by his professional relations. He had lived during the most remarkable period in the history of the United States, and in his own activities contributed his full share in the development of his part of the country.

ELLIS FRISBIE PHELAN

Industrial Executive

COMBINING an old New England ancestry on the maternal side with paternal forebears of noted Southern background, Ellis Frisbie Phelan has been, throughout his adult years, identified with the manufacturing industry of Waterbury, Connecticut. His experience has been varied during his connection in an executive capacity with several of the older companies, now identified with the American Brass Company, where Mr. Phelan is engaged in the general sales department.

Mr. Phelan was born in Waterbury Connecticut, May 1, 1891, son of Judge Ellis and Mary (Frisbie) Phelan. He attended the public schools of Waterbury and the Taft School at Watertown, graduating from the latter widely known institution in 1909. In the fall of that same year, Mr. Phelan secured his first employment with the Benedict & Burnham Company, which had, at that time, just been merged with the American Brass Company. He spent a year there learning the business of the tube mill, and at the end of that time was transferred to the American Metal Hose Company branch that was operating as a department of the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation and which is now the Waterbury Brass Goods Division of the American Brass Company.

In the latter part of 1911 Mr. Phelan went to Germany to continue his education in the manufacture of flexible metal hose and tubing, and early in 1912 returned to become production superintendent and assistant secretary of the company. He remained with the corporation in these capacities until 1917 when, at the outbreak of the First World War, he went into the United States Army, 304th Infantry, 76th Division. After a period of instruction at an Officers' Training Camp, he was commissioned second lieutenant, in May, 1918. He then served at Camp Lee, Virginia, and later at Camp Custer, Michigan, receiving his honorable discharge, December 6, 1918.

Upon the completion of his service, Mr. Phelan renewed his connection with the Metal Hose Division of the American Brass Company and, after six months, was transferred to the office of the Waterbury Brass branch. In 1922 he became connected with the general sales department of the American Brass Company, where he has remained since that time. In politics Mr. Phelan is affiliated with the Republican party, retaining an independent consideration of issues and candidates.

At Los Angeles, California, April 27, 1915, Ellis Frisbie Phelan married Edith Charles Hutcheson, daughter of Robert and Henrietta (Snowden) Hutcheson, of Baldwin, Long Island, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Phelan are the parents of four children: 1. Edith Snowden, born March 31, 1920. 2. Robert Frisbie, born February 15, 1924. 3. Helen Frisbie, born January 17, 1926. 4. Jean Ellis, born October 3, 1928. The family is affiliated with All Souls Protestant Episcopal Church, of Waterbury.

THE PHELAN, FRISBIE AND WELTON FAMILIES.

According to family records the earliest ancestor of the Phelan family to migrate to America was Richard Moore, who came from Ireland and settled in Surrey County, Virginia, his death occurring in 1729. A descendant, Rev. John Moore, born 1758 and died 1852, served in the War of the Revolution, qualifying Mr. Phelan to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His sister, Sarah Elizabeth Phelan, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through this line of descent.

The first of the Phelan family to come to America was John Phelan, born in Maryboro, County Queens, Ireland, arrived in America in 1800, fleeing to escape persecution from the British. He was well educated, possessed an ample fortune and lived for many years in New York City. He was cashier of the First United States Bank of New York, was connected with the Bank of Manhattan and about 1809 became cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey. His death occurred May 16, 1850. John Phelan's father, Dennis Phelan, married a Miss Lawlor, who was a near kinswoman to Richard Lawlor Shields, the great-grandson of James Phelan, Bishop of Ossen, who fought with distinction against William of Orange.

John Phelan married Mrs. Priscilla Ford Morris, a widow, and they were the parents of three sons and a daughter. One of these sons, John Dennis Phelan, grandfather of Ellis Frisbie Phelan, born March 23, 1809, married Mary Ann Harris, in 1835. Five sons of this marriage served with the Confederate Army in the War Between the States: Captain Thomas Phelan and Captain Watkins Phelan gave their lives to the Confederacy; Captain John, Major Ellis and Sidney, the latter enlisting as a drummer boy toward the end of the conflict. John Dennis Phelan became a distinguished member of the bar and was a Judge of the United States Circuit Court and of the Supreme Court of Alabama. His death occurred at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, September 10, 1879.

Ellis Phelan, father of Ellis Frisbie Phelan, was born August 11, 1843, in Limestone County, Alabama. He entered the University of Alabama, but before graduation he enlisted in the Confederate service, and at seventeen was commissioned a captain and entered the war in command of Company A, 45th Alabama Infantry. General Joseph Wheeler in the "Military History of Alabama," wrote: "Captain Phelan served with the consolidated regiment under General Abercrombie, joined Joseph E. Johnston in Stuart's Corps, surrendering at Greensboro, Georgia, with the rank of major. Major Phelan stood distinguished among the young army officers. He was gentle and high spirited, accomplished in military tactics and courageous in battle."

After the war he took up the practice of law in his father's office at Montgomery, Alabama, and in 1869 moved to Birmingham, Alabama, where he was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket in 1882, and was reëlected in 1884.

Judge Phelan married (first) Amy Hawkins, of Alabama, a granddaughter of Richard Welton of Waterbury, Connecticut. She died in 1881. He married (second) in 1882, Mary A. Frisbie, daughter of Edward L. Frisbie, member of one of the leading families of Waterbury. They took up their residence in Birmingham. During his incumbency of his second term as Secretary of State, Judge Phelan's health failed and in 1885 he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and opened a law office in that city. In 1888 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court and reëlected in 1892. At the conclusion of his second term he resumed the practice of law until his death in 1897.

On the maternal side, Ellis Frisbie Phelan is descended from one of Connecticut's prominent families, the pioneer ancestor being Edward Frisbie, who in the early part of the seventeenth century came from Wales to join the Hartford Colony of Connecticut. In 1644 he was one of the original founders of Totoket, now Branford, Connecticut. One of his descendants, Elijah Frisbie, in 1750, removed to Waterbury, founding the branch from which Mr. Phelan's maternal ancestry derives.

The family's connection with the industrial life of Waterbury, in which the later generation became so prominently identified, began with Edward L. Frisbie, Sr., born August 22, 1824, who, in 1847, forsook his farm to become an employee of the kettle department of the Waterbury Brass Company. In 1849 he began casting brass and German silver in the factory of Brown & Elton and, when the firm of Brown Brothers was organized, became manager of the casting department, remaining with the firm thirty years, until January, 1833; and from 1854 was a stockholder. He was one of the pioneers of the development of the brass industry in Waterbury. He became influential in financial circles as president of the Waterbury Savings Bank, trustee of the Dime Savings Bank and president of the Manufacturers National Bank. In 1854 and 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature. He married (first), January 11, 1850, Hannah A. Welton, daughter of Hershel Welton, of Wolcott, who died July 10, 1857. He married (second) Josephine Deming, of Derby, whose death occurred October 14, 1872. He married (third), October 2, 1884, Emily J. Welton, daughter of George W. Welton. Edward L. Frisbie, Sr., died April 13, 1909.

Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., son of Edward L. and Hannah A. (Welton) Frisbie, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 22, 1854, and educated in the public schools of Waterbury, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. He held responsible positions with Brown & Brothers, Waterbury, until 1884, when he entered the employ of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, brass manufacturers. In 1885 he was elected secretary of the company and became treasurer on July 28, 1890. Elected president in 1896, Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., continued until 1912 when the company, absorbed by the American Brass Company, ceased to exist as a corporation, and he remained in charge of the Benedict & Burnham branch of the American Brass Company until December, 1917, when he withdrew to devote his time to the general interests of the American Brass Company. On December 5, 1878, Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., married Nellie Lynde Dickinson, daughter of Charles Dickinson.

Ellis Frisbie Phelan's connection with the fine old Welton family of Waterbury, comes in part through the marriage of Artemesia Welton to Lauren Frisbie, father of Edward L. Frisbie, Sr. The line of descent is from Elakin Welton, born 1715; Richard, 1743; Richard, Jr., born 1769; to Artemesia, born 1798. A great-grandfather on the maternal side, Oliver Wolcott, of Waterbury, was a lieutenant in the State Militia in 1825. Another connection with the Welton family is found in the first marriage of Ellis Frisbie Phelan's father, Judge Eliot Phelan, to Amy Hawkins, of Alabama, who was a granddaughter of Richard Welton, of Waterbury.

ERNEST K. LOVELAND, M. D.

Physician

FOR many years recognized as a leading medical practitioner in western Connecticut, Dr. Ernest K. Loveland, of Watertown, occupies a position of distinction in his profession and is prominent as a public spirited member of his home community.

Dr. Loveland was born in Morris, Litchfield County, Connecticut, January 27, 1871, son of Clark S. and Mary Catherine (Kilborn) Loveland. His ancestry on both maternal and paternal sides is traced to the earliest days of New England and the Loveland ancestry in England goes back to the Norman invasion, when progenitors fought under the victorious banner of William the Conqueror in 1066.

The surname, Loveland, is derived from the Manor of Loveland, Norfolk County, England. The earliest home of the Lovelands in England is believed to have been the city of Norwich in the county of Norfolk. Lovelands lived in the county at a very early date. The Loveland coat of arms (Norfolk) are described: *Arms*—Sable. Three boars' heads. *Crest*—A boar's head couped. Sable. *Motto—Sans crainte.* (Without fear.)

The London coat of arms of Thomas Loveland, from whom Dr. Loveland is descended, has the main features of the Norfolk arms. By intermarriage the Oldershaw coat of arms is quartered with it.

The first of Dr. Loveland's ancestors to arrive in America were the Widow Loveland and her three sons. Two of the sons are, presumably, Richard and John, who are mentioned in records of the time and locality of the Widow Loveland's land grants. A third son was drowned, unmarried. The father, Thomas Loveland, died at sea during the voyage to this country. In the party to settle here were two men, named Smith and Kimberly, whose first names are not authentically established, and had sailed as employees of the Lovelands. Early records show that in 1635 these two men, together with Widow Loveland and her three sons, bought land from an Indian chief, with the assent of the tribe, on each side of the Connecticut River, some of which is now Glastonbury and some Wethersfield.

The Widow Loveland's holdings being on each side of the river, one settled in Wethersfield and one in Glastonbury. It was while crossing the river between these two holdings, that the other son, as previously mentioned, was drowned.

Thomas Loveland, from whom the ancestry of Dr. Loveland is traced, and of one generation later than the original settlers, is recorded as being made a Freeman of Wethersfield in May, 1670, by the court at Hartford. He was an ardent supporter of the church and an influential member of the one in the community where he lived.

The line of descent is through Thomas, Thomas II, Joseph I, Joseph II, Clark I, Nathaniel and Clark S., to Dr. Loveland, who is of the ninth generation from Thomas Loveland, who died at sea.

The part played by the Loveland family in the country's war history, as summarized in the "Genealogy of the Loveland Family," by J. B. and George Loveland, is as follows: "The name of Loveland has an honorable record in every one of our country's wars from early Colonial times. The name was extensively represented in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. Their patriotism and valor were well tried and not found wanting in the great civil struggle to preserve the integrity of the nation." Through the generations the Loveland family has been identified with the development of New England in the class of sturdy citizens who, through exemplary lives of thrift and endeavor, rather than through seeking political preferment or public honor, comprised that element which has been the backbone of New England life and achievement. Many of them occupied outstanding positions of service to their communities.

On the maternal side, Dr. Loveland's ancestry is traced to David Kilbourn, who arrived in Connecticut from England in 1638, and through this ancestry Dr. Loveland is a descendant in the twelfth generation from Elder Brewster.

Clark S. Loveland, father of Dr. Loveland, was a farmer and school teacher and for many years was principal of the schools of Litchfield. As such he rendered a great service to the community and enjoyed the respect and high esteem of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Loveland, following his graduation from the public schools of Litchfield, entered the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated with the class of 1894. For the next year and a half he was connected with the New York Hospital, gaining active experience as head chemist, previous to entering Yale Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1897. He then served as an associate of the medical staff of the New York Hospital for six months.

October 15, 1897, Dr. Loveland opened his office in Watertown, where he is still engaged in practice and during the interim has built up an extensive general practice and become identified in an outstanding way with the life of the community. Dr. Loveland is a member of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Litchfield County, the Connecticut State Medical Association and the Waterbury Medical Society. He is post surgeon for his section of Litchfield County, is associate surgeon for Waterbury Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital at Waterbury, and Litchfield County Hospital at Winsted. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Federal Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, of Watertown. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On April 21, 1898, Ernest K. Loveland, M. D., married Kate E. Randall, of Morris, Connecticut, who had been his schoolmate in childhood days. She is a daughter of Darwin B. and Katie (Peck) Randall, and they are the parents of one son: 1. Ernest Randall Loveland, who is secretary-treasurer of Packard Waterbury, Inc., of Waterbury. He is a graduate of the Taft School, Watertown, having, in 1917, won the five-year scholastic scholarship offered by Horace Taft in competition to any Watertown boy qualified for entrance. He took a year of extension work in addition to the scholarship and graduated in 1923. Then entering Yale College, class of 1927, took a combined academic and premedical course, followed by two years as a special student in chemistry and biology, at Cornell University. After the conclusion of this course he attended Albany Medical College, branch of Union College of Schenectady, New York, where, in addition to his medical studies, he was assistant to Dr. Arthur Knudsen in the field of bio-chemistry. During the latter part of his second year course, his health failed and it became advisable for him to desist in his study of medicine. Deciding to make his hobby his life work, he entered the field of automobile merchandising, and in 1935 became associated with Packard-Waterbury, Inc., of Waterbury, in the official capacity previously mentioned and has been so connected since that time.

Mrs. Loveland is of notable New England ancestry, a Daughter of the American Revolution, with three bars, derived from descent from Jeremiah Rundall (Randall), Ezra Camp and Phineas Gorham. She is entitled to two additional bars from other Revolutionary ancestors.

On the Randall, originally Rundle, maternal side, Mrs. Loveland is in direct descent from one Randall, who came to Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1667, from Cornwall or Devon, England. The line of descent is through: William; Abraham; Jeremiah, served in the Continental Army commanded by General George Washington, died in 1790; Jeremiah, Jr., born 1755, died 1808; Jonathan, born 1792, died 1881; Phineas B., born 1817, married in 1841, Flora Mead, who, on her father's side, was a descendant of Governor Robert Treat; Darwin B., father of Mrs. Loveland, born 1846, married Katie C. Peck in 1868, died in 1912.

The Camp descent is from: Nicholas Camp, who, coming from Nazing, England, in 1630, settled in Milford, Connecticut; Josiah; Ezra; Mary, married Roger Peck, of Woodbridge, from whom Mrs. Loveland is descended. Included in this branch is Thomas Nash, who, coming from England in 1637, was a member of the Leyden Colony which settled Plymouth Colony. As an expert gunsmith, he was, because of the scarcity of these artisans, a very important member of the Colony and was loaned by his Colony to New Haven and Saybrook. He was one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement and took up permanent residence in New Haven.

On the maternal side Mrs. Loveland is descended from Dr. Robert Catlin, an eminent surgeon, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1773.

The connection with the Gorham family comes through Abigail Gorham, who married Jonathan Randall, Mrs. Loveland's great-grandfather. Abigail Gorham was descended from James C. Gorham, born at Benefield, England, in 1550; the first of the family to have settled in this country being John Gorham, and records show that his son, Jabez C., was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1656. Phineas Gorham of this family, born in 1842, was a Revolutionary pensioner with a notable record. He was in the battle of Bennington, was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was near the person of Benedict Arnold when the latter was wounded and saw Arnold's dead horse where he fell. This Revolutionary ancestor was also present at the execution of Major Andre and was in General George Washington's Army at Yorktown.

Mrs. Loveland is also of the eighth generation in direct descent from Sir Charles Hobby, Englishman. He and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of Mary Hobby, who, in 1722, married Zachariah Hubbard. Their daughter, Mary Hubbard, married Peter Pond, of Milford, Connecticut, about 1739. Susan Pond, daughter of Peter and Mary (Hubbard) Pond, was born in 1757. She became the second wife of Ezra Camp.

ERNEST M. TORBET

Industrial Executive

THE career of Ernest M. Torbet, of Northampton and Florence, Massachusetts, touched life on so many sides that some of them were obscured by the importance of others. He was a well-known figure in industrial circles as an executive of a highly important manufacturing company; was much to the fore in other enterprises and exceptionally active in civic, fraternal and humanitarian organizations. But few knew that he also was a World War veteran, or realized how far he might have gone in politics had he wished, or of his generosity to the needy and the underprivileged. Those who knew him best appreciated him most and mourn his passing with a keen sense of personal loss.

Mr. Torbet was born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1891, son of George W. and Annie W. (Dunfield) Torbet. His mother, who is living, is a native of Stroudsburg. His father, born in Paterson, New Jersey, was until his death, an expert in the silk throwing business, superintendent of one of the plants of the McCallum Hosiery Company. Ernest M. Torbet completed his education at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and in 1908 came to Florence, Massachusetts, to enter the employ of the McCallum Hosiery Company, starting in a humble capacity. He remained to the end of his days associated with this corporation. He served in many capacities, learned the business in all its phases. He took charge of the "throwing plant" of the McCallum Hosiery Company within a few years after going to work there under the direction of his father. In 1928 Mr. Torbet went to Canada to look over various sites to establish a silk plant. After much investigation a site was finally found at St. John's, Quebec. Here the St. Johns Silk Company was formed and one of the men from the McCallum Hosiery was placed in charge as superintendent, and Mr. Torbet commuted back and forth from Northampton to St. John's, Quebec, on many occasions going by air. He was also associated in a managerial capacity and otherwise with several other mills of this corporation. When the Canadian plant was sold in 1933, he went to New York City to take charge of the sales office in the metropolis.

Probably more than any other one man he saved the company during difficulties growing out of the depression. He was sales manager at the time when

Ernest M. Torbet

something radical had to be done, and he drafted articles of reorganization which were the foundations upon which the strong Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company was rehabilitated. In the words of a contemporary: "This plan was eventually adopted in 1937 largely through his efforts. Employment was saved for five hundred hosiery workers in Northampton, which was probably Northampton's chief industry. Mr. Torbet was associated with the hosiery concern for many years in executive capacities, serving as manager of the Florence plant, and was promoted to general manager of the Florence and West Street factories in 1932. The following year he became sales manager of the concern with offices in New York City, but later returned here to again take over the general managership."

"He saved a big industry for the city," wrote an editor. "He was an ideal executive, looking conscientiously to the interests of stockholders and associates, at the same time doing all he could for employes, who had in him not 'just a boss' but a friend, and he enjoyed their respect and esteem."

Among other local enterprises in which his acumen and his energies were applied with marked success were the formation of the Northampton Hotel Company which built Hotel Northampton, and the $400,000 campaign which resulted in the building of the large maternity wing of the Dickinson Hospital. He served as clerk of the hotel company and gave most valued aid to that enterprise from the start up to the time of his death, and he was of great aid to the Elks' organization in its raising of funds for local charities.

Probably one of the best known Elks in western Massachusetts, Mr. Torbet was a Past Exalted Ruler of Northampton Lodge and held a gold life membership card, presented in 1933 at a testimonial banquet when he was District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of Massachusetts West. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the Elks Lodge and chairman of the House Committee. He also headed the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks National Defense Committee.

When national defense became a paramount issue several months ago, Mr. Torbet was appointed chairman of the Hampshire County National Defense Committee by Governor Saltonstall, and in past months had given unstintingly of his time and energy in the work of the committee.

"He served his country during the World War and might have gone high in the offices of the American Legion, both local and national, but he chose to remain in the ranks, and declined the post of local commander, which he had been urged to accept. His other activities more or less eclipsed his activities as a veteran, and it was not generally known that he had seen service in the World War." He had been overseas with a tank corps; in after years he was a member of the Northampton Post, No. 28, American Legion.

Mr. Torbet was an incorporator of the Florence Savings Bank, and of the Northampton Institution for Savings. He was a popular figure in the Chamber of Commerce, especially active on the flood committee of recent disastrous storm and high water memories. The Community Chest always had the benefit of his judgment and energies. Mr. Torbet attended the Congregational Church. One of his club affiliations was with the Northampton Club. While it would be more nearly correct to say that civic affairs was his favorite hobby, it will also be recalled that he liked amateur theatricals and most sports.

On May 12, 1920, Ernest M. Torbet married Anna V. Corbett, who survives him, a native of Florence, Massachusetts.

Ernest M. Torbet died suddenly on the morning of December 2, 1940. Of the tributes paid to the character and career of Mr. Torbet probably the best is an editorial in the "Northampton Gazette," from which quotations already have been made. It began:

> Northampton has suffered an exceptionally severe loss in the death of Ernest M. Torbet, general manager of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company, and an outstanding leader in the civic and fraternal life of the city. He will be missed not only in his executive position in one of the city's largest and most important industries, but in other capacities in which he has contributed so largely to the general welfare of Northampton.
>
> A man of keen intellect and exceptional energy, and possessed of rare qualities of leadership along with an engaging personality, he gave without stint in the interests of many worthy local enterprises. Few, if any men in the city, enjoyed a greater degree of general popularity and confidence in his ability, and if Ernest M. Torbet had aspired to a political career he would have gone far. He was long ago mentioned as a man who could be elected mayor of the city any time he gave the word, but he declined to enter the political field.
>
> There was nothing selfish or self-centered about Ernest M. Torbet. He was always thinking in terms of the general good in the factory and in the community. He showed his bigness by his ability to tackle big tasks and lead them to successful conclusion by a knack of working with other men. He inspired coöperation and he received it in abundance, for his friends and associates had confidence in his judgment and they had a liking for him that was more than popularity—it was real affection.
>
> It was the writer's privilege to have had close personal dealings with Ernest M. Torbet. We found him one of the finest personalities we have ever had the pleasure of meeting, and never once did we find him discourteous or even ruffled, despite the irksome magnitude of the task he happened to be facing. He had an ideal temperament in both business and social life. Though he died at the comparatively young age of forty-nine, he crowded into those brief years an abundance of business success and, what is more, an abundance of assistance to his community and to his fellowmen. He died at forty-nine, but he lived a life that amounted to more than the average of many who live through to the allotted threescore and ten. All who knew him mourn the loss of Ernest M. Torbet and revere his memory.

JOSEPH FREDERIC COX

Industrial Executive

As personnel manager of the New Departure division of General Motors, Inc., of Bristol, Connecticut, the late Joseph Frederic Cox, by reason of his sympathetic nature and keen understanding of his fellowmen, gave valued service to those who came in contact with his office and he is remembered with gratitude by the many whose problems he helped to solve. Also, like many native New Englanders, who have made their own way in the world, his life's history supplies an example and inspiration for young men who have their own careers to carve.

Mr. Cox was born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, September 1, 1864, the son of Enoch and Caroline Munroe Cox, of Sturbridge. He was of old New England ancestry, the first of the family having come from England and settled in Maine. Enoch Cox, the father of the subject of this biography, was born at Deering, Maine, removing to Sturbridge and, later, to Melrose, Massachusetts, where he built up a successful plumbing contracting business. On his mother's side Mr. Cox, through the Munroe family, also had a distinguished line of New England ancestry, his grandfather, Solomon Munroe, being of Scotch descent, a descendant of William Munroe, who came from Fowlis, in the Highlands of Scotland, to Lexington in 1652. Fowlis, situated on the banks of the Cromerty Firth, Rosshire, is the name given to the estate and castle of the clan Munroe, and has been the seat of the family bearing that name since the eleventh century. The clan motto has been found to be "Fear God," or "Dread God." In Scottish and English history the family has had an honorable record in war and statesmanship, and in the arts and sciences. William Munroe and his brothers fought for Charles II, and were taken prisoners by Cromwell in the battle of Worcester, going thence to Lexington. Transplanting to America seems to have reserved the views of succeeding generations of the family, for Robert Munroe leads the list of the first eight killed at Lexington, and Amos Munroe, ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier of honor in the Revolutionary War.

J. Frederic Cox, as the subject of this biography was known, attended the public schools of Melrose, with one year in high school, the death of his father while the son was at an early age, cutting short his attendance. He secured work with a clothing store in Boston, starting as an errand boy and advancing to clerkship. He then entered the employ of the Pope Manufacturing Company as a bookkeeper in the Boston office, where he worked for a year and then failing health compelled him, upon his physician's advice, to seek outdoor life in the west. At that time he had just attained his majority. Going to Helena, Montana, he worked for the Great Northern Railroad, following an outdoor life for the next five years. He was a member for part of that time of a surveying party that laid out the line from Whitehall to Butte. During this time he roughed it, rode the range and in kindred pursuits soon fully regained his health. At the end of his first two and a half years in the west Mr. Cox returned east and renewed the courtship of the girl who became his wife, an attachment which dated from school days. He returned to Seattle and later built a house at Bellingham, Washington, with the intention of making it his home after his prospective marriage, but his mother's health failed and he returned east in June, 1892.

Mr. Cox secured employment with the Pope Manufacturing Company in Boston in the same position he had previously held. When the Pope company's office was moved from Boston to Hartford Mr. Cox, having married meanwhile, moved to that city and was advanced to the position of purchasing agent and later to general manager of the bicycle department, the company about that time entering the field of automobile manufacturing. He held that position until 1912 and during that period he traveled extensively for the company, keeping in personal touch with dealers all over the country, and achieving exceptional success. Mrs. Cox accompanied him on many of his trips, which were as far west as the Pacific Coast.

In 1912 Mr. Cox was called to Portland, Maine, to take the presidency of the E. T. Burrowes Company, engaged in the manufacture of Burrowes rustless screens, and Burrowes billiard and card tables. Five years later he resigned that office and, retiring from business for the time, spent the following year at Westfield, Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the World War I, he volunteered his services to the war department and it was this act, it is interesting to note, which led finally to his finding the career for which he was so especially fitted, for he was sent to one of the shipyards at Portland, Maine, in charge of personnel. This was his first experience in that line of work but his ability in that field became at once apparent.

At the close of the war Mr. Cox renewed his acquaintance with DeWitt Page, of the New Departure Company of Bristol, an old friend, who placed him in charge of a plan for savings by the employees sponsored by the company, but after a short time, utilizing his experience in the Maine shipyards, Mr. Cox established the personnel department for the company which rapidly became highly successful and of great value to both the company and its employees. He continued to direct this department until his death, April 5, 1941.

Mr. Cox manifested an interest in the affairs of his home community and gave it valuable service, particularly through active work in the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. He was also very active as a member of the Lions Club, in which he had filled all offices. He was a member of Hartford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pequabuck Chapter of Bristol, Ionic Council, Kora Temple of Lewiston, Maine, and the Commandery of Portland, Maine. He was an enthusiastic golfer, being a member of the Portland Country Club when in that city, and was an organizer of the Chippanee Golf Club of Bristol. He was a member of the Farmington Country Club and the South Manchester Golf Club, on the courses of all of which he distinguished himself at the game. He was a member of the City Club of Hartford, the Endee Club and, being devoted to bridge, held membership in the Hartford Bridge Club. Possessing an attractive personality Mr. Cox made many warm friends in all walks of life, to whom he was affectionately known as "J. F." His cheerful, inspiring companionship is missed by a great number of friends and associates.

September 14, 1892, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, Mr. Cox was married to Lydia Sturgis Crocker, daughter of Captain Elijah and Sarah Freeman (Smith) Crocker, of Barnstable. Mrs. Cox is also of old New England ancestry, including among her forebears two famous governors of Massachusetts, Governor Winthrop on her father's side, and Governor Hinckley on her mother's. Both of her parents were seafaring people, Mrs. Crocker accompanying her husband, who was a sea captain from the age of twenty-one years and who sailed his clipper ship all over the world, on almost every trip. His daughter, who became Mrs. Cox, also frequently accompanied her parents and made an around the world trip with them, a six-months trip around Cape Horn in the foreign trade, which included visits to China, Japan, India, Australia and many other countries.

A son and four grandchildren survive Mr. Cox. His son, Frederic Roland Cox, is engaged in the brokerage business in New Haven, Connecticut. August 20, 1917, at Washington, District of Columbia, he married Gladys E. Munroe, daughter of Charles E. and Minnie Munroe of Sturbridge, and their children are: Joseph Frederic, II, born May 17, 1919; Edward Munroe, born July 13, 1921; and twins, Richard Hinckley and Roland Crocker, born December 24, 1927. It is of interest to note that the names of these children include those of noted ancestors.

DAVID A. WILLIAMS

Man of Affairs

AFTER completing his formal education, David A. Williams, of Waterbury, Connecticut, entered the employ of the Connecticut Saddlery & Bell Company, of Meriden, this State, where he was engaged in varied clerical capacities. In 1907 he removed to Waterbury, to join the office staff of The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, Inc. His experience with this corporation has been large and concerned with several departments. In 1923 he became assistant secretary of the company, and in March, 1941, he was elected secretary.

David A. Williams was born at Meriden, Connecticut, November 1, 1884, son of Albert and Ann (Dalby) Williams, his father coming to the United States from England about 1880. The son studied in the public schools of Meriden and then supplemented these studies with courses in the Pequod Business College, from which he was graduated in 1900. He is a Republican in his political allegiance, and his religious affiliations are with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Waterbury.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, March 2, 1910, David A. Williams married Mary Emma Perkins, daughter of William H. and Ella Louise (Grilley) Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of four children: 1. Harry Albert, born May 14, 1911. 2. David Perkins, born February 5, 1913. 3. Elbert Page, born May 6, 1914, who married Mary A. Dalton, daughter of John F. and Mary I. (Leahy) Dalton. 4. Ella Louise, born August 1, 1921.

According to family records, the Perkins family were among the early settlers of New Haven, Connecticut. One Benonia Perkins was a successful farmer in Bethany, having come from Gilbertsville, Otsego County, New York. He brought with him the infant, William Perkins, who removed to Waterbury when fifteen years old. Here he became a prominent contractor and builder, after entering into a partnership, at the age of twenty-one, with Archibald and Ellis Rice. The firm constructed many of Waterbury's important buildings of an earlier day, including the Scovill House, First Congregational Church, and many of the first Scovill factory buildings. He also manufactured sash, doors and blinds and other builders' materials and supplies. A large owner of property, he developed the Perkins Avenue section, where the Williams family now reside. This William Perkins was a councilman of Waterbury for thirteen years, elected on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, and was a highly respected and active citizen.

William Perkins married (first) Mary Tuttle, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Judd) Tuttle. He married (second) Almira Jerome. His death occurred in 1885. William H. Perkins, one of the four sons of William Perkins, was born November 3, 1848, and followed in his father's footsteps in the building business. After 1887 he cultivated a fine farm, noted for its cattle and other animals. As a young man he was a skilled baseball player and never lost his enthusiasm for the game of which he was an authority.

William H. Perkins married Ella Louise Grilley, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Alice E., who married William H. Johnson, of Wolcott. 2. Harry W. Perkins, who married Anna Hodapp. 3. Mary Emma, wife of David A. Williams, as previously recorded.

HOWARD CHURCHILL THRALL

Agriculturist

FOR years Howard Churchill Thrall has occupied a prominent place in farming circles in Hartford County, Connecticut, making his home in Windsor, where he raises shade tobacco and breeds turkeys and pure bred Jersey cows for dairying. Intimately acquainted with his native district and State and with the ways of New England and its people, he has been able to make a fine contribution of achievement to this historic region.

Mr. Thrall was born June 13, 1881, in the town of Windsor, Connecticut, son of Willard Ainsworth and Mary Helen (Churchill) Thrall. He was descended from William Thrall, who was born in 1605 or 1606, probably in England, and came to America in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630. He settled in Windsor before the Pequot War, in which he took an active part. In 1640 he had a grant of land in the town, according to records, and in 1646 he joined with Robert Winslow in purchasing Hoyte's Meadow, where he established himself and his family. This land remained the home of his descendants, and the title to it has been continuously in the Thrall name down to the time of writing. In 1676 William Thrall contributed 2s. 6d. to the Connecticut Relief Fund for the poor of other Colonies. His wife's maiden name was Goode. She died July 30, 1676, and he died October 3, 1679. From him the family line proceeds through Timothy Thrall, his son, who was born at Windsor and was baptized there February 25, 1641; he married, November 10, 1659, Deborah Gunn, who was baptized February 27, 1641, and died January 7, 1694. Their son, also named Timothy Thrall, was born December 7, 1662, in Windsor, and died here January 31, 1724; he married, December 31, 1699, Sarah Allyn, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Warham) Allyn. One of his sons is believed to have been David Thrall, born in 1709 or 1710 in Windsor, died March 22, 1772, married Jane Barber. Their eldest son, David Thrall, born September 23, 1749, died December 7, 1822, was a farmer on the home property, and married, March 13, 1774, Zulima Denslow, daughter of Benoni and Sarah (Griswold) Denslow. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Lexington Alarm of April, 1775,

Howard Churchill Thrall

under Colonel Bradley, and in the 5th Connecticut Regiment. Their son, the Hon. Horace Thrall, born July 26, 1795, died January 31, 1865, was also a Windsor farmer, and served in many important offices, including that of State legislator. He was a Democrat. Two days before his death, he predicted the hour of his death, and, though apparently in perfect health, he suddenly lapsed into unconsciousness when the time came and died within a few minutes. He married Eliza J. Wilson, born August 16, 1806, in Windsor, daughter of Calvin and Submit (Denslow) Wilson; and they were the parents of nine children.

The youngest of these was Willard Ainsworth Thrall, Howard C. Thrall's father, who was born August 24, 1842, in Windsor, attended the public schools and Windsor Academy and a private school at Poquonock. He helped with farm duties in boyhood and later continued active in management of the property with his four brothers and joined them in the purchase of other large tracts of land. Eventually these lands were divided, and Mr. Thrall cultivated his own fields thereafter, adopting scientific methods of farming and gaining remarkable results. Like his brothers, he gave much time and effort to producing shade-grown tobacco. He was a pioneer peach producer in his vicinity. He was a Democrat, active in public affairs, served for twelve years as assessor and for three terms as a member of the board of relief, and was chairman of the school committee before the schools of Poquonock were consolidated with others in the town. He was active in the Spiritualist Church. He died in August, 1920. On December 3, 1872, he married Mary Helen Churchill, of Little Falls, New York, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bellinger) Churchill. Through her mother she was a great-granddaughter of Adam Bellinger, a second lieutenant in the 1st Company of the 4th New York Battalion in the Revolution, under General Nicholas Herkimer. He participated in the battle of Oriskany, where his name is inscribed on the monument erected there. Mrs. Thrall died October 23, 1914. Four children were born of this marriage: 1. Oliver J., who died in infancy. 2. Henry W., of Poquonock. 3. Howard Churchill, of further mention. 4. Laura Helen, who became the wife of Arthur A. Clark, of Windsor.

Howard Churchill Thrall attended the public schools of Windsor, and after finishing his high school work went to the Morse Business College and completed a commercial course. At the age of twenty-one he began raising tobacco on land which he later acquired in his own right. He has been continuously engaged in this same work down to the time of writing, and has been eminently successful in his efforts. He now also operates a dairy farm in partnership with his brother, Henry W. Thrall. Their herd of pure bred Jerseys is celebrated in the dairy industry, holding a national record for dairy production and herd development. Mr. Thrall also raises turkeys. His chief work is, however, in shade tobacco raising. He cultivates about one hundred acres, which he first planted in tobacco in 1917, and he employs about 125 hands in the harvest season.

Prominent among farmers of Hartford County, Mr. Thrall has done much to promote the general interests of agriculture. In July, 1938, in association with those in charge of Farm and Home Week at Connecticut State College, he so distinguished himself that the college trustees, at the recommendation of the faculty, awarded him an "honorary recognition" scroll, signed by Governor Cross and the president of the college, Albert N. Jorgensen. This prized award is "in recognition of eminent service to agriculture and rural life in the State of Connecticut."

Taking a lively interest in general farm affairs through his many associations, Mr. Thrall is a director of the Hartford County Farm Bureau and the Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club. Formerly he headed the Connecticut Turkey Producers' Association. He also became president of the Connecticut Valley Shade Farmers' Association, representing about one-third of the shade tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley. Similarly he became vice-president and director of the Windsor Shade Tobacco Company, organized to store and market the tobacco grown by its members. He is also active in the general life of Windsor, supporting many worthy movements and being a past president of the Windsor Club. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70 of the Free and Accepted Masons; Palisade Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Plymouth Meadow Golf Club, of Windsor; and the Poquonock Community Church, in which his wife is likewise a member.

On May 2, 1908, in Granville, Massachusetts, Howard Churchill Thrall married Ella Whiting Clark, daughter of Benjamin Warner and Mary (Winchell) Clark, who later settled in Windsor, where the father was engaged in the tobacco business. Mrs. Thrall is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, to which she is eligible through her descent from John Whiting, who served three consecutive years in the Coast Guard during the Revolution under Lieutenant James Davidson. From him and his wife, Nancy Welch, the line proceeded through their son, John Whiting, who married Mary Warner, of Hamden, Connecticut; their daughter, Betsey Whiting, who was married to Benjamin Clark; and their son, Benjamin Warner Clark was Mrs. Thrall's father. Mrs. Thrall is also a member of Eureka Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of which she was matron in 1922, and is a member of Charity Court of the Amaranth No. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Thrall became the parents of three children: 1. Mary Helen Thrall, born July 25, 1911; married to Francis J. Milliken; they have two sons: i. Richard Milliken. ii. Jerry Milliken. 2. Howard Clark Thrall, born August 13, 1915, living at home; married Ruth Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of Windsor, Connecticut; they have two sons: i. David Thrall. ii. Timothy Thrall. 3. Warren Edward Thrall, born September 4, 1922.

WILLIAM BENHAM PRICE

Director of Research

WILLIAM BENHAM PRICE, director of research of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 22, 1877, the son of William Whitney and Adelaide Betsy (Benham) Price. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Susan (Hine) Price; his maternal grandparents, William and Nancy (Ives) Benham. His parents and grandparents are all deceased.

William Benham Price was graduated with honors in chemistry at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University in 1902. While in his senior year, Mr. Price discovered some Manganic Periodates. The periodates of Manganese were the only ones of the common metals that had not been isolated and the eminent French chemist, Rammelsberg, stated that these compounds could not exist in acid solution. However, Mr. Price was able to isolate three from acid solution which formed the basis of his thesis and the results of his experiments were published in the "American Chemical Journal," Vol. No. XXX, 1904, under the title of "On Some Manganic Periodates." These periodates are bright red precipitates and were produced by the addition of sodium or potassium iodate, or free iodic acid to a solution of manganous sulphate containing nitric or sulphuric acid. The following were obtained: $Na_2Mn_2I_2O_{11}$; $K_2Mn_2I_2O_{11}$; $H_2Mn_2I_2O_{11}$. They are insoluble in boiling water and in boiling nitric or sulphuric acids.

In the fall of 1902 he was employed by the Scovill Manufacturing Company as chemist and from 1906-42 was chief chemist and metallurgist and is now director of research.

Mr. Price is a member of the following societies: American Society for Metals, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, Institute of Metals (British), and New International Association for Testing Materials.

Mr. Price was one of the pioneer metallurgists of the brass industry, and has been closely associated with and has done much to place the brass industry on a scientific basis. He was the first to recognize the need of standardized methods for the chemical analysis of the non-ferrous alloys, and in the year 1911 wrote the first book on brass analysis. This was the well-known "Technical Analysis of Brass," John Wiley & Sons, which has been widely used in the non-ferrous industry, and by many of the leading colleges and technical schools of the country.

He has done much original work in standardization of the methods of chemical analyses of copper and zinc, and was chairman of the sub-committee on Methods of Analysis on Non-Ferrous Alloys of the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers of the American Chemical Society, and in 1915 formulated standard methods for the battery assay of copper and the analysis of spelter. These were adopted by the American Chemical Society in 1915 and by the American Society for Testing Materials in 1919, and were approved June 15, 1921, as Tentative American Standards by the American Engineering Standards Committee and have since been made standard.

Original and constructive work has been carried on by Mr. Price in connection with the development of fine grain Admiralty condenser tubes and the improved methods of manufacturing the same by the cupping process; improvements in developing free cutting brass rod; the recovery of waste products in the process of manufacture of non-ferrous alloys, in the development of buffing compounds, lacquers, and special cleaning compounds; the application of technical control to manufacturing operations; the formulation of standard specifications for non-ferrous alloys, oils, greases, acids and etc., and work on the nomenclature of metals and alloys.

Mr. Price is the author of numerous scientific articles published in the Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials, Transactions of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Metal Industry, Metals and Alloys, etc., on the prevention of season cracking of brass, the metallurgy of copper, nickel silvers and non-ferrous alloys, the physical properties of brass and nickel silver, methods of analysis and testing of non-ferrous alloys and was the first to bring out the valuable features of a combination of testing and ductility machines in testing non-ferrous alloys.

Below is a list of the scientific articles mentioned above:

"Physical Tests on Common High Brass Taken Parallel and at Right Angles to the Direction of Rolling," by Price and Davidson, Transactions, American Institute of Metals, Vol. X, 1916, pp. 133-64.

"Physical Tests on Sheet Nickel Silver," by Price and Davidson, Vol. LXIV, pp. 510-23, Transactions, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

"The Prevention of Season and Corrosion Cracking of Brass Artillery Cases by Special Heat Treatment," by Price, Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials, 1918, pp. 179-88.

"Relation of the Chemist to the Brass Industry," by W. B. Price, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. XI, 1919, pp. 770-77.

"New Ductility Testing Machine," Price and Chamberlin, Proceedings of the American Society for Testing Materials, Vol. XX, 1920, pp. 404-08.

"Dial, Copper and 12% Watch Nickel," by Price, Metal Industry, January and February, 1923, pp. 11-12 and 58-59.

"Some Low Copper Nickel Silvers," by Price and Grant, Transactions, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Vol. LXX, pp. 328-41, 1924.

"Application of Technical Control to the Metal Rolling Mill," by William B. Price, Metal Industry, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 11 and 12, 1926, pp. 445-48 and 497-99.

"Exudations on Brass and Bronze," by Price and Phillips, Proceedings of the Institute of Metals Division, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1927, pp. 80-88.

"Alpha Phase Boundary of the Copper Nickel Tin System," by Price, Grant and Phillips, Proceedings of the Institute of Metals Division, American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1928, pp. 503-14.

"Properties of Copper and Some of Its Important Industrial Alloys at Elevated Temperatures," by Price, Joint Meeting of the American Society Metallurgical Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials, Chicago, June, 1931.

"Adnic," Price, Metals and Alloys, April, 1934.

"Fatigue Properties of Five Cold-Rolled Copper Alloys," by Price and Bailey, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Institute of Metals Division), 1937.

"Bismuth—Its Effects on the Hot-Working and Cold-Working Properties of Alpha and Alpha-Beta Brasses," Price and Bailey, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Institute of Metals Division, 1942.

Mr. Price is a past chairman of the American Institute of Metals, Division, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1922-24, past chairman of Sub-Committee IX on Nomenclature, American Society for Testing Materials, and at the present time is chairman of Sub-Committee III for the International Standardization of Zinc, and a member of the following American Society for Testing Materials committees:

Committee B-2	Sub-Committee I of B-2
	" " IX of B-2
	" " XI of B-2
	" " XIV of B-2
Committee B-3	Sub-Committee V of B-3
	VI of B-3

Committee B-5	Sub-Committee I of B-5
	III of B-5
	IV of B-5
	VIII of B-5
Committee B-8	IX of B-5
Committee E-2	
Committee E-4	Sub-Committee I of E-4

He is the American Chemical Society's representative on the Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Standards and Bureau of Mines, past member of the Executive Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials; a member of the Joint American Society of Metallurgical Engineers, and American Society for Testing Materials Special Research Committee on the "Effect of Temperature on the Properties of Metals"; a member of the American Society of Metallurgical Engineers and American Society for Testing Materials, Joint Committee on Special Research Committee on "Condenser Tubes"; a member of the International Committee for Collaboration in Metallurgical Research, representing the United States of America; a member of the non-ferrous Rod Stock Committee, and of the Standards Committee of the Copper and Brass Research Association. He is also a member of the Sub-Committee on Wrought Brasses and Bronzes, Society of Automotive Engineers, a member of the Ordnance Department Non-Ferrous Metallurgical Advisory Board, United States Army Frankford Arsenal, Metallurgical Advisory Committee, War Department, Hartford Ordnance District, and a member of the National Academy of Science, National Research Council, Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals to the War Production Board. Mr. Price was a member of the National Research Council during the First World War.

In 1925 Mr. Price patented a new non-corrosive white metal alloy, which resists the action of alkalis, hot gases, salt solutions, dilute organic and inorganic acids, and maintains its strength to a remarkable degree at high temperatures. This alloy consists of seventy per cent. copper, twenty-nine per cent. nickel and one per cent. tin and was originally developed for the manufacture of diaphragms and condenser tubes. A description of this alloy is given in an article entitled "Admiralty Nickel," A New White Metal Alloy for Corrosion and Heat Resistance in the Metal Industry, Vol. XXIII, 1925. The physical properties of this alloy are given in another article entitled "Physical Properties of Adnic," which appeared in the November, 1927, issue of Mining and Metallurgy; United States Patent No. 1,535,542 was granted on this alloy on April 28, 1925 (Adnic Metal).

Mr. Price also holds patents on a Copper-Aluminum-Nickel-Tin-Zinc alloy known as "Alcunic." United States Patent No. 1,815,071 was issued on this alloy, July 21, 1931. The properties of this alloy are described in a pamphlet "Alcunic Condenser Tubing," privately published by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. Patent No. 1,956,251 was issued on Copper Alloy "Cusiloy" April 6, 1933, and Patent No. 1,874,617 was issued August 30, 1932, on the same subject.

Mr. Price was the official delegate representing the American Institute of Metals Division of the Mining Engineers and the Mining Engineers at the International Metallurgical Conference held in Zurich, Switzerland, September 11, 1931; he was also delegate from the American Society for Testing Materials and official United States delegate to the First International Congress of the New International Association for Testing Materials, held at Zurich, Switzerland, September 6-12, 1931. He was also the American delegate representing the American Foundrymen's Association at the International Foundrymen's Congress held at Milan, Italy, September 12-16, 1931.

In March, 1932, Mr. Price was elected an alumni member of the Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi.

Mr. Price belongs to the following clubs: Chemists' Club, New York City; Graduates' Club, New Haven, Connecticut; Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury, Connecticut; Waterbury Club, Waterbury, Connecticut; Connecticut State Seniors' Golf Association, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Past Master of Liberty Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Spanish War veteran, having served in the United States Navy. His hobbies are sailing, golf and fishing.

William Benham Price married, in Cleveland, Ohio, June 14, 1905, Elsie Helen Moore, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Burns) Moore, both parents deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Price have one daughter, Betty Jane (Mrs. Charles C. Goodrich), and one granddaughter, Elsie Ives Goodrich.

JULIUS BRENZINGER

Scientist, Inventor

AS vice-president and general manager of the Max Ams Machine Company, manufacturers of tin cans and other materials for canning and industrial plants, Julius Brenzinger has figured prominently in the life of Bridgeport, Connecticut. His creative talents have gone into the perfection of numerous canning trade appurtenances and have led him to the perfection of devices and methods useful to rayon manufacturers and other branches of industry. He is recognized, moreover, as one of Bridgeport's public-spirited citizens, eager to aid in the furtherance of worth while civic activities and devoted to the betterment of his city and its people and institutions.

Mr. Brenzinger came to this country from Baden, Germany. His father, an architect, died when the boy was only seventeen years old. And Julius Brenzinger decided thereupon to seek his fortunes in the New World. Here he found his way to New York and founded the Max Ams Machine Company. Smoothly functioning modern devices like the homely tin can, it must be appreciated, did not reach their present near-perfection over night, but rather came only after long and arduous labors, sometimes taking up the whole active mature lives of many men or many hundreds of men. Our civilization is truly built upon foundations of active human intelligence, sweat and blood. Men were working in those days, as we are likely to forget now, toward perfection of the tin can, which, being a new thing, sometimes leaked or affected the taste or quality or even the healthfulness of food. Customers complained of spoilage of canned goods because of inadequacies existing in the new system. Max Ams had learned about tin-plated containers in Germany. From 1240 until almost the middle of the seventeenth century a Bohemian had held the exclusive secret of making tinplate—a secret that had been cleverly, if not altogether ethically, learned in 1620 by the Duke of Saxony from the current possessor of the information in Bohemia. Max Ams also knew, from traditions existing in Freiburg, of canning of fish in tins in Holland from 1800 onward and of the canning of bully beef in England almost as early. So he set about to pack caviar in tins, experiencing many difficulties and obstacles.

Julius Brenzinger

As time went on, he found that sealing the tins with hot solder charred some of the caviar that he packed, and so he tried rubber rings, as well as rings of cloth and paper, for the purpose. These caused leakage, however, which he at length overcame by painting laboriously the flange of each can cover with a certain chemical applied with a camel's hair brush. He desired an automatic method of effective sealing, and was seeking such a process when, in 1896, he heard of Julius Brenzinger. Mr. Brenzinger had spent four years in a Baden machine shop in Germany, majoring in designing, and had served four more years in the telegraph division of the German Army Engineering Corps. He had then come, after his father's death, to America, where he had joined an uncle in a New York plumbing and tinsmith shop. Four years there had made him an all-round tinsmith; but, possessing an inventive turn of mind, he took employment in a shop devoted exclusively to experimenting. It was in this experimental shop that he was when Max Ams came to seek him.

So it was in 1896 that Julius Brenzinger began wrestling with the problem of producing a sealing compound that would not only seal a can, but be also odorless and tasteless. The only rubber compound obtainable in the market was expensive and had an offensive odor—not an advantage in selling canned caviar. The Max Ams Preserving House was then situated at Nos. 372-74 Greenwich Street, New York, though soon afterward it fathered a subsidiary organization for mechanical experimentation—the Max Ams Machine Company, at No. 399 Washington Street, between Laight and Hubert streets, in lower Manhattan, New York City. In the back room of the Preserving House, then at the separate headquarters of the machine company, Mr. Brenzinger studied his problem, and within a year he patented his "No. 1 Liner." The well-known spur-wheel transfer principle was effective in producing this device, which applied the rubber solution and asbestos powder to the rims of twenty thousand can covers each working day. The performance was truly remarkable for those trying times and was a tribute to the genius of its originator.

Max Ams now wished Mr. Brenzinger to try out his invention in Germany, where stiff government inspection of such devices was the rule. After the Brenzinger plan had gotten well into operation, the inspectors found that the sealing compound that he used was dangerously inflammable, whereupon Mr. Brenzinger substituted for naphtha, which he had previously used, a high grade of benzol, which met the German fire underwriters' requirements.

Double seaming, required in German canning operations, was unpopular among workmen, who had previously used the "plumb joint" principle, the side seam of the body being "butted" together, overlapped and sealed with a mass of solder. Though the method was slow and laborious, it required more workmen.

But the trend was toward speed, not away from it, and Julius Brenzinger invented, in 1897, a device for mechanically applying the compound perfected by him. He also invented a double-seaming machine, one part of which held a cover across the top of a can, while another part bent down the edge of the cover. Another ingenious part turned the bent edge upward, and still another pressed the bent edges together until five thicknesses of tin made an airtight "double seam" without the use of lead or solder. Thus, coldly but firmly, the top was "crimped" on, and one set of parts did the work of dozens of hand operators. The workmen naturally opposed this invention even more insistently than earlier ones. As Julius Brenzinger said when he returned to America: "For the double seaming operation I had to depend upon operators who were not very friendly at first. But I arranged to met them socially after working hours. And the final results were satisfactory. I left for America with a lot of valuable experience and information which helped considerably in connection with future problems." The German experience of Julius Brenzinger thus enabled him to produce, with the Max Ams Machine Company, now of Bridgeport, Connecticut, cans that were vastly superior to those that it was possible to produce under conditions existing in Germany. Instead of each man's turning out one hundred cans a day, each machine could produce more than three thousand cans each hour, indefinitely. American-made sealing compound and American-made machines permitted the "Ams can" to revolutionize the food processing industry in the United States.

The methods of Julius Brenzinger could later be applied to ever new branches of the canning industry. As vice-president and general manager of the present Max Ams Machine Company, he has much to do with the manufacturing and improvement of the cans now used in preserving food. Yet he has not forgotten the impulse to invent new devices, and has patents on machines that he has made for the rayon trade and other industries. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in which he formerly served as an executive committeeman. He belongs to the Harlem Yacht Club of New York, and the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport.

In 1905 Julius Brenzinger married Marie M. Miller, of San Francisco, California.

GEORGE S. HAWLEY

Utility Executive

AS president of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company, George S. Hawley heads one of New England's oldest public utilities. Although he began his career in other fields and became eventually a member of the bar, he has been a prominent figure for many years in the industrial life of this Connecticut city.

Mr. Hawley, who was born in Bridgeport, is a son of George Burton and Ann Elizabeth (Paddock) Hawley and a descendant in the ninth generation of Joseph Hawley, one of the early settlers of New England.

(I) Joseph Hawley, born in 1603, came from Parwick, Derbyshire, England, landing near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1629. He settled in Stratford shortly after his marriage and purchased the right of Richard Mills in the township about 1640. His wife was Catharine Birdsey, daughter of Edward Birdsey, whom he probably married in Wethersfield, according to tradition. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Samuel Hawley, born May 14, 1647. 2. Joseph Hawley, born January 9, 1649 or 1650, settled in Farmington. 3. Elizabeth Hawley, born January 26, 1651, became the wife of John Chapman, in Saybrook, Connecticut. 4. Ebenezer Hawley, born September 17, 1654. 5. Hannah Hawley, born May 26, 1657, became the wife of Joseph Nichols. 6. Ephraim Hawley, born August 7, 1659. 7. John Hawley, born June 14, 1661. 8. Mary Hawley, born July 16, 1663, married John Coe, died January 7, 1698.

(II) Captain John Hawley, seventh child of this family, died July 27, 1729, married, April 23, 1686, Deborah Pierson, who died December 3, 1739. They were the parents of nine children.

(III) Henry Hawley, first of these nine children, was born January 26, 1687, died June 18, 1713, married Mary Pickett. They had eleven children.

(IV) Henry Hawley, Jr., the fifth of these children, was born January 17, 1723, and died December 26, 1750. He was long a farmer in Monroe County. He had four children.

(V) Elijah Hawley, the first-born of his family, was for many years a physician in Monroe County. He had two children.

(VI) John Somers Hawley, the first of these two, was born July 14, 1778, and died September 26, 1829. He had six children.

(VII) Sylvanus Hawley was the third child, born March 1, 1799, and died in January, 1852. He had five children.

(VIII) George Burton Hawley, fifth of these children, was born December 7, 1840, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and died on July 25, 1922. In the latter years of his life he was senior member of the firm of Hawley & Wilmot, funeral directors of high standing in Bridgeport. His wife, Ann Elizabeth (Paddock) Hawley, survived him. They had five children: Annie M. Hawley, Jessie C. Hawley, Jennie Margaret Hawley, Lucy M. Hawley and George Sherman Hawley, of further mention.

(IX) George S. Hawley was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport and Stepney. As a boy he first put in practice his lifelong habit of learning one thing while working at another, and while waiting at night at Stepney station, near the family farm, for his father to come home from Bridgeport, he learned telegraphy from the station operator. At fourteen he left school to become a telegraph operator in Bridgeport. At sixteen he returned to high school for a year and then took a regular position as telegrapher for a Bridgeport firm. While serving in that capacity, he learned shorthand and later became a stenographer. For a number of years he was official stenographer of the Superior Court for Fairfield County. Meanwhile, he studied law and in 1915 was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Three years later, Mr. Hawley resigned as court reporter to become general manager and counsel of the Bridgeport Manufacturer's Association. Since that time he has played an active rôle in Bridgeport's industrial life. His present association with the Bridgeport Gas Light Company began in 1920, when he was elected vice-president of the corporation. Eight years later, on the basis of his record and experience he was elevated to the presidency of the corporation and has since served as its executive head.

The Bridgeport Gas Light Company traces its origin to the year 1849, when a group of local citizens formed a company to introduce to the city the benefits of the new gas lighting. This company and its successors have continued to serve the city down to the present day. The gas plant now in operation is one of the most modern and efficient of its size in the entire country and its mains beneath the city streets cover hundreds of miles. The Bridgeport Gas Light Company has kept abreast of all developments in the industry and thereby made it possible to supply to the city broader, more efficient and cheaper service. Today gas is an industrial and domestic fuel as well as a source of illumination. Bridgeport's famous industries are large users of city gas. Heating plants in many homes utilize gas. During the past ten years, gas rates for heating have been reduced more than forty per cent. as a result of this growing use. The efficiency of gas for cooking, water heating and refrigeration have made it a favorite fuel for these purposes. Today the number of homes using the gas service of the Bridgeport Gas Light Company number over forty-two thousand, exceeding all previous totals.

The progress of the company in recent years has taken place under Mr. Hawley's leadership. His position in the industry is reflected in his election as president of the Connecticut Gas Light Association and the New England Gas Association, offices he has held in past years. He is now second vice-president and a director of the American Gas Association, immediate past president of the Guild of Gas Managers of New England, and president of the Society of Gas Lighting of New York. As president of the Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, he has been a spokesman for Bridgeport industry in general and since March, 1936, has represented this area (District No. 1) on the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to his connection with the Bridgeport Gas Light Company, Mr. Hawley is a director of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, the Black Rock Bank & Trust Company, the Bridgeport People's Savings Bank and the Bridgeport Trust Company. His memberships, outside the field of trade and industrial organizations, include the Bridgeport and Connecticut Bar associations, the American Bar Association, the Algonquin and Brooklawn Country clubs and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic Order he is affiliated with all higher bodies of both York and Scottish Rites, including Hamilton Commandery of the Knights Templar, the Consistory, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, and Pyramid Temple of the Shrine. He has long been active in civic and humanitarian movements at Bridgeport as head of the Council of Social Agencies, of which the Community Chest is a branch, director of the Charity Organization Society, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Christian Union, member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America at Bridgeport and in other official and unofficial capacities.

Mr. Hawley is fond of golf, but his major hobby for many years has been photography. His camera studies—rural landscapes, old doorways, homely scenes which he has recorded from Maine to Florida—illustrate his fundamental objective as a photographer: "to select the commonplace and make something unusual out of it." This he achieves by skillful composition, expert use of camera angles and dramatic contrasts in light and shade.

Mr. Hawley married, in Bridgeport, Edith Griffing Ely, of this city. Like her husband, she has been active in civic and benevolent causes, serving as a trustee of the Sterling Widow's Home and as a member of the board of trustees of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Both are members of the First Methodist Church of Bridgeport.

ERNEST THOMAS BELDEN

Police Official

IN January, 1941, Ernest Thomas Belden, chief of police, of Bristol, Connecticut, celebrated his forty-fifth consecutive year of service with this department. His eminent fitness for his post quickly won promotion and he has been chief of police for more than thirty-five years, a record having few equals in the State. Down through the years of the present century he has been an outstanding factor in the better development of Bristol, both as police official and private citizen.

An interesting aspect of Chief Belden's life and inheritance is that, although he was born in Minnesota and his people were among the pioneers of this State and that part of the primitive West, his ancestral background is wholly of the East, more particularly New England. The name Belden, as universally spelled in America, is derived from the Cornish-British Bayldon, "the beautiful hill of Belus, a place of Druid worship." The English ancestral seat of the Bayldon family was the manor of Baildon, in Kippax, Yorkshire, England, and the family was one of great antiquity, worth and importance. The pedigree of the Baildons of Kippax Manor extends from the end of the fifteenth century through five generations to the American immigrant as follows: I. Walter Baildon, founder of the family. II. John Baildon, son and heir of Walter Baildon, died December 22, 1526. III. George Baildon, son of John Baildon, was born in 1520; he is mentioned in the records of Methby in 1567, and is recorded in Hardwick in 1574. He was buried at Kippax in Yorkshire in 1588. IV. Sir Francis Baildon, son of George Baildon, was born at Kippax, Yorkshire, in 1560, and upon the death of his father, in 1588, became Reeve of Kippax. He was knighted on July 23, 1603. V. Richard Baildon, son of Sir Francis Baildon, was born at Kippax and baptized there on May 26, 1591. He settled in the New England Colonies toward the middle of the seventeenth century, coming to Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1640.

Another of Ernest Thomas Belden's ancestral lines traces to the ancient Treat family of Somersetshire, England; John Treat, of Stapleton; and in

Ernest T. Baldin

America to Richard Treat, fifth generation from the original John. Richard Treat was born at Pitminster, Somersetshire, England, in 1584; settled at Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635; pioneer settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1637, and listed as a freeman of that town in 1669. Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut at one time, and prominent in the settlement of Newark, New Jersey, is one of the most famous of the family in the New World. Robert Treat Payne, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a direct ancestor.

Ernest Thomas Belden, with whom this record is primarily concerned, was born at Mapleton, Minnesota, January 23, 1870, son of John N. and Elizabeth (Eaves) Belden. The parents of Elizabeth Eaves, Thomas and Isabella (Kay) Eaves, were among the earliest settlers of Minnesota, having moved there from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, taking up a section of land in the township of Mapleton, Blue Earth County, near the Winnebago Indian Reservation on the Mapleton River, Minnesota. They built the log house where Ernest Thomas Belden was born. John Belden, his father, was a native of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, oldest son of Albert and Hannah (Treat) Belden, the latter, according to family records, being a descendant of the famous Robert Treat, of Connecticut and New Jersey, herself the last born child of Stephen Treat and his second wife.

The country where Ernest Thomas Belden first saw the light of day was wild and undeveloped, practically without roads and bridges, the nearest village to their section, Mankato, being reached by foot, or on horseback by fording the Mapleton River. At his birth a doctor had to be brought from twenty miles away. Indians from the Winnebago Reservation were frequent visitors, and John Belden often broke land for the aborigines, thereby winning their friendship. At the time of the Sioux Indian outbreak, which resulted in massacres as near as New Ulm, grandfather Thomas Eves' house was the only one spared within a radius of many miles. John Belden was a commanding officer of a company organized by the settlers to round up the perpetrators and five of the Indians were hanged for their crimes. One, by the name of "Cut Nose Joe," was one of those who constantly had come to the Belden log house.

When young Ernest was two and a half years old the family moved East, locating for a short time at Providence, Rhode Island, and then going to Berlin, Connecticut, where the boy lived to the age of six. At this time the Beldens moved to a farm on Chippin's Hill in Bristol, the "Sam Jones Farm," which his father purchased on March 31, 1876. This is now a part of the larger farm of Professor Sheppard on which the Chippin Hill Golf Clubhouse is now located. The old home on the farm had one of the first Masonic lodge rooms in this vicinity built into it, with a secret vault constructed in the brickwork of the chimney for the preservation of lodge records and paraphernalia. Ernest T. Belden remained on his father's farm until he was sixteen, caring for a herd of a dozen cows, a pair of oxen and a team of horses. One of the first creameries in this part of Connecticut was established here and butter and other milk products delivered to customers in Bristol and its environs. His principal aide, aside from his father, was an older brother Albert, who died at the age of eighteen as the result of an accident, and for the next three years the farm was leased and the old Piper place on West Street, Bristol, was purchased and became the home of the family. A flour, grain and grocery business was started in the Funck Building, next to the old Town Hall. All this was eventually sold to a brother, Stephen Belden, and those left in the family went back to Chippin's Hill.

From 1886 to 1893, Ernest Thomas Belden was a wood worker on contracts with the E. Ingraham Company and E. N. Welch. One of the great financial depressions in American history hit the country in the early 1890s and one of its results was the ending of Mr. Belden's contracts. Seeking something (anything) to do, he went into the woods near Burlington, Connecticut, and began cutting cordwood at sixty-five cents a cord. Only a man of Belden's physique and stamina could have made more than starvation wages at this job. He is six feet in height and weighs about 240 pounds, so that he was amply fitted for cutting wood or the handling of prisoners, as he had to do personally a few years later. He performed prodigious tasks in the woods, established almost unbelievable records with the axe, and when times seemed to be improving, began operating a portable sawmill with George W. Littlefield. In the spring of 1895 he entered the employ of the Horton Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, and at the same time became a supernumerary policeman on the Bristol force (January 7, 1896). A year later, January 8, 1897, he became a full fledged patrolman.

In that day the law enforcement authorities of Bristol, like a thousand other places of its size, was limited in the number of men and equipment. For that matter the Bristol Police Department was only organized in 1894. Patrolman Belden had to cover a wide territory. If he arrested a man there was no calling of a patrol wagon to come for the prisoner—he had to be personally conducted to the jail. As is readily imagined, some two hundred and more of brawn and sinew stood Belden in good stead when such duties had to be performed, and there is a story told of how he subdued two recalcitrant criminals armed to kill by grabbing each and grappling with them single handed until they were willing to come along peaceably.

As a supernumerary policeman, Mr. Belden served up to seventy hours weekly upon the force, working every day of the week, besides working forty hours in the shop! When he became a regular patrolman, ten hours a day for a seven-day week was the allotment. His exceptionally faithful and effective performance of his duties won his appointment as captain on April 30, 1902, although without any relief from patrol service. On April 3, 1906, he was made chief of police, a post he has since filled most capably. He is the second in this office in Bristol, succeeding Howard G. Arms. At the time of his appointment there was still only himself, two regular patrolmen and one supernumerary. In 1942, when he had served forty-six years of continuous connection with the law enforcement department of Bristol, he had under his command a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, twenty regular patrolmen and fifteen supernumeraries.

Throughout his régime, Chief Belden has maintained a dual policy of arresting criminals and of prevention of crime. He has endeavored to break up incipient youthful gangs before they are started on a criminal career. Often he has checked disorders at the first sign of their rise. There is no more determined prosecutor of the seasoned criminal, and no better friend of the young first offender. He has been instrumental in saving to society a large number of the youth of Bristol, reclaiming them for the delinquencies of immaturity and helping them to build themselves into men and women of high character and purpose.

Chief Belden has had many honors come his way. On October 16, 1939, he was made a life member of the International Association of Police Chiefs. More recently, 1940, he was made a life member of the Connecticut State Police Association, of which he has been a member since 1919, and an official on the executive committee for more than two decades. He likewise has been a member of the New England Association of Police Chiefs since its organization and was elected a life member of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association, January 29, 1942. So long ago as February 17, 1917, he was appointed military census agent for Bristol by Governor Holcomb. In June, 1922, upon the completion of a quarter of a century's service in the Bristol Department of Police, he was sent by recommendation of the mayor of the city to the National Police Convention held at San Francisco, California, June, 1922. On the occasion of the Police Benefit Fund ball for the Bristol Police Department, held April 10, 1931, at the State Armory in Bristol, Chief Belden was presented with a solid gold diamond-studded badge, and gold Hamilton watch, both inscribed: "Presented by His Many Friends in Honor of Thirty-five Years' Service in the Bristol Police Department, and Special Honor of Twenty-five Years' Service as Chief of the Department." Chief Belden requested his retirement from his long term of service in the Bristol Police Department on January 7, 1942, at the expiration of forty-five years, thirty-five of those years as head of the department. His resignation was accepted, with resolutions drawn up for his valued and faithful service to the city of Bristol:

WHEREAS, On January 7, 1942, Ernest T. Belden retired as chief of police of the city of Bristol, after forty-five years of continuous service to the city; and

WHEREAS, More than two generations of our citizens have enjoyed the guidance and protection which he has provided whereby stern application to duty combined with character, honesty, and understanding; and

WHEREAS, In the councils of state and national organizations of police chiefs he has been recognized as a peer and elevated to high office; and

WHEREAS, The affection of the citizens of this community and the loyalty of his officers are but reflections of the sterling qualities of the man who has devoted a lifetime to public service; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, that these resolutions be recorded by the secretary, in the minutes of the Board as a permanent record of public appreciation, that an engrossed copy be prepared and placed at Police Headquarters for public inspection and as an inspiration to members of the department, and that a like copy be presented to Ernest T. Belden as a token of esteem of the citizens of this city.

Dated at Bristol, Connecticut, January 9, 1942.

DANIEL DAVIS, Mayor.

The Board of Police Commissioners:

RUSSELL F. NOONAN, CHARLES J. CASS, LESTER SIGOURNEY,
LAWRENCE BUSKEY, FRANK A. KENNEDY, H. C. BARNES.

An editorial in the "Bristol Press," under date of December 19, 1941, is fittingly quoted:

THE CHIEF RETIRES

Forty-five years is a long time in the service of the city of which nearly thirty-six years are spent in a position of large responsibility, and a responsibility that has grown with the years because Bristol has grown much in that time. For the faithful discharge of his duties over this period of time no one should begrudge Police Chief Ernest T. Belden the retirement that he asks effective January 7th of next year.

If one looks back to 1897, and imagines or recalls the conditions of these days certainly the conclusion is inevitable that Chief Belden has served through a great period in the history of the city, and of the world. No automobile caused problems in those days. The Spanish-American War was still in the future, the great industrial development of Bristol was to come—indeed those were the horse and buggy days of provincial America. With growth expansion, new developments, new forms of transportation—yes, even new technique in crime—Chief Belden kept pace.

For one in his position the test is not only honesty, courtesy, efficiency, but the ability not to have the job grow away from him. Had he failed, public criticism would have long ago shaken him from the position. Rightly he may take pleasure in his record, and may he enjoy many years of retirement. Such a reward has been earned.

Fraternally, Chief Belden is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Order of United American Mechanics, going through all the chairs and acting as Councillor. He is a Republican in politics and worships in the Bristol Baptist Church.

On April 29, 1891, Ernest Thomas Belden married Lillian Ada Stone, daughter of John and Ada (Fenn) Stone, her father a native of Burlington, Connecticut. Chief and Mrs. Belden observed their golden wedding, April 29, 1941, holding open house to over three hundred guests. Mr. and Mrs. Belden are the parents of two children: 1. Harold Edwin Belden, born April 22, 1892; married Laura Lundgren, of Bristol, and they have three daughters: i. Muriel, married George Switzer, of Litchfield, and they have one son: a. Harold Kirtland Switzer. ii. Ernestine. iii. Beverly Jane, married Clyde Rouleau, of Bristol. 2. Ada Elizabeth, born May 23, 1894; married Charles B. Burn, and they have two children: i. Robert Belden, born May 29, 1918. ii. Shirley Jean, born May 8, 1927; it is interesting to note that her birth date is the same as her ancestor, Hannah Treat, a descendant of Governor Treat.

MERTON EDWARD BROWN

Industrial Executive

CONNECTICUT is frequently called the "reservoir of mechanics and artisans." Assuredly this State does possess a very large number of skilled workmen and well trained industrial executives, mostly of New England birth who have learned their vocation the hard way and risen as experience and study made them capable. The career of Merton Edward Brown illustrates these ideas. As a youth he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company, and for six months was a truck boy. Then he went with the Chase Metal Works of Waterville, Connecticut, first as a floorman, but was advanced to a crane operator, eventually winning promotion to assistant foreman in the tool finishing department. His ambition was not satisfied by the progress made up to that time (four years), so he joined the forces of the French Manufacturing Company, on June 19, 1919, engaged in the annealing department, serving for two years as a bench operator. The after-story of his connection with this concern, which later became the French Small Tube Branch of the American Brass Company, is section foreman, assistant foreman, and since 1934, foreman of the French Small Tube Branch.

Good native abilities form the background of his attainments, but there was plenty of hard work and perseverance required and plenty of brain work and studies also involved. Mr. Brown completed a grammar school education in the Bucks Hill School, Waterbury, but set about making a livelihood before he had gone through high school. The reason was not any lack of interest in education, but purely economic conditions brought about by the death of his father at that time. Later to make up for the loss of original schooling, he pursued correspondence school and college extension courses, attended Young Men's Christian Association classes, and always has kept his home library supplied with the technical books and others, treating subjects pertaining to his trade. No one quicker than Mr. Brown would insist that there was nothing extraordinary about his career, or that he had done anything that almost anyone might not do. But the fact remains that the majority of those who start in at such jobs as truck boy fail to progress very far. Be that as it may, it is but just to say that with the United States at war and vastly increased demands being made on those who supervise production, our country is fortunate in having such trained experts to draw upon as Merton Edward Brown.

Mr. Brown is a former president of the Foremen's Association of the French Tube Branch. Fraternally he is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, active in its affairs, and on December 18, 1941, was installed as Worshipful Master of Harmony Lodge. He is Patron of Naomi Chapter, No. 23, Order of the Eastern Star, 1941-42.

Merton Edward Brown was born on December 3, 1896, at Waterbury, Connecticut, son of William Henry and Gertrude (Craw) Brown. His mother's father, born at Burnham, Connecticut, was of English, Irish and Scotch descent, and married a Maryland girl of German descent. William Henry Brown, who died in 1914, was of noteworthy New England descent.

On September 15, 1915, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Merton Edward Brown married Olive Fesch, daughter of Edward and Eda (Gensler) Fesch, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Evelyn Brown, born August 8, 1916; she married Donald Davis, of Waterbury, and they have one child: i. Vaughn Davis, born November 30, 1934. 2. June Gertrude Brown, born June 8, 1919. 3. Merton Edward Brown, Jr., born August 26, 1920. 4. Shirley Violet Brown, born November 8, 1921.

E. GRANT AUSTIN

Man of Affairs

A contemporary has said of E. Grant Austin, of Terryville, Connecticut, "He has been engaged in the service of the public since he was seven years old." It so happens that he began making a livelihood at a very early age; has been an indefatigable worker all his life; and although deprived of all but the scantiest of "institutional" education in the normal years of school and college, is a broadly educated man who has achieved where many a college graduate met only with failure.

Mr. Austin, like his parents and forebears, has been identified with Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he was born January 15, 1869, at North Goshen. He was the son of Theodore W. and Elizabeth (Oviatt) Austin, both of whom are deceased. His father, while living at Goshen, Connecticut, was a drover and cattle buyer in New England and Canada, an important occupation in his day. Later he established a livery stable in Wolcottville, which was a determining influence in the life of his son. E. Grant Austin, as a lad of seven, started driving salesmen around the local area. When the family removed to Plymouth, where the older man purchased a stage line running from Thomaston to the Terryville depot, he drove the stages at times and attended school in both communities. His father owned a livery stable and stage route so that the boy early made up his mind that opportunity lay with the middleman and the transportation expert.

Later the family became residents of Thomaston where the boy took full charge of making deliveries for the Adams Express Company, two to three trips a day, and the collection of one hundred per cent of charges—it was cash or no shipment left. As for schooling, which he obtained when and where he could, he once remarked that making a living just then was more interesting than attending a district school. When he had won success, Mr. Austin read, pondered and thought in effective ways that a formal collegiate background could not improve.

His father's health failing, young Austin took over more and more of the work of driving, delivering telegrams through outlying districts and similar duties. About this time his father turned his business over to an older son, Wilbur N. Austin, who had a small hack business and a mail carrying contract. Wilbur N. Austin went into partnership with George Gregory who had a livery stable at Terryville, the partnership being Austin & Gregory, located in Thomaston. The father moved to Plymouth Hill and took over the smaller business which had been conducted by Wilbur N. Austin, his death occurring soon afterward, and the business being continued by his widow.

After his father's estate was settled, E. Grant Austin, then about fifteen years old, went to work for Truman Wedge, a lumberman, as a teamster hauling ties from the camp in the woods to Two Mile Bridge in Thomaston. This was in winter and the hauling was done with sledges. After a few months on this job he then drove the stage for his brother for a little over a year. During this time he bought from W. G. Barton, of Plymouth, a pair of boots, getting trusted until his next pay day. Payment was made promptly. On May 1, 1887, Mr. Austin became associated with Von Troble & Davis. He worked there for a year and three months when the business was taken over by W. G. Barton. Mr. Austin continued with him, getting from Mr. Barton his first real education in sound business principles and the power of cash over credit in purchasing, a principle which has guided all his business transactions in the years that have followed.

During this period young Austin had started the sale of Sunday newspapers which developed into quite a trade. He also bought one of the town's two barber shops and employed the competent barber who was conducting the other barber shop for a non-barber proprietor, which led to his control of the whole barber situation. About this time W. G. Barton erected a new building and Mr. Austin established his barber shop in improved quarters there with a billiard table in the rear.

Variety being the spice of Mr. Austin's life he next went to work in the lock shop, at the suggestion of its superintendent, continuing his barber business. After about six weeks in varying capacities, he decided that working in a shop afforded too little opportunity for his business abilities and he left. He then drove a truck for another six weeks. Finally, at the request of Dr. Swett, who was moving to North Carolina, he took charge of the job of moving the doctor's three horses and his furniture to Southern Pines in a box car, making the trip in the box car with his charges, an incidental experience which he greatly enjoyed. He then returned to Terryville and resumed his attention to the barber shop.

His next business venture was the purchase of a livery stable which had been conducted by Frank Babcock, and at about the same time he purchased a hotel property, still known as the Austin House. At that time the hotel was conducted by Emil Mathes and Mr. Austin boarded at the hotel. Mr. Mathes let the hotel business to Joseph Barthe and, with his family, moved into their private home. Mr. Austin, dissatisfied with hotel life under the new management, arranged to board with the Mathes family. His marriage to the daughter, Emma Katharine Mathes, followed, and, about that time, Mr. Austin took over the hotel, had it thoroughly renovated and assumed its management with the assistance of his wife, whose earlier experience qualified her to conduct the business.

Later, Mr. Austin built a house with two stores on the ground floor and living accommodations in the upper stories, and moved into it, renting the hotel to William Tice. Two years later Mr. Tice was succeeded by Peter Roubillard, who operated the hotel for a period and then Mr. Austin took over its management again, continuing until the advent of prohibition, when he sold it to Sergiman & Reindeau. When Mr. Austin sold the hotel he bought a corner property at Main Street and Agney Avenue, in the center of Terryville's business district, now occupied by his business and home, an ample site. He thoroughly rehabilitated the fine old house standing on the property, remodeling and modernizing it, extensively repaired the barn and made it into fitting quarters for his livery business.

In 1924, Mr. Austin erected a building on his new property, 50x100 feet, of three stories, in which to house his constantly growing business. It is of excellent construction for the purpose and well equipped. On the first floor is located the office, which takes care of the details of the several lines of business. These include the extensive gasoline, kerosene and Kendall oil trade which he has built up to impressive proportions since disposing of his hotel, and an extensive motor storage business which occupies the greater part of the ground floor. On the second floor is the bowling alley with six of the finest alleys in the State, which is highly popular with individual bowlers and bowling teams, many of whom come from adjoining towns to take advantage of its unusual excellence. The third floor is devoted to storage puposes.

Mr. Austin was justly proud of the gasoline and oil business he established, which, from a small beginning, had grown to be one of the most prosperous to be found in Connecticut, in proportion to the size of the area served. It was his particular pride that he had always been an independent dealer, bound by no ties to prevent him from handling whatever products he considered the best for his customers. He bought independently on the market and handled only products measuring up to the highest standards. Starting in a small way with small tanks he finally installed a twelve thousand gallon tank of his own which efficiently served the large trade. He handled only Kendall refinery oil since 1911.

On May 1, 1941, Mr. Austin sold his oil and gasoline business to his son, Carlton Austin, who has been associated with him in the business. About 1934 Mr. Austin purchased the entire stock of the Buchanan Water Company at

Buchanan, Virginia, located twelve miles south of the famous Natural Bridge, assigning part of the stock to his sons, and is at the present time improving the property, making frequent trips to oversee the work. It is his intention to bring the company's equipment up to a high degree of efficiency and his purpose is to give the territory supplied the finest possible service. On the property is a house designed and built by Mr. Austin, which is his living quarters when he is in Buchanan. Although Mr. Austin owned the Buchanan Water Company since 1934, it was not until after he sold his business in Terryville that he took an active part in the business. In his fifty years in business in the North he never enjoyed any business as he now does this one. He will maintain his home in Terryville and continue to devote his personal supervision to various remaining interests and investments.

E. Grant Austin has the honor of being one of the oldest living members of Union Lodge, of Thomaston, Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Congregational Church, in which his wife and members of his family are active workers.

At Terryville, in the town of Plymouth, Connecticut, on October 17, 1894, E. Grant Austin married Emma Katherine Mathes, daughter of Emil and Frederica (Troll) Mathes. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are the parents of four children: 1. Elmer Theodore Austin, born January 4, 1896, who married Winona Chapin, of Waterbury, and their children are: i. Theodore Chapin Austin, born June 10, 1926. ii. Nancy Chapin Austin, born June 13, 1930. 2. Apley Nelson Austin, born March 29, 1898, who married Marian Hall, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they have twin sons, born June 18, 1926: Apley Nelson Austin, Jr., and Arthur Hall Austin. 3. Carlton Mathes Austin, born June 15, 1902, who married Hallie Boyington, of Terryville, and they have a daughter: i. Carolyn Hallie Austin, born July 21, 1939. 4. Stephen Oviatt Austin, born August 23, 1908.

JACOB NELSON

Machinery Manufacturer

AFTER more than forty years of service to American industry, the A. H. Nilson Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, enjoys a notable reputation among the country's manufacturers of special automatic machinery. Founded by A. H. Nilson and now continued by his son, Jacob Nelson, this company has contributed to the solution of many production problems through the skill of its designers and the operating efficiency of its machinery. The successful development of the business also constitutes an important chapter in the growth of Bridgeport as an industrial center.

Axel Hilmer Nilson, founder of the company which now bears his name, was born in Wermland, Sweden, on April 2, 1849, and died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on December 16, 1927. He was educated in the public schools of the country of his birth, received a thorough training as a mechanic in his youth and for more than a decade followed the sea as engineer on various steamers. During these years, immediately following the Franco-Prussian War, he visited all the maritime countries of Europe from Russia south to the Mediterranean. In 1880, having reached his thirty-first year, he came to the United States and settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut. This country and its opportunities so appealed to him that he never returned to Europe, finding his life work in America completely absorbing. Jacob Nelson, who was an infant when his parents migrated to the United States, has followed his father's example, and despite many opportunities has never revisited the country or continent of his birth.

Following his arrival in Bridgeport, A. H. Nilson found employment as a cabinetmaker for the Bridgeport Organ Company. In 1882 he became an engineer with the Cornwall & Patterson Company, manufacturers of piano and organ hardware, and for four years was in charge of the machine department of the company and the operation of its automatic machinery. In 1892 he launched his first independent venture, opening a small machine shop, primarily for the production of piano and organ hardware, under the name of A. H. Nilson & Son. This enterprise was soon sold to the Knapp & Cowles Manufacturing Company

Jacob Nelson

and for three years thereafter Mr. Nilson remained in charge of the shop. He resigned when the business was absorbed by the Cornwall & Patterson Company and at that time, having invented several machines for manufacturing corsets, he established the Automatic Machine Company with James Coulter and became its president and general manager. This company was engaged in the production of the machines which he invented, selling them to the country's largest corset manufacturers. In 1898 the business was divided between the two stockholders. Following this development, on May 10, 1898, Mr. Nilson founded the present organization, which was incorporated under the name of the A. H. Nilson Machine Company. The old Knapp & Cowles building in Bridgeport was occupied by the new concern until 1904, when the pressure of business expansion made necessary the erection of a new plant. A site at Railroad and Bostwick avenues, Bridgeport, was selected, and the building put up at that time became the nucleus of the present plant. Three additional structures have since been erected, providing in all more than thirty thousand square feet of floor space.

The development of the company, beginning at the turn of the century, embraced a wide field, including almost every branch of American industry. A. H. Nilson had the vision to foresee the predestined growth of mass production methods while they were still in their infancy and he took as his province the design and manufacture of the special automatic machinery which is fundamental in all mass production operations. His mechanical skill, inventive ingenuity and remarkable gifts as an organizer all played their part in the success of the A. H. Nilson Machine Company, whose active head he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Nilson had other local interests. He was president and treasurer of the General Machine & Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport; a charter member of the board of directors of the West Side Bank; treasurer of the Elim Park Association; and a member of the Manufacturers' Association and the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. He was always a good citizen, lending his support to many valuable community enterprises, and was especially active in the First Swedish Baptist Church, of which he was a founder and charter member. During the administration of Mayor Reynolds, he served as a member of the Bridgeport Board of Health.

In 1875, A. H. Nilson married Augusta Sophia Peterson, who was born at Norrkoping, Sweden. They became the parents of three children: Ivar, who died in infancy in Sweden; William, who died in 1907, at the age of thirty-three; and Jacob Nelson, now president and treasurer of the A. H. Nilson Machine Company.

Jacob Nelson was born in Wermland, Sweden, on May 15, 1879, and was only one year old when he was brought to this country by his parents. He was educated in the Bridgeport public schools, and as a boy contributed to his own support by mowing lawns, washing buggies and performing other odd jobs, during vacation periods and after school hours. At twelve he played the church organ in the local Swedish Baptist Church. At thirteen he began to learn the machinist's trade, working in various Bridgeport shops. Meanwhile, he continued in high school and completed his education with a business course. He was fourteen when he first began to assist his father as a machinist and rounded out a thorough apprenticeship under his guidance. When the A. H. Nilson Machine Company was established, he was active in the organization from the beginning and gradually assumed increasing responsibilities in its management. Over a period of years he served as assistant treasurer of the company and at his father's death in 1927, succeeded him as president and treasurer. Mr. Nelson's broad training and long experience in the business qualify him to continue the family manufacturing interests. The high standards and fine traditions of the company have been his first concern and under his leadership they have been fully maintained. The expert skill and efficiency demonstrated in more than forty years devoted to the design and production of special automatic machinery of high productive capacity continue to characterize the Nilson organization today. Through constant study and experimenting, its engineering and mechanical departments have been developed to the point where its customers are offered an expert and comprehensive service in connection with the design and production of special automatic machinery of every description. Gauges and similar precision devices and the widely used Four Slide Wire and Metal Forming Machines are specialties of the company.

During the World War all facilities of the A. H. Nilson Machine Company were devoted to government work, and today, in addition to its regular output, the company is filling large defense orders. As many leading manufacturers have learned, Nilson-made machines exemplify the highest type of workmanship, as well as the very best grade of material.

Like his father, Mr. Nelson has given his time to other local interests, both in business and civic life. He has been active in the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, has served as a member of the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association and at the present time is a member of the board of directors of the Elim Park Home of Aged Swedish People. He is a deacon and vice-chairman of the board of trustees of the First Swedish Baptist Church of Bridgeport and has served as superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. Aside from his business, his church and his home are his greatest interests, but in an unassuming way he has accepted many responsibilities of leadership in

Bridgeport life and his contributions to the business and civic development of the community are acknowledged.

Mr. Nelson is a Republican in politics and finds his principal recreation in motoring.

On September 25, 1915, in New Haven, Connecticut, he married Mabel Kallgren, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of one son, Hilmer Jacob, born September 7, 1918. He was educated in the Bridgeport public schools, spent two years at Wheaton College in Illinois and subsequently studied in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in June, 1940. He is now associated with his father's company, representing the third generation of his family to take its place in Bridgeport's industrial life.

WILLIAM EVANS McBRIDE

Ammunitions Expert

BY an interesting coincidence, William Evans McBride, Supervisor of Ammunition, Scovill Manufacturing Company, came to this company the year the First World War broke upon an unprepared globe. Already he was a man of extensive experience in this field, an inventor of deadly weapons and the developer of others. Now that the United States is engaged in a Second World War it is fortunate that so vast a corporation as Scovill with its large munitions contracts, has his counsel and executive abilities in active service.

Mr. McBride was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1865, son of Matthew and Isabella (Evans) McBride. His father, a native of Canada and of Irish parents, came to Philadelphia as a young man, where he was employed as toolmaker with the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company. He then went to the Frankford Arsenal and while there was offered a position as foreman of the tool room of the American Sewing Machine Company, Philadelphia. Later returning to the Frankford Arsenal as superintendent of the field ammunition department, he served up to the time of his retirement at the age of seventy-two. His death occurred in 1916 at the age of eighty years. The mother, Isabella (Evans) McBride, of Welsh descent, was a resident of Donegal, Ireland, before coming to this country and taking up residence in Philadelphia, where she met and married Matthew McBride.

William Evans McBride initiated his education in the Philadelphia public schools, and supplemented this with night school studies in mathematics and engineering, and while already employed pursued courses in mechanical drawing at the Franklin Institute. He began working while still a boy in the American Sewing Machine plant at Philadelphia, where his father was a foreman. At the age of seventeen years he went with William Sellers & Company to learn the machine toolmaker's trade, serving a full four-year apprenticeship. In 1886, Mr. McBride joined the forces of the famous Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, to work in the United States Army Ordnance Department. Here he remained for twenty-eight years, which incidentally is just the same length of time he has been identified with the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

When the First World War flamed in Europe in 1914, Mr. McBride was a widely recognized authority and expert in munitions. While at the Frankford Arsenal every experiment in new instruments of destruction went through his hands. He made the first airplane bomb in the United States at a time when it was still thought that the fragile machine would never be able to carry much more than the weight of its pilot and gasoline. Under his direction were developed such instruments of warfare as the hand grenade, the rifle grenade, floating magnesium lights to illuminate the countryside, high explosive shrapnel, common shrapnel, the electric primer, friction primer, and dozens of other improvements that are now a commonplace in munitions production. Under his direction was initiated the experimental testing of explosives from four guns of different calibres, and in 1905-06 he carried out work that brought out the superimposed-ring time fuse and he designed all the tools, fixtures and gauges used in their production. All this was while he was connected with the Frankford Arsenal, where he was variously in charge of the gun sight department, the tool room and in charge of experiments.

As already indicated, he came with the Scovill Manufacturing Company in December, 1914, under the direct persuasion of the late Edward O. Goss, then president of the corporation. He was placed in charge of fuse production (the time fuse he had developed) and of which the Scovill concern manufactured twenty-three million during the First World War. After this conflict was ended Mr. McBride took over the direction of the gauge inspection department. In 1941, with Scovill already deeply engaged in British contracts, and with the probability of our own country's entrance into the war, President John Goss asked Mr. McBride to assume charge of fuse production. He accepted at an age when he might well have sought retirement, and is doing splendid work on a hard job. Throughout the plant and by fellow workers he is recognized as an exceptionally efficient executive. Mr. McBride is a popular member of the Scovill Foremen's Club, and fraternally is affiliated with Continental Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, at Waterbury; and of Mattatuck Council, Royal Arcanum, Waterbury, in which order he was awarded his fifty-year membership button in 1941. A Republican in his political allegiance, his vote is given to the man rather than the party. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church, and long chairman of the music committee.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 30, 1890, William Evans McBride married Mary Gailey, daughter of William and Sarah (Stinson) Gailey, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are the parents of five children: 1. Minnie Stinson McBride, born October 26, 1891; married, at Waterbury, Connecticut, John S. Mayer, who was born in New York City, and at that time employed by the Scovill company, now engaged as superintendent of the Jersey State Poultry Farm at West Trenton. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have two children: i. John J. Mayer. ii. Mildred S. Mayer. 2. Helen Evans McBride, born July 13, 1893; she married Captain John L. Ross, 103d Engineers, United States Army, stationed at Washington, District of Columbia, and they have three daughters: i. Bertha M. Ross. ii. Mary Ross. iii. Edna Ross. Their residence is at Philadelphia. 3. Bertha Gailey McBride, born May 19, 1897; she married Harry E. Chaney, engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia. They are the parents of three children: i. Harry Edward Chaney, Jr. ii. Joyce Chaney. iii. Russell Chaney. 4. William M. McBride, born October 17, 1898; he married (first) Sarah Sheble, and had one daughter: i. Janet (McBride) Penn. 5. Robert Morrison McBride, born June 4, 1901; married Ethel Harris, of Waterbury, and they are the parents of four children: i. June McBride. ii. Jane McBride. iii. Roberta McBride. iv. Eunice McBride.

Philip C. Johnson

PHILIP CLARENCE JOHNSON

Industrial Specialist

ALMOST no phase of life fails to interest Philip Clarence Johnson, of Waterbury, Connecticut. He is a specialist in accounting and efficiency, holding a position of responsibility with the Chase Brass & Copper Company, Inc. But he also finds time to be identified with fraternal orders and to be a club man, and is particularly prominent in musical circles, not alone in the city, but in wider connections.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Fort Payne, Alabama, where his parents were temporarily resident at the time. He was born December 3, 1894, son of Clayton Clarence and Maud Marion (Martain) Johnson. This branch of the Johnson family are direct descendants of Robert Cushman, who got together the money to finance the sailing of the "Mayflower." In the biography of Robert Johnson, a brother, in this volume, information is given concerning his parents and ancestral background. Philip Clarence Johnson was brought to Waterbury at an early age and secured his formal education in the local grade schools and Crosby High School, from which he was graduated in 1913. He first entered the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company at this time, but after a year matriculated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where for two years he majored in chemistry and allied subjects. Later he supplemented this preparation for his career with studies in accounting.

In 1917 Mr. Johnson was associated with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, entering the research department under Roger S. Sperry when this department was first established with very few men. After two years he went to the transportation division of the Chase Metal Works, Division of Chase Brass & Copper Company, Inc., where, after a year, he was placed in charge of the shipping section, remaining for two years. He then was appointed secretary to the works manager, which post he filled to 1932, when he was promoted to the department of accounting and mill costs, as accountant and supervisor. Mr. Johnson, as second in charge in this section, has a wide diversity of duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Chase Foremen's Association and the Chase Country Club. As a youth he was a skilled baseball and basketball player, with an excellent record on school teams. Later he was a member of the Waterbury Industrial Baseball League, as an employee of Scovill's. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with Middlebury Grange, No. 139, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was secretary for a number of years; is a member of Excelsior Pomona Grange, No. 7, in which he also gave extended service as secretary, and a member of the Connecticut State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. A member of the Mendelssohn Male Chorus of Waterbury, an organization with national reputation, he was its president in 1940-41. During the First World War, Mr. Johnson served in the Emergency Corps, City Guard, Connecticut National Guard, at Waterbury. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury.

Music is Mr. Johnson's outstanding social and artistic interest, and in musical circles he long has been prominent. He was a bass with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Glee Club, while an undergraduate at that institution. He was a volunteer singer in the Second Congregational Church, Waterbury, for some time, and when the choir was formally organized, he had the honor of being elected its first president. He has sung with the choir of Christ Church, Watertown, since 1938, a basso of its double quartette, and just recently was appointed bass soloist of the First Methodist Church of Waterbury. Mention has been made of his connection with the Mendelssohn Male Chorus, of Waterbury, for about five years. It should be emphasized that this group is a truly notable organization that has given concerts all over New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and appeared twice at the New York World's Fair, by special invitation. Mr. Johnson was one of the organizers of the Industrial Chorus of Waterbury, formed in 1941, the first organization of its kind in America, and, so far as is known, in the world. It is composed of people engaged in the different industries of Waterbury. The organization has attracted widespread attention in musical and industrial circles, and was the subject of an appreciative article published in "Keynote," the publication of the Associated Glee Clubs of America.

At Brewster, New York, December 4, 1915, the day after his twenty-first birthday, Philip Clarence Johnson married Hattie Frances Bennett, daughter of Oscar Francis and Hattie (Groom) Bennett, of Green Island, New York, her mother being of Dutch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of four children: 1. Marion Frances, born November 9, 1916. 2. Roy Bennett Johnson, born August 23, 1919; married, March 22, 1941, Ruth Stroberg, daughter of Oscar and Meta (Jensen) Stroberg, of Waterbury, and they have one child: i. Roy Bennett, Jr., born January 26, 1942. 3. Philip Clarence Johnson, Jr., born April 13, 1920, a member of Uncle Sam's Forces, stationed at Camp Polk, Louisiana. 4. Richard Curtis Johnson, born December 17, 1928.

JAMES BERNARD GRIFFIN

Traffic Executive

IT is no doubt typical of James Bernard Griffin, superintendent of traffic of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, that he early became interested in railroading. It is equally characteristic of him that he should have risen from a minor clerical position to one of major responsibility and importance, and that without a specialized technical background he should have become one of the nationally recognized transportation experts.

Although Mr. Griffin was born at Coldenham, New York, he is a true son of Waterbury. His parents were Maurice and Mary (Tobin) Griffin and his paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland who came to the New World in 1849, and was one of the many of his country who fought on the Union side in the War Between the States. His maternal grandmother also came from Ireland, and was among the earliest Irish settlers of what is known as the Bunker Hill section of Boston.

The natural inheritance of James Bernard Griffin was brain rather than brawn, endurance rather than bulk, facts that incidentally led to his becoming associated with that phase of transportation in which he has won repute. After being graduated from the Montgomery, New York, High School, he spent a year and a half as an apprentice to the automobile machinist's trade. Then he applied for employment on the Central New England Railroad, now a part of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford system. He was given a job in the freight handling section, very heavy work to which his physique was not suited. He made no protest and gave no alibi, and worked himself to a daily state of exhaustion. Two weeks later his employer explained that he was giving the young man a "try-out" to test his ambition and fortitude. Since he had passed the trial with flying colors, he was given a post in the office as a clerk. It took Mr. Griffin only a short time to discover that there was but a small prospect of advancement in the office, so he looked about for a larger opportunity. Taking a two-day vacation, he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, and secured employment in the local freight department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. After serving as a general clerk for about a year, and after several months of experience in the post, he was advanced to the accounting department in August, 1918, as assistant chief accountant. Here he remained until October, 1922, when he went with the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Since that year, 1922, Mr. Griffin has remained connected with this immense Waterbury corporation in various capacities. He started as assistant to the superintendent of traffic, assuming the leadership of this department on December 8, 1941, a richly deserved reward of exceptional work and well-seasoned knowledge. As long ago as 1926, he was assigned to special duties in the study of coal supply and distribution under the direction of the New England Governors' Fuel Committee. He served in that capacity for two years, studying distribution, transportation rates and similar subjects affecting the coal supply of New England. One of the incidental results of this investigation and abilities proven was admittance to practice before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in 1932. Before this august body he has shown extraordinary first-hand knowledge of the factors involved and their solution. His researches into transportation and its regulation by Federal regulatory acts, initiated as a young man, have been continued ever since. As an expert and authority he is constantly consulted by executives in many industries, and has shared his knowledge, since 1928, by conducting large and highly successful classes in traffic management at the large Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association.

Complete devotion to his vocation and its varied phases does not prevent Mr. Griffin from taking an active part in civic affairs. He is non-partisan in politics, and gave valued service as secretary of the Good Government Association, of Waterbury, an office he continues to fill effectively. During the First World War he tried to enlist in the Railroad Engineers' Corps, United States Army, but was not accepted. Without ostentation, he is liberal in the support of humanitarian agencies and of the young trying to get ahead in life. His religious affiliations are with St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Waterbury.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, on February 2, 1921, James Bernard Griffin married Katherine Keough, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Madden) Keough. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are the parents of three children: 1. Walter Robert Griffin, born December 21, 1921. 2. Katherine Marie Griffin, born March 10, 1923. 3. James Bernard Griffin, Jr., born March 15, 1925.

WILFRED JOSEPH DeLAGE

Industrial Official

WITH no larger personal heritage than a sound body and a clear thinking mind, Wilfred Joseph DeLage has hewn his way through obstacles and adversities to an important place in a great industry. Since 1909 he has been identified with the Oakville company, division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, nearly all of this period being engaged in endless observation, ceaseless thinking, evolving, organizing and executing—work of the hardest nature. If success has been won, it has been richly deserved.

Mr. DeLage was born at Upton, Canada, May 27, 1887, son of Alfred and Mary (Coutu) DeLage, the family moving to the Waterbury section of Connecticut when their son was very young. His father, for many years before he retired, operated a livery and trucking business in the city and environs. Wilfred Joseph DeLage attended the parochial school of St. Ann's in Waterbury; took two years of preparatory work for higher education and spent two years at St. Mary's College, Marieville, Province of Quebec, Canada. His first employment of note was with his father in the trucking business, but after about a year he became associated with George Upham, well known Waterbury contractor. Although he was chiefly an office worker, tracing plans and making out specifications, he turned his hand to almost anything that came up, for one of the marked characteristics of Mr. DeLage from youth has been an insatiable desire to learn everything connected with what he was doing, and to find better ways of accomplishing results. It was probably this trait that led him to enter the employ of the Oakville company in 1909, in the humble capacity of an office boy, several steps down from the work he had been performing. He joined the Oakville company division of Scovill (then know as the Oakville Pin Company), and initiated a most interesting career.

Mr. DeLage was an office boy for only a short time, for he soon was advanced to the time keeping department where he remained for about a year. Then followed a year in the cost department; another year in the estimating and record department, and two years as a purveyor, wherein his job was to follow up production throughout all its various stages, from inception to completed article.

About 1912 when the company sought to expand its activities in so-called contract work, Mr. DeLage was assigned to the development of a new idea which curiously enough had less to do with manufacturing than with the disposal of the company's made-to-order products. Reduced to the simplest terms, the new idea was that the effectiveness of a salesman would be largely increased if the man knew from practical experience in the plant the processes of manufacture in the lines he attempted to sell. This statement may appear unimpressive at the present time, although it is still more of an ideal in industrial products production than an accomplished practice.

The idea was first tried out in the development of player piano hardware and proved so successful that it became a fixed policy of the company. Subsequently, many new lines of contract work were developed with equal success under the guidance and supervision of Mr. DeLage.

In 1918, Mr. DeLage was given full charge of all contract sales. Additionally, he was given charge of planning and scheduling production for all lines of the company's products.

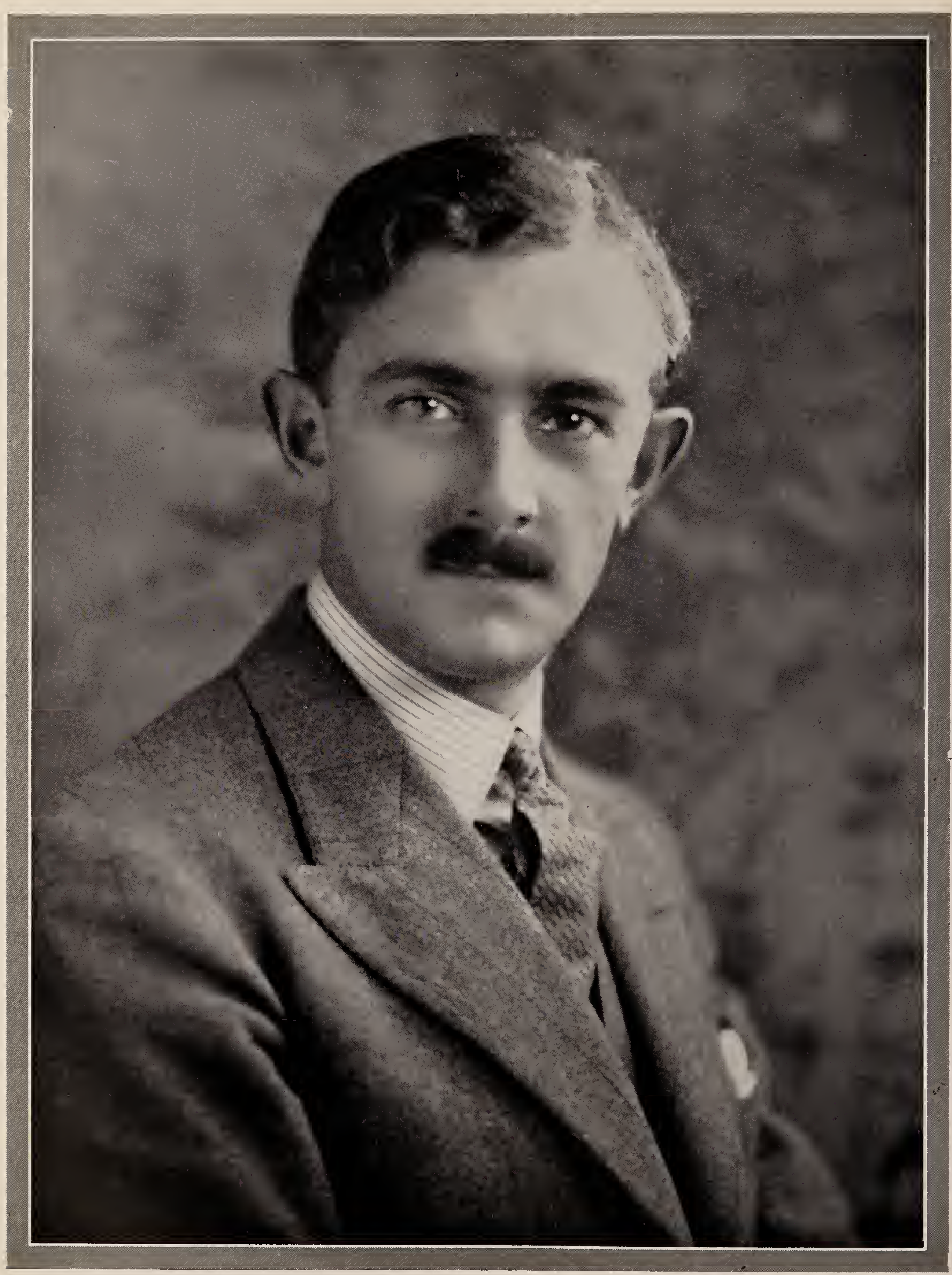
As the scope of his activities increased, he also came to the fore in labor relations and, more recently, in 1942, was made assistant vice-president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

In 1942 he was made vice-president of the Oakville Water Company.

In 1927 Mr. DeLage and three associates founded the Chromium Process Company of Shelton, Connecticut. It is today one of the largest and most successful job chromium plating plants in North America. Mr. DeLage is a director, vice-president and assistant treasurer.

Although a very busy man, shouldering heavy responsibilities particularly since the United States became involved in the Second World War and the Scovill Manufacturing Company is being called upon to turn out tremendously increasing material for the government—despite the demands made upon his time and energies, Mr. DeLage continues his interest in civic and national affairs. He cooperates with movements and organizations working for the best interests of the community. He enters into politics only to get desirable things done, for he is an Independent in his voting, supporting men and measures rather than party leaders. He is a member of the Watertown Golf Club and the Potatuck Fish and Game Club of Sandy Hook, which indicates his recreations. A devout Catholic, he worships at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Waterbury.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, Wilfred Joseph DeLage married (first), on June 1, 1912, Ruth Loretta Holden. He married (second), January 21, 1933, in New York City, Hazel Roslyn Hamilton, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Roach) Hamilton.



HENRY WELLESLEY WILD

Industrial Executive

THE background, experience and technical training of Henry Wellesley Wild is rather unusual for one who has been for a number of years a production manager of the largest manufacturing corporation of Waterbury, Connecticut. Of English birth, a Bachelor of Science, Birmingham University, England, and a petroleum engineer, he was an officer in the famous Coldstream Guards during the Great War, all prior to settling permanently in America and becoming identified with the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wild was born at Cambridge, April 10, 1899, son of Dr. Henry Sydney Wild, a prominent physician of Guernsey, England, and his wife, Florence (Galpin) Wild. He was a student at Hillside School and Charterhouse School, at Surrey, England, when Great Britain became involved in the World War I, and he enlisted in an army training battalion. Although only eighteen years of age he had the physique and background that won him admittance to the "Coldstream" or Household Brigade, the oldest in the British Army, except one, dating from 1660. After completing his military training, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and, in 1919, was advanced to a first lieutenancy. He participated in service in France and Belgium from 1917 to 1919, after the Armistice being with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Following the end of the war, he remained with his unit and for a time was on guard duty at Buckingham Palace, taking part in all the ceremonial duties that are required of the "Coldstream."

Late in 1919, Lieutenant Wild resigned from "The Guards" and matriculated at Birmingham University, where he earned the degree of Bachelor of Science in mining engineering, and for a time was in the oil fields of Poland as an observer. He also pursued postgraduate work in metallurgy at Birmingham University, and in 1925 came to the United States for the second time. That same year he entered the employ of the great Scovill Manufacturing Company, at Waterbury, Connecticut, as an apprentice toolmaker. After two years he was promoted to the production office as purveyor. Then came a further advance to another department of which he was in charge until 1931, when he was made assistant superintendent of manufacturing. Since 1938 Mr. Wild has been a production manager in the corporation.

In private life Mr. Wild is a member of the Guards Club, of London, England; of the Waterbury Club, in Connecticut, and fraternally is affiliated with Doyle Lodge, No. 84, Free and Accepted Masons, of Guernsey, England. He attends All Souls Church, Protestant Episcopal.

At Branford, Connecticut, June 13, 1925, Henry Wellesley Wild married Elizabeth Alden Goss, daughter of John H. and Ella (Young) Goss, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth Mary Galpin, born September 23, 1927. 2. Anne van der Goes, born July 13, 1932. 3. Henry Shepardson, born November 19, 1940.

JOHN S. P. CASTLE

Industrial Engineer

ONE of the veterans of the brass industry in Connecticut, with which he became identified even before completing his technical education, John S. P. Castle has witnessed many changes and great progress in one of the State's oldest and outstanding industries, and in this played no minor rôle. As power engineer with the American Brass Company and its predecessors in Waterbury for the past four decades, he is not only one of the popular executives of this corporation, but exceptionally well known to colleagues in his profession.

Of long established New England background, Mr. Castle was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 20, 1875, son of John Sherman and Amelia M. (Parson) Castle. The Castle family have been for several generations represented in agricultural, business and community interests of Connecticut, as have also the maternal ancestors. The Parson family is an old Massachusetts family. The paternal grandfather, Allan C. Castle, was a wealthy farmer near Watertown, and his son, John Sherman Castle, formerly conducted a general store in Watertown, but later established a store for the Benedict & Burnham Company, in Waterbury. Then for a short time he ran a grocery business independently. In about 1870 he organized the Peoples Coal & Ice Company, later reorganized as The City Ice Company, with Mr. Castle as secretary and treasurer.

In the early days of this business an interesting example of the enterprise and foresight of J. Sherman Castle is found in his adoption of the telephone, at that time in its infancy. In association with A. M. Young, whom he accompanied, he made a canvass of the property owners in the territory affected to get permission to install a telephone line from Pierpont Brothers Market in Exchange Place, Waterbury's mercantile center, to Benedict Street, where their coal and ice yard was located. The installation of this line made it possible for prospective customers to telephone direct to the coal and ice company's office once they reached the center of town. The project indicated a keen determination on Mr. Castle's part to keep up to the minute in business procedure, even if he had to start from the foundation to do it. J. Sherman Castle was active in the affairs of his community, being a member of the first Common Council of Waterbury's city government and sitting as such at the first meeting to be held, when the then new City Hall was opened on West Main Street. His death occurred in 1896.

John S. P. Castle received his academic education in the Waterbury grade and high schools. At the age of seventeen he began to make his own livelihood, as an employee of the Benedict & Burnham Company. During some following years he gained much general experience, while at the same time acquiring professional training by private study and special courses in mechanical engineering. It is worthy of more than passing interest that Mr. Castle, during his earlier days, came under the influence and direction of two well known leaders in their fields, W. E. Crane and F. J. Loomis, the latter named being a graduate from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis. To their guidance and help he has always been eternally grateful.

Mr. Castle prepared so effectively for advancement in his profession, that in 1901 at the age of twenty-six he was made chief engineer of the Benedict & Burnham Company. As is now a matter of manufacturing history, this company and the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company were some time ago merged into the American Brass, and combined at the present plant, the Waterbury Branch of the American Brass Company. Through all these changes, the services of Mr. Castle have been retained as power engineer, and much of the success of the operative productions of this plant are credited to the technical knowledge, broad experience and executive ability of the chief engineer, of this record.

From the beginning of his connection with Benedict and Burnham, to March 8, 1942, covered a period of just one-half of a century of continuous service with this and its successor corporation, a notable achievement in itself that has few equals in the brass industry. Few men, indeed, have seen so many changes in methods and processes, in demand for and the multiplication of products, or such developments in speed and the reduction of initial costs, than Chief Engineer Castle. As already indicated, few men have made better use of their opportunities to contribute to these improvements and progress.

Always keenly interested in community life and affairs, as much as his responsibilities permitted, Mr. Castle has served in various civil offices. He is a Republican but never a politician. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guards. The chief interest of Mr. Castle is in the Masonic Order in which he is a most prominent figure. Fraternally he is affiliated with Continental Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, of Waterbury; Eureka Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Waterbury Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters; Clark Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; all of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies, including the Grotto, Tall Cedars and Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1928 he was honored by having the thirty-third degree of the order conferred upon him. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On May 20, 1902, at Waterbury, Connecticut, John S. P. Castle married S. Alena Northrop, daughter of Wesley B. and Susan (Haverfield) Northrop.

PHILIP A. REUTTER

Industrial Executive

AS a boy Philip A. Reutter found employment with the Scovill company, in Waterbury, at the simple work of distributing tools to a large number of workmen in the immense plant. The vast variety of tools first puzzled him and then aroused an interest that during something more than three decades has not decreased. Fortunate thus early in finding the thing to do that he liked, his career down the years has been one of increasing knowledge of tools, of the handling of men who use them, and of advancement to posts of major importance. Now that the corporation is devoting more and more of its splendid facilities to war products, it has further increased the responsibilities of Mr. Reutter in this activity.

He is a native and lifelong resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, born August 1, 1892, son of Gustave and Elizabeth (Fritz) Reutter. His mother, who was born in New York City, was a resident of Waterbury until her death. His father was a machinist with the Waterbury Farrel Foundry during his lifetime in the city. Philip A. Reutter, with whom this record is primarily concerned, attended the local grade and high schools, and at the same time, as he grew older, did many jobs to earn a part of his livelihood. On his sixteenth birthday, August 1, 1908, he became the boy in charge of the "tool crib" in the Scovill Manufacturing Company, passing out tools to employees. Then and later he continued his studies, indeed it is probable that he never has ceased from being a student. But he was still young when he had completed courses in the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and with other continuance institutions.

After a year and a half at the tool crib, Philip A. Reutter became an apprentice to the toolmaker's trade, one of the higher crafts in industry. He proved his ability both to learn and to make tools, and as a journeyman toolmaker was employed for several years. Then, in 1917, he became assistant foreman of the tool department; and after two years as such was promoted to foreman. Five years after he became assistant to his brother, Frederick Reutter, who was superintendent of the department. When he entered upon his work as assistant, he was assigned to the development of the cosmetic container line, then a division of minor importance, for it was still in its infancy. During his connection with this department it expanded to many times its original size, credit for which is largely due to Philip Reutter. In 1933 he was made general foreman in charge of production in the mechanical department. Since 1941 he has been assistant factory superintendent in charge of engineering and inspection. One of the outstanding features of his position is that he has charge of much of what was called "defense" work of the corporation, but is now known as "war" work. It is his responsibility to see that a stream of cartridge cases, boosters, fuses and much other material, goes out from the plant in ever increasing proportions.

Mr. Reutter is a Republican politically but non-partisan when it comes to the successful prosecution of the war, and usually in municipal elections for that matter. Fraternally he is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, and Townsend Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Other memberships include the Foreman's Club of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, and the Army Ordnance Association. He attends the First Church (Congregational) of Waterbury.

On October 25, 1919, Philip A. Reutter married Ethel Helen Jenner, daughter of Rowland and Mary (Miller) Jenner, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Helen, born July 23, 1920, who married Elwood Danforth Coe, of Waterbury.

DeWAYNE L. FRANCE

Manufacturing Official

As superintendent of the rolling mills of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut, DeWayne L. France figures importantly in the output of this immense industrial corporation, particularly as it enters upon its first year of wartime production, military and civil. He has filled this position capably for more than a decade, and rose to it after extended experience in other departments.

Mr. France has a most interesting background, of parents, ancestry and education. He was born in Paris, France, February 18, 1891, son of Jesse L. and Eurilda (Loomis) France. His parents were art students in the French capital at the time of his birth and did not return to the United States until their son was six months old. The fuller story is that his father and mother met in Paris when they were young students of art. After their first return to America, they were married, and later went abroad, at this time becoming the parents of DeWayne L. France.

Jesse L. France was descended from one of the early families of Baltimore, Maryland, coming originally from England, although himself born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Former United States Senator France, of Maryland, a native of Baltimore, is a member of the same branch of the family. On the maternal side, Eurilda Loomis, daughter of William Loomis who came to this country in 1849 from Sheffield, England, as one of the historical Forty-niners of the gold rush to California, is descended from the same family in England to which Joseph Loomis belonged. Joseph Loomis came from Braintree, Essex County, England, in 1639, settling in Windsor, Connecticut. While not a descendant of this Joseph Loomis, Eurilda (Loomis) France is of the same family ancestry in England, where in earlier times variations of the spelling included Lomis, Lomys and Lomas, while two or three centuries ago it was also spelled Lummas, Lomax and Lomes. Authentic records disclose that an ancestor of this family, Lawrent Lomax, about 1427, was authorized to have a coat of arms. Within comparatively recent period the Lomas family has assumed an independent coat of arms, described in the

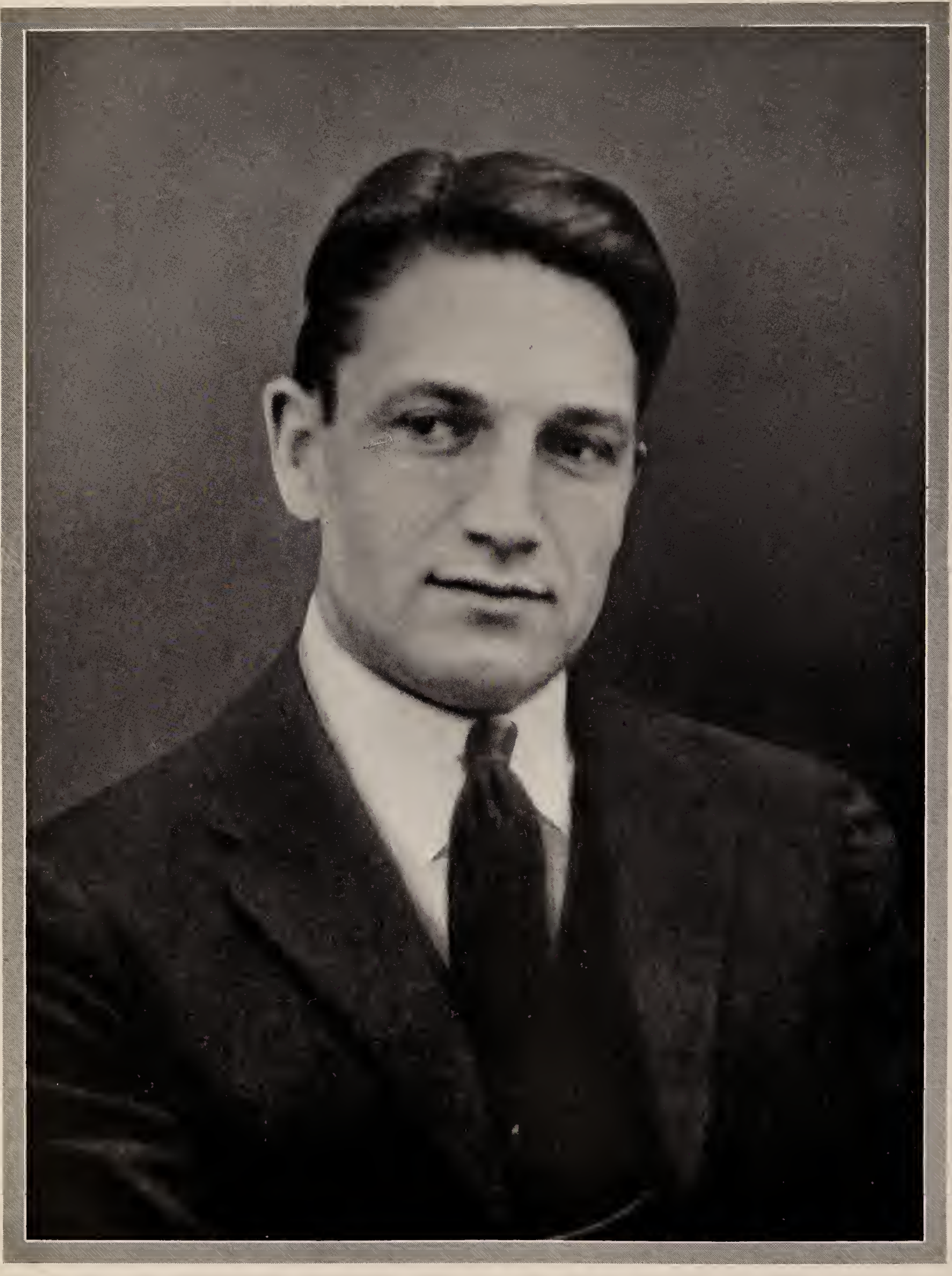
"British Heraldry by Thomas Robson, Sunderland, 1830," as follows: "Argent between two palets, gules three fleurs de lis in pale sable, a chief azure. Crest: On a chapeau a pelican vulning herself proper."

DeWayne L. France attended the public schools of Montreal, Canada, and prepared for college at the Buffalo High School, Buffalo, New York, from which he was graduated in 1909. Matriculating at Yale University, he was graduated in 1913, a Bachelor of Science. Two years later, after postgraduate studies, he received the degree of Mining Engineer. In the summer of 1915 he did research work at Yale in connection with the reclaiming plant of the Chase Metal Works, Waterbury, then directed by Professor McClelland of Yale, who was consultant to this company. Later in the year Mr. France went with the United States Smelting & Refining Company, at their chrome, New Jersey, plant, as tank house foreman, remaining for about four months. He then served as private assistant to Professor R. H. Richards, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. After a year he spent six months engaged in research work for the American Felt Company, at Boston.

Mr. France then joined the Scovill Manufacturing Company's organization in January, 1917, and in January, 1942, was awarded the quarter century gold service pin of the corporation. He began his association with Scovill as a research worker under Roger Sperry. After four years he transferred his activities to the planning department under William Colina, remaining for about a year, when he was made assistant to Howard Miller, superintendent of the Rolling Mills of this immense industrial concern. Upon the death of Mr. Miller in 1931 he was made superintendent of the Rolling Mills, his present important position. The fact of his promotion is the best evidence that Mr. France is not only skilled in research, experienced in practical production, but is a seasoned executive who can manage men and increase efficiency in his department—evidence that has been amply substantiated by his work over the past eleven years.

At New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1915, DeWayne L. France married Viola Caroline Doolittle, daughter of Walter G. and Mary (Ferris) Doolittle. Her father is a native of Waterbury, and her mother of New Haven, Connecticut. According to family records, Viola Caroline (Doolittle) France is descended on the paternal side from Abraham Doolittle, who came from England, to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1642, and who was the progenitor of all who bear the name of Doolittle in this country, according to the "History of Wallingford, Connecticut," and of the "Doolittle Family History," by Charles Henry Stanley Davis, M. D. (1870). Abraham Doolittle was in New Haven before 1642, took the freeman's oath in 1644, and was made chief executive officer (or sheriff) of the county. He was chosen as one of the committee to superintend the affairs of the new settlement in 1669, which was incorporated as Wallingford, May 12, 1670. He was a member of the Vigilance Committee in the time of King Philip's War; was several times chosen as Deputy from New Haven, and afterward from Wallingford, to the General Court. He died on August 11, 1690. On the maternal side Mrs. France is descended from the Ferris family of English ancestry, which was one of the first to settle Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. France are the parents of one son: Walter DeWayne France, born November 21, 1915, at Waterbury. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1939, with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and in 1941, with the degree of Metallurgical Engineer, and is now employed at the Scovill Manufacturing Company as metallurgical engineer. On June 24, 1939, Walter DeWayne France married Ellen Grant, daughter of George and Helen (Kelley) Grant, of Waterbury, and they have one son: i. Walter DeWayne France, Jr., born November 9, 1940, at New Haven, Connecticut. George Grant is assistant paymaster of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury.



Lester R. Allen

LESTER RAY ALLEN

Manufacturer

TO his career in American industry Lester Ray Allen brought technical gifts of a high order combined with a capacity for leadership which resulted in his rise from the ranks to important executive positions. At the time of his death he was vice-president and production manager of the Wire Rope Corporation of America, making his headquarters in New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Allen was born in New Britain, Connecticut, on November 7, 1899, son of Charles H. Allen, now residing in Hartford, Connecticut, and the late Alice (Bradley) Allen. He was one of two sons in this family, a brother, Howard L. Allen, making his home in Meriden, Connecticut.

Lester Ray Allen received his general education in the public schools of Meriden. His skill in mechanics became apparent at an early age and when he was sixteen years old he left high school to learn the tool makers' and machinists' trade at the Winchester Trade School in New Haven. Having qualified through this training, he became a machinist for the Universal Wire Machine Company, but his enterprising spirit and superior gifts made inevitable the rapid progress of his career. After a relatively brief interval he joined with Mr. Barclay in taking control of the Wire Machinery Company, acquired through purchase, and assumed the post of vice-president in charge of production. Subsequently, he went on to new and larger responsibilities as vice-president and production manager of the Wire Rope Corporation of America, manufacturers of wire cable and similar products. With his brilliant native endowment and extensive experience, he achieved a record which brought him wide recognition as one of the ablest production men in New England industry, growing steadily in stature until the close of his career. Inventive ingenuity and a genius for organizing and correlating the smallest details enabled him to bring the production of his company to a high peak of efficiency. His judgment and opinions had the greatest weight in its general councils of management in which he had an active part until his death.

Mr. Allen's energies and interests were absorbed in his work and he had little time for other activities, although in vacation periods and other leisure hours he indulged a taste for deep-sea fishing, which was his favorite recreation.

He married, on May 22, 1918, Barbara Leonard, daughter of John and Mary (Molloy) Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of one daughter, Barbara Virginia, born July 3, 1920, who attended Beaver College. She married Marshall F. Ferguson, on September 25, 1941.

Lester Ray Allen died at his home in Hamden, Connecticut, on June 8, 1941. The early termination of his career cut short his notable record as an industrial executive, which brought him both honor and success. His talents were always usefully employed, benefiting through their constructive influence not only the corporations with which he was immediately connected, but New England industry as a whole, which recognized in his death a common loss shared by the region in which he lived and worked.

WILLIAM HENRY ROWE

Man of Affairs

A TYPICAL story of a successful business career built upon the traditional New England perseverance, industry and strength of character is found in the life history of William Henry Rowe, president and treasurer of the Rowe Coal & Oil Company, of Bristol, Connecticut.

Like many other men who have achieved a place of importance in the business world of their community and won the high regard of their fellow-townsmen through a lifetime of integrity, Mr. Rowe spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, making an early acquaintance with hard work and long hours, building meanwhile a physical stamina which today finds him in his eightieth year engaged in active supervision of his business with apparently undiminished energy. While the detail management of the business is carried on by his son, Erwin R. Rowe, the senior Mr. Rowe spends most of his time at the office.

Born at Wolcott, Connecticut, March 14, 1862, Mr. Rowe is of old New England ancestry, the son of Andrew Ransome and Sarah (Matthews) Rowe. His first work outside of his father's farm was on the roads with a pair of cattle, for which he was paid a dollar a day. About the time he reached his majority he was working in the lumber yards of Saxton & Strong at $1.50 a day and he celebrated his twenty-second birthday by chopping four cords of wood, topping off the day with a few hours of farm chores for good measure. He continued with the lumber firm for about six years and then entered the employ of W. E. Fogg as a joiner. He knew little about carpentry, he confesses, but he did know wood and it was not long before he knew a great deal about carpentry as well.

Three years later, Mr. Rowe was employed at Penfield's meat market, and after two weeks training became a competent meat cutter. He remained in that position for another three years and then started selling coal on a small scale, with a one-horse delivery, also working nights in the Central Market. His own business expanded until he was finally selling coal, wood, coke and oil, and from that small beginning he built up the business which is today incorporated as the Rowe Coal & Oil Company, one of the most successful of its line in Bristol. He was the first coal dealer to use a truck for delivery and now the company operates six.

During the period in which his coal and oil business was developing, Mr. Rowe also became engaged in the monumental field, purchasing the Arms monumental business which was located on a part of the property he bought on North Main Street and which was originally started by George C. Arms who came from Waterbury, Vermont. Alfred Hobro, who was conducting the business at the time Mr. Rowe bought the property, suggested that a partnership be formed between them and this was done, the business being conducted successfully for several years, when Mr. Rowe sold his interest to Mr. Hobro, who desired to conduct it alone. About three years later it was discontinued.

Meanwhile, in 1908, he built the block on North Main Street in which his business is located, and built an addition to it in 1917. He bought the adjoining property in 1940.

On November 13, 1889, Mr. Rowe was married to Lila Ada Spelman, daughter of Marcus and Susan Vaill Spelman, of Forestville, and they have four children: 1. Rolfe Emerson, born October 25, 1896, who married Helen Wooding, and they have one child, Lawson Wooding Rowe. 2. Erwin Richard, born October 23, 1900, married Pearl Anderson, and they are the parents of twins, Donald Evan and Daphne Dahl Rowe, born April 10, 1933. 3. Mildred, born February 18, 1903, who married Raymond James Percival, of Bristol; they have a son, Brian Rowe Percival, born December 23, 1937. 4. Horace William, born August 5, 1906; married Carrie Vail, and they have one child, Richard Emerson Rowe, born December 8, 1939.

Mr. Rowe is a member of the Democratic party but has not been active politically, although interested in the affairs of his town and State. He is a member of Steven Duryea Lodge, Odd Fellows, and the family is affiliated with the Methodist Church.

CLARENCE MARVIN CHAPMAN

Executive

A NATURAL mechanical ability, combined with good business qualifications, perseverance and strict adherence to sound business principles, has won for Clarence Marvin Chapman, president and treasurer of The Chapman Machine Company of Terryville, Connecticut, success in the industrial field of New England.

Mr. Chapman was born June 22, 1879, at North Geneva, Ohio, the son of Oliver P. and Sabrina H. (Bragg) Chapman. The family is of New England ancestry and his father was born in Haddam, Connecticut, and then became one of those who settled the Western Reserve, clearing the wild land and establishing his home there in a log cabin which he himself built and in which his eleven children were born. Four of the children are living, the eldest, Fred W. Chapman, who lives in Kansas City, is vigorous and sturdy at the age of eighty-four years. The father, Oliver P. Chapman, had the family trait for machinery, as was evidenced by several machines which he built for his own use, but missed his natural vocation and spent his lifetime on his farm, which never yielded enough profit to finance his return to Connecticut, and his death occurred there in 1899.

Mr. Chapman attended the public school of North Geneva, the typical small community institution of learning in those days, but later in life supplemented that education through special courses in engineering taken while employed. Like so many men who have made their own way in the world, Mr. Chapman began early. His first job, at the age of sixteen years, making berry baskets, was brief. At the end of the first week, finding that he had made $1.65 for the week's work, he decided that that was not the road to wealth and one week was enough.

He returned to his father's farm where he remained for the next couple of years and while there, in his spare time, he made a model steam engine. He used such material as was available, fence wire, darning needles and such metal as was obtainable, a bicycle pump serving for the cylinder. He also made the tools with which he made it. When completed it was perfect in operation and today occupies a place in his office. This accomplishment, before he had reached the age of seventeen, indicated what has been well demonstrated in later years, that he was a born mechanic.

He then became machinist's apprentice with the Geneva Cycle Company at Geneva, Ohio, and two years later, in 1898, Mr. Chapman entered the employ of the National Sewing Machine Company of Belvedere, Illinois, as a machinist and toolmaker. Again, two years later, he came to Terryville to work for the Eagle Lock Company and after a few months he left to broaden his experience with various well known concerns in Hartford, Connecticut, Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey.

In the latter city he changed his occupation, being employed by a jewelry manufacturing concern in engraving, art modeling, drawing and similar work. He remained there for fourteen years, worked in the manufacture of jewelry and also in making dies and tools.

During this period, Mr. Chapman occupied his spare time in designing an automatic screw machine which he patented and which is the foundation of his present business. He endeavored to promote its manufacture in Newark and New York City without success and finally returned to Terryville, reëntering the employ of the Eagle Lock Company. For the next two years he devoted his spare hours to the building of one of his automatic machine screw machines. His employment with the Eagle Lock Company and his work of machine building extended from 1914 to 1917 and in the latter year Mr. Chapman started manufacturing screw machine products, using his own model machine until more could be completed. This model machine was operated twenty-four hours a day for a seven-day week on products for the First World War.

The business, started as Chapman Machine Company in 1917, was incorporated as The Chapman Machine Company in 1919, the present officers being Clarence M. Chapman, president and treasurer; Matthew F. Hayes, vice-president; Kendall M. Pierce, secretary; with Charles Dana Purrington and John Hotkoski as directors.

During the time which elapsed from the start of the business the company was engaged in building more machines to meet the demand for more of their products, a total of twenty-one machines having been built, of which seventeen are now in operation, four being discarded after extended service. The company's products are sold all over the country, but chiefly in New England, and a constantly growing demand indicates their excellence. The attractive brick structure in which the company's factory is located on Main Street, in Terryville, was erected in 1918 and two or three additions have since been added, its present dimensions being thirty-five feet wide by one hundred and sixty-two feet in length.

October 30, 1912, Mr. Chapman was married to Alida G. Plumb, daughter of Rollin J. and Cora J. (Rossiter) Plumb, of Terryville. They have one daughter, Mary Jane, born July 7, 1915, who married Bernard Barker and they are the parents of a son, Bernard C. Barker; their home is in Albany, New York.

Fred J. Borrup

FRED JENSEN BORRUP

Industrialist

THE senior partner of the United Pattern & Model Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Fred Jensen Borrup was an experienced craftsman and industrial executive long before he took over this concern several years ago and has since directed its production. A decade and more of his later years' activities have been associated with the aircraft industry, and to its rapid expansion and perfection he has contributed importantly.

Mr. Borrup was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, May 1, 1884, son of James J. and Caroline (Peterson) Borrup, both natives of Denmark. The name Borrup, one of the oldest in Denmark, a land of ancient history, is derived from a town settled hundreds of years ago by ancestors, and named for them. Fred Jensen Borrup was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and as a youth began serving an apprenticeship in the craft of patternmaking. While he was learning this trade, he pursued studies in the night school conducted by the local Young Men's Christian Association, and thereby furthered his knowledge, not only of academic things, but of technical subjects, a knowledge that proved of great value in after years. In 1907-08, Mr. Borrup was employed in the West; then until 1910, he was located at High Bridge, New York. In 1910, he married (of which further) and settled once more in Plainfield where, in 1921, he set up in business for himself, operating a woodworking establishment for some years.

Since 1928, Mr. Borrup has been a citizen of Connecticut, in that year coming to Hartford to enter the inspection department of the United Aircraft Company. His particular responsibility was the inspection of dies, patterns, and a number of the devices that have their places in the construction of the airplane. That work involved wood, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and a dozen other materials. His position also involved a great deal of traveling to the places where these materials were manufactured or supplied.

In 1937, Mr. Borrup was persuaded by the company to look over the plant of what is now the United Pattern Company, which was headed by James Johnson, owner, up to his death in 1937. It was believed that the works could turn out a greater total of products and do it efficiently—but no one knew just how. Mr. Borrup made his report upon the plant, and was given charge. After operating it for about three months he realized that to make a success of the business, he must have a majority control. In 1938, with two partners, he purchased the concern. From the first and to the present time, the company has specialized in pattern equipment and devices, metal cylinder heads and airplane parts, but it also makes many other things all requiring experts in patternmaking, a craft that has comparatively few experts. About forty are employed, aside from executives and office force, and this group is among the best that can be found in our country. The products of the plant are sold to a number of builders of airplanes, the main working agreement being through the United States Aluminum Corporation and the United Aircraft Company, of previous mention.

His business has always taken the larger share of Mr. Borrup's life, and other interests have been of necessity reduced. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order American Mechanics. He played the violin and trombone as a boy and never has lost his liking for music. He is a patron of the summer band concerts and similar performances. He plays golf in the summers and bowls in the winters. He sponsored the idea of a bowling league among the employees of the United Pattern & Model Company, made up of all ranks, from president to laborer. It has frequently been pointed out, by contemporary observers, that there is a splendid feeling of mutual interests and friendly coöperation in the United Pattern & Model Company's plant.

At Plainfield, New Jersey, Fred Jensen Borrup married, in 1910, Bertha E. Peck, and they are the parents of three children: Roger Fred, Kenneth James, and Doris E.

ROBERT ELLIOTT JOHNSON

Factory Executive

ALL of the vocational career of Robert Elliott Johnson has been associated with the Scovill Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he is now (1942) assistant factory superintendent in charge of the development of various processes and equipment, a position of wide scope and heavy responsibilities, greatly enhanced by the World War Number Two activities of this immense industrial corporation. It may or may not be significant that his ancestral background is dominantly New England, and that he is a native of Windsor, Vermont, sometimes called "the home of inventors and ingenious artisans." An outline genealogy of the Johnson and allied families is appended to this record.

Mr. Johnson was born in Windsor, Vermont, October 21, 1890, son of Clayton C. and Maud Marion (Martain) Johnson. His father, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, is still active in business at Waterbury, to which city he came many years ago. Clayton C. Johnson, born April 1, 1862, married Maud Marion Martain, of New York City, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Roy Martain Johnson, born September 15, 1887, and who died in 1913. 2. Robert Elliott Johnson, of this record. 3. Philip Clarence Johnson, born December 3, 1893.

Robert Elliott Johnson was educated in the elementary school and Crosby High School, Waterbury, where he was graduated with the class of 1909. At that time he entered the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, as an electrician, while at the same time improving his knowledge of his vocation by studies in metallurgy at Yale University. In point of fact, Mr. Johnson started working in one of the Scovill plants while still attending the Waterbury schools, laying parts of the foundation of his electrical activities which enabled him to start somewhat in advance of others of his age when, in July, 1909, he became permanently identified with the corporation's business. Within less than a year (in February, 1910,) he was transferred to the chemical laboratory department of the company. Here he remained until 1917, when he went into the office of manufacture, supervising finishing operations. In 1937 he was made general foreman of the finishing division, and since January 1, 1942, he has been assistant factory superintendent. As indicated, in the time of war, with so much of the Scovill Manufacturing Company's facilities and equipment turned over to the production of military requirements, his is a post of very large responsibilities.

During the First World War Mr. Johnson served in the Connecticut State Guard for some three years. He is a Republican in his political views. Fraternally he is affiliated with Liberty Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, and Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and his clubs include the Watertown Golf Club, Waterbury Fish and Game Association and the Watertown Fish and Game Association.

On September 4, 1917, at Torrington, Connecticut, Robert Elliott Johnson married Vera Curtiss, daughter of Carlos W. and Minnie (Hinman) Curtiss. Her parents are both of old New England ancestry, who celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1942. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of three children: 1. Robert Elliott, Jr., born February 14, 1919. 2. Marijane, born February 7, 1925. 3. Curtiss Clement, born January 1, 1930.

The genealogy of the Johnson and allied families, as derived from family sources, is as follows:

The ancestry of this branch of the Johnson family is traced to the father of Ira Johnson, Sr. Although data concerning the father is meagre, it is evident that he was of New England, having moved from the seacoast shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War. There is record of his four children: Ira, Sr., born August 20, 1785; Abner, who was a physician, died October 26, 1828; William, of whom no record is available; and Delano, who died October 5, 1828, aged twenty-six years. Captain Ira Johnson, Sr., of Cornish, New Hampshire, from whom the subject of this biography is descended, was born August 20, 1785. He married, March 30, 1814, Phebe Cobb, born January 5, 1791, daughter of Francis and Phebe (Hobbs) Cobb, of Cornish, New Hampshire. Both died at Meriden, New Hampshire, he on August 20, 1822, and she on December 5, 1873.

Through the marriage of Captain Ira Johnson, Sr., to Phebe Cobb, the family ancestry is linked with the Cobb family which is of old Colony stock and for half a dozen generations, according to the family genealogy prepared by Clarendon Nickerson, of Waterbury, these Pilgrims remained in what was once the Plymouth Jurisdiction. Through the Hobbs, Clement and Carroll families with which the Cobb family is allied, there is reason to believe that the descent traces to Puritan ancestry, including a Scotch-Irish strain. Several persons included in these Cobb and allied lines are of note: Robert Cushman, organizer of the trip of the "Mayflower," 1620; Isaac Allerton, Sr., John Howland, Sr., and John

Tilley, on this trip, 1620; the Cushmans and the Widow Ford followed on the "Fortune," 1621; John Faunce, Sr., and George Norton on the "Ann," and "Little James," 1623; Henry Cobb, Sr., the first comer, at Plymouth before 1632; Ebenezer Cobb II, one hundred and seven years old, 1694-1801; Francis Cobb, Sr., Revolutionary War soldier, about 1776.

Robert Elliott Johnson, of this record, is of the eleventh generation in descent from Henry Cobb., Sr., the first of that family to come to America. Descendants of Henry Cobb, Sr., are identified with the settlement and early history of New England, with service in the Revolutionary War. Henry Cobb, Sr., is found recorded in Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable, Massachusetts, from 1632; he died in 1679, after having lived in the Plymouth Jurisdiction forty-seven years or more. He served in the General Court, 1638-39; was a deacon in the Lothrop Church at Scituate, 1635; was a ruling elder at Barnstable, 1670; was a deputy to the General Court nine times. He was twice married; (first) to Patience Hurst, daughter of James Hurst, who died in 1648; (second) to Sarah Hinckley, daughter of Samuel Hinckley. He had seven children by his first wife and eight by his second, a total of fifteen.

Among his descendants are recorded: Ebenezer Cobb II, of Kingston, Massachusetts, born March 22, 1694, who lived in three centuries, referred to by James Savage, as "probably the oldest man who was born and lived on the soil of Massachusetts." He died December 8, 1801, at the age of one hundred and seven years, eight months and six days. He had one child by his first wife and nine by the second.

Francis Cobb, Sr., of Cornish, New Hampshire, born at Kingston, Massachusetts, November 2, 1753, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Through his marriage to Phebe Hobbs, on July 28, 1784, the descent of Robert Elliott Johnson is traced to this old New England family.

Ira Johnson, Jr., son of Captain Ira Johnson, Sr., and Phebe (Cobb) Johnson, born March 18, 1823, at Cornish, New Hampshire, died in the army during the War Between the States. He married Lucy Clement, daughter of Solomon and Lucy Maria (Carroll) Clement. They had three children: Carlton, Clayton C., and Eleanor.

The Clement name has been spelled variously: Clement, Clements, Clemence, (Clement being the form adopted by the family in America). The Clement family, connected through the marriage of Ira Johnson, Jr., to Lucy Clement, is descended from Robert Clement, Sr., large land owner in four English localities. He was born in England; came to America in 1642; was a freeman of Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1645; magistrate, 1650; representative to the General Court, 1647-53. His will was probated in 1658. His descendants through succeeding generations were active in the affairs of New England communities, chiefly in Massachusetts.

Notable in the Clement lines were Edward Woodman, Sr., early settler in Newbury and its representative to the General Court of Massachusetts (1636); John Ayer, Sr., a first settler of Salisbury, Massachusetts (1640); Robert Clement, Sr., the first comer, civil officer at Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1642.

Connection with the Cushman family, descended from Robert Cushman, who came from England on the "Fortune," 1621, from Leyden, London, with his son, Thomas, is established through the marriage of Jerusha Cushman, born 1728, daughter of Robert Cushman, Jr., to Ebenezer Cobb III. Her sister, Hannah, married John Cobb, brother of Ebenezer Cobb. Robert Cushman, previous to setting out for this country, had been for some time at Leyden with the Pilgrims when, in 1617 he, with Deacon John Carver, was selected to go to England to treat with the Virginia Company for liberty to settle in their grant and with the King for "liberty of conscience there." This and a second attempt failed. In 1619 a third trip with William Brewster also failed. Later Cushman and Brewster acted as the agents of the Leyden group when a few London merchants agreed to furnish capital for the plan. After overcoming delays and drawbacks, Robert Cushman arrived at Plymouth, November 9, 1621, looked over the situation, decided to return on the ship, and preached what is said to be the first sermon ever delivered in the Colony. He left his son, Thomas Cushman, with Governor Bradford, and sailed back to England on December 31, 1621, only to be taken by the French and looted of the cargo of furs and clapboards he was taking back to England. He arrived at London, February 17, 1622, and busied himself in the affairs of the Colony. Plans were made for the trip of the "Charity," which arrived March, 1624; reports were made on the negotiations he made for the colony; his last letter from London to Governor Bradford was dated December 22, 1624, and he is thought to have died in January, 1625. The line in this country was carried on by his son, Thomas Cushman.

On the maternal side, Maud Marion Martain was the third daughter of James Martain, whose father was head herdsman to Sir Walter Scott, author of the Waverley novels. This James Martain was Robert Elliott Johnson's great-grandfather and he was drowned in the Tweed River in a storm when called upon to administer to a diseased cattle herd, as he was considered an expert on such matters. James Martain, a native of Scotland, was aide to two English officers and served in the Crimean War, after which he came to America, sent for his sweetheart and was married in New York City.

His third daughter, Maud Marion, was a graduate of New York Normal College and it was on a vacation spent in Windsor, Vermont, that she met Clayton C. Johnson.

Richard F. Moore

RICHARD F. MOORE

Manufacturer

IN the present age of ever-expanding industrial production, with the demands of war and of peace alike spurring on the attainment of greater accuracy and speed in industry, such plants as that of the Moore Special Tool Company, Inc., of Bridgeport, Connecticut, have made rapid forward strides. Richard F. Moore, as president of this company, has been particularly well fitted to direct its policies and coördinate its complicated processes of manufacture and sale. Not only is he endowed with a temperament and background such as to make him adaptable to the executive and organizational duties entrusted to him; but, in addition, he has been connected in one way or another with the toolmaker's trade ever since he first learned it at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Moore was born December 15, 1896, in Litchfield, Connecticut, son of Frederick North and Susan (Bull) Moore, and member of an old family. He traces his descent in family records from Peregrine White, born aboard the "Mayflower" on its historic voyage, in Cape Cod Harbor, between December 7 and 10, 1620, died in 1704, son of William White. Peregrine White served as a captain of Massachusetts troops and was a member of the Council of War in 1675. In 1649 he married Sarah Bassett, who died in 1712, daughter of William Bassett. The Moore, or More, family is an old one dating back to Colonial days in America, the first bearers of the name on this continent having settled in the extreme southeastern part of Connecticut Colony and having later removed up the river to what is now Litchfield County, which became the seat of the family and within whose borders Richard F. Moore was born. His father, Frederick North Moore, was a civil engineer and a surveyor in Winsted, Connecticut, until his death in 1937. His wife, Richard F. Moore's mother, Mrs. Susan (Bull) Moore, is a member of an old English family, who came from a place near Bristol, England. The North family also dates back to early times in America, the convergence of the North and Moore lines coming with the marriage of Richard F. Moore's paternal grandparents, John A. and Irene (North) Moore. Among his other achievements, Frederick North Moore was for some years a member of the

National Guard of Connecticut, and he served for two years in the armed forces of the country during the World War.

Richard Frederick Moore, who was one of five children of his family, three sisters and two brothers, received a public school education in Litchfield, his native community. While very young, he began the active labors of his career, selling newspapers on the streets of Litchfield even while attending school. At the age of fifteen years he became a surveyor in association with his father. When only seventeen years of age he left Litchfield, came to Bridgeport, and learned the toolmaker's trade. While still very youthful in years, though not in technical training and experience, he started work in the toolmaker's trade on his own account, and in 1923 was able to found the Moore Special Tool Company, Inc.. which quickly became one of Bridgeport's leading industries.

At first he had a jobbing tool shop—a comparatively small-scale enterprise—which by 1938 developed to such a stage that it was making all kinds of precision tools and dies. The Moore Special Tool Company is now known throughout the world for its fine quality of tools. The company removed in 1937 to quarters in Union Street, consolidating at this one location their several plants, all except one situated in another part of Bridgeport. At the time of writing the plans of the company call for erection of another building, adjacent to the present ones, specifically to house this one isolated plant. The present new building at No. 740 Union Avenue, provides 13,986 additional square feet of floor space on three floors. Mr. Moore built this building in accordance with his own plans, and leased it to the company of which he is the head. The edifice itself, measuring forty-six by ninety-seven feet in area, is of concrete construction throughout, with asphalt roof and heated by steam, modern and up-to-date in every respect, and providing the maximum sunlight for its employees and every possible facility for the betterment of their conditions. In addition to being president of the Moore Special Tool Company, Mr. Moore is treasurer of the organization, and he has proven himself especially talented for the work that he performs here.

He and his brother, John Robert Moore (*q. v.*), have many inventions to their credit—inventions which have been almost indispensable in the Moore company's business. Their jig borer, first produced in 1938, is still the only tool of its kind made, according to the company's records, and enjoys world-wide use without competition from other manufacturers. This borer is advertised "to locate holes within 1/10,000 of an inch." It is designed and built to withstand average continued use for many years without impairment of accuracy, requiring only from time to time the renewal of a ball bearing or an occasional taking up of the gibs. The tool is adaptable to toolrooms and jobbing shops making tools and dies for clocks, locks, small electric devices, typewriters, adding machines, toys, instruments and other small and moderate-sized parts, and is made small enough to have every control easily accessible from the operator's sitting position. Accuracy, efficiency and easy operation combine in making this a highly desirable tool for boring holes in small production parts, and often, where it is used, more expensive jigs prove unnecessary. The prices of these borers are so computed as to keep within the budget requirements of large and small manufacturing establishments alike. The Moore company's precision jig grinder is another valuable tool. It is a toolroom machine for grinding holes to size and correcting the location in hardened steel parts, and is made to grind either straight or tapered holes. It is a splendid companion tool to the jig borer, particularly useful when one considers that die life is lengthened from 25 to 100 per cent. by grinding after hardening of the metal for the two reasons that the finish is smoother and the decarbonized surface of the steel is removed.

Quite aside from his work in the development of these tools and in the conduct of the Moore Special Tool Company, Richard F. Moore is deeply interested in the civic and social life of Bridgeport. Affiliated with a number of organizations here, he belongs to many engineering organizations, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Bridgeport Tool Engineers' Association, and the Lions' Club.

JOHN ROBERT MOORE

Manufacturer

AS secretary of the Moore Special Tool Company, Inc., manufacturers of precision tools, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, John Robert Moore performs a work of importance in the industrial and business affairs of New England. He started early in his career to concern himself with the problems of toolmaking, serving an apprenticeship in the Moore company and continuing with it down to the time of writing. Consequently he is particularly well equipped to meet the needs of the present time—needs that seem destined to grow in number and scope—for the finest, most accurate and most efficient tools. His place in the life of Bridgeport is one of leadership.

Mr. Moore was born March 11, 1904, at Colebrook, Connecticut, son of Frederick North and Susan (Bull) Moore. Family records clearly indicate the antiquity of this family in America. The line has been traced back to Peregrine White, born on the "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Harbor, between December 7 and 10, 1620, died in 1704, son of William White. Peregrine White was a captain of Massachusetts troops and a member of the Council of War in 1675. In 1649 he married Sarah Bassett, who died in 1712, daughter of William Bassett. The Moore, or More, family also dates back to Colonial times in America. The early members of this family settled in the extreme southeastern portion of Connecticut Colony, but later removed to Litchfield County, as the region is now known. John Robert Moore's grandparents were John A. and Irene (North) Moore. The Norths were a family who likewise appeared at an early period in America. Frederick North Moore, John Robert Moore's father, a civil engineer and surveyor, died in 1937. He also served for two years in the army during the World War, and was still earlier a member of the Connecticut National Guard. His wife, Mrs. Susan (Bull) Moore, John Robert Moore's mother, is similarly a member of an old English family, the Bulls having come originally to this continent from Bristol, England.

John Robert Moore attended grammar schools in Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut; and, completing his elementary education, he became a student at the Gilbert School, in Winsted, where he was graduated. In 1923 he was graduated from the Mount Hermon School, at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, whereupon he attended Clark University, in Worcester, Massachusetts. There he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1927 after distinguishing himself in scholarship and by becoming a member of the Senior Honorary Society. While still a student in college, he assisted his father in the elder Mr. Moore's civil engineering activities during the summer holidays. It was in June, 1927, that he began his association with the Moore Special Tool Company, founded by his brother, Richard F. Moore (*q. v.*), present head of the company. At the outset he served an apprenticeship with this world-famous institution. Then he worked his way through positions of ever-growing responsibility until he became manager of the jig borer division of the company.

The jig borer division is a very large portion of the business, as it has been constituted since 1938. Both brothers have revealed a remarkable inventive talent, and John Robert Moore's contribution to the company's activities have been particularly valuable in this connection. The jig borer, still the only tool of its kind made, according to the company, is used throughout the world and is without competition in its sphere. It is designed and built to cut the smallest and most carefully aimed holes with the greatest accuracy, efficiency and speed, the claim being made for it that it will "locate holes within 1/10,000 of an inch." It is a machine tool of the highest precision, adaptable to making tools and dies for clocks, locks, small electric devices, typewriters, adding machines, fine toys, instruments and other moderate-sized parts, and is made sufficiently small to have every control easily accessible from the operator's sitting position. The jig grinder, another precision tool, made to grind either straight or tapered holes to size and to correct the location in hardened steel parts, is a suitable companion tool to the jig borer. Further details concerning these tools and the history and present work of the Moore Special Tool Company are to be found under the separate heading of the name of Mr. Moore's brother, Richard F. Moore, who is the company's founder, president and treasurer.

Aside from his work with this company, John Robert Moore is a member of the American Society of Tool Engineers, the Bridgeport Tool Engineers' Association, and other professional organizations. He is active, too, in the Bridgeport Lions' Club, the college fraternity of Kappa Phi, the Gryphon Society, and the Bridgeport United Congregational Church. In his student days he was active in glee club work, dramatics, and the college radio club.

On June 23, 1928, John Robert Moore married Mary Dale Dorward, daughter of Irwin Peter and Mary Dale (Metcalf) Dorward. Her father lived for some years in Pennsylvania, near the Ohio border. The Metcalfs were from Ohio. Mrs. Moore herself was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. Suzanne Moore, daughter of this marriage, was born November 29, 1930.

JOSEPH HAROLD HYDE

Industrial Executive

As superintendent of the Bristol Brass Corporation, Joseph Harold Hyde is one of the important executives in the industrial field in Bristol, Connecticut. It was with an unusual and varied experience that he, a Sheffield Scientific School graduate engineer, assumed his present duties.

He is a native of Connecticut, born September 2, 1901, at Derby, son of Perlie DuPuis and his wife, Sarah Degnan. His father died while his son was an infant and Mrs. DuPuis married Thomas F. Hyde. Mr. Hyde adopted the boy, who later took the Hyde name. His father was long connected with the sales department of the Williams Typewriter Company, of Derby, Connecticut, and a great-grandfather and grandfather were veterans of the Union armies during the War Between the States. After attending the Derby public schools, and being graduated from the local high school, Joseph Harold Hyde entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

From Yale, Mr. Hyde entered the employ of the New Haven Railroad Company, in the engineering department of structures. After a few months he went with the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the scheduling division, his work having to do with the planning of the enormous editions of the company's magazines—laying out the printing, binding, wrapping, shipping, etc., all according to a fixed schedule—a highly important job exacting in detail and size, as might be expected in a publishing house of such magnitude. In 1924 Mr. Hyde joined the Columbia Mills, at Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of window shades, intending to learn the ramifications of its business. He found the work neither interesting nor very promising as regards his own future, and after a year went with the American Brass Company, at Ansonia, Connecticut, as a clerk in the premium department. This could not by any stretch of the imagination be considered an advance for the engineer of experience, but it was a start along lines to which he could give his best activities because he was with a big concern that did big things. After two years Mr. Hyde was transferred to Waterbury, Connecticut, to serve in the central production department. In 1933 he was placed in charge of the American Brass Company's rod mill in Ansonia. Since 1941 he has been superintendent of the Bristol Brass Company, at Bristol, Connecticut. Although still a young man Mr. Hyde has progressed far and displayed abilities of an executive order that augers well for his future.

He is too recent a resident of Bristol to have many connections with its civic affairs and organizations. Illustrative of what he does for recreation are such memberships as those with the Ansonia Rod and Gun Club, the Woodbury Rod and Gun Club, and the Farmington Golf Club.

At Ansonia, Connecticut, June 29, 1929, Joseph Harold Hyde married Verna Elizabeth Potter, daughter of William B. and Eugenia (Wincapaw) Potter. Her father is a native of Ansonia, and her mother of Friendship, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are the parents of three children: 1. Marion Grace, born July 1, 1931. 2. Joseph Harold, Jr., born April 21, 1933. 3. Janet Celia, born November 29, 1935.

PERRY MARSH SYLVERNALE

Industrial Conservationist

IF a new category must be invented in order to place the business activities of Perry Marsh Sylvernale, it is because the present World War conditions have made a new type of work and office in industry necessary. He is the Conservation Director of the vast Scovill Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, a new post established within two months after the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, with himself as the first to assume the important responsibilities of the position. The United States, despite its boasted immense resources, found itself with insufficient supplies of numerous materials, and the necessity of conserving and reclaiming among other things, all the metals and other products used in manufacturing.

For this work Mr. Sylvernale is exceptionally prepared by technical education and extensive experience. He first came to the Scovill Manufacturing Company in 1915 in a clerical capacity in the receiving department. Before long he was transferred to the requisition office which is a section of the purchasing department, and had been advanced to the cost office when in 1918 he entered military service for the duration of the First World War, from which he was honorably discharged in February, 1919. The Scovill company had saved a place for him, and organized the tool stores department with which he was identified until February, 1942. Then he was appointed the new, and first, Conservation Director. During the years of 1928 and 1929 he was associated with the tool office, where his duties consisted of ordering tool steels and subsequent testing of received material, from a metallurgical standpoint, *i. e.,* fracture test, hot and etch, etc. As already indicated, it is Mr. Sylvernale's job to see that all scrap and waste products be salvaged, saved and sent to the department in which they best can be utilized. Even more important, it is his responsibility to discover or devise the best means and methods to this valuable end. This has opened new fields of research and skills for which he is amply fitted, for during the more recent years his work in the tool stores department included the reclaiming of materials and has greatly enlarged his knowledge of scrap and waste materials, and of the ways of conserving and disposing of these.

Mr. Sylvernale was born at Canaan, Connecticut, March 6, 1891, the son of Frank and Josephine Eleanor (Marsh) Sylvernale; his mother being of English, his father of English, Welsh and Irish descent. Their son of this record attended the public schools, Robbin's Preparatory School, at Norfolk, Connecticut, and then pursued Young Men's Christian Association courses in metallurgy and allied subjects, and in 1913, was graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. His first employment of note began in 1907 when he was associated with the Norfolk Public Library, at Norfolk, Connecticut, where he was assistant librarian until 1912. He was one of the most consistent users of the books in the library, a habit which in a measure accounts for his studious attitude toward the task or problem confronting him. He is an inveterate lover of accuracy and for acquiring all that books can tell him in reference to what he is about to undertake. Resigning his library job, Mr. Sylvernale went to Eastman's Business College, and from it went to the DeLaval Cream Separator Company, remaining there until 1915 and his first connection with the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

The World War military career of Mr. Sylvernale began in March, 1918, when he joined the 71st Coast Artillery, and spent half a year at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. Then for six months he was in service with the American Expeditionary Forces at Pellouailles, on the Loire River, France, where he was promoted to the rank of corporal. His company was just about to be sent to the front when the Armistice was declared. Upon being returned to the United States, he was mustered out of the service on Washington's Birthday, 1919, at Camp Upton, New Jersey. As mentioned, he soon thereafter was back with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, in Waterbury. Mr. Sylvernale is a Republican in politics, but very much an independent in voting. Fraternally he is affiliated with Norfolk Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Congregational Church. For hobbies he enjoys stamp collecting, flower gardening and golf.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, on February 7, 1920, Perry Marsh Sylvernale married Margaret Edna Brown, daughter of Fred and Harriet (Gerald) Brown. Her father is a native of Rhode Island, and her mother of New Hartford, Connecticut.

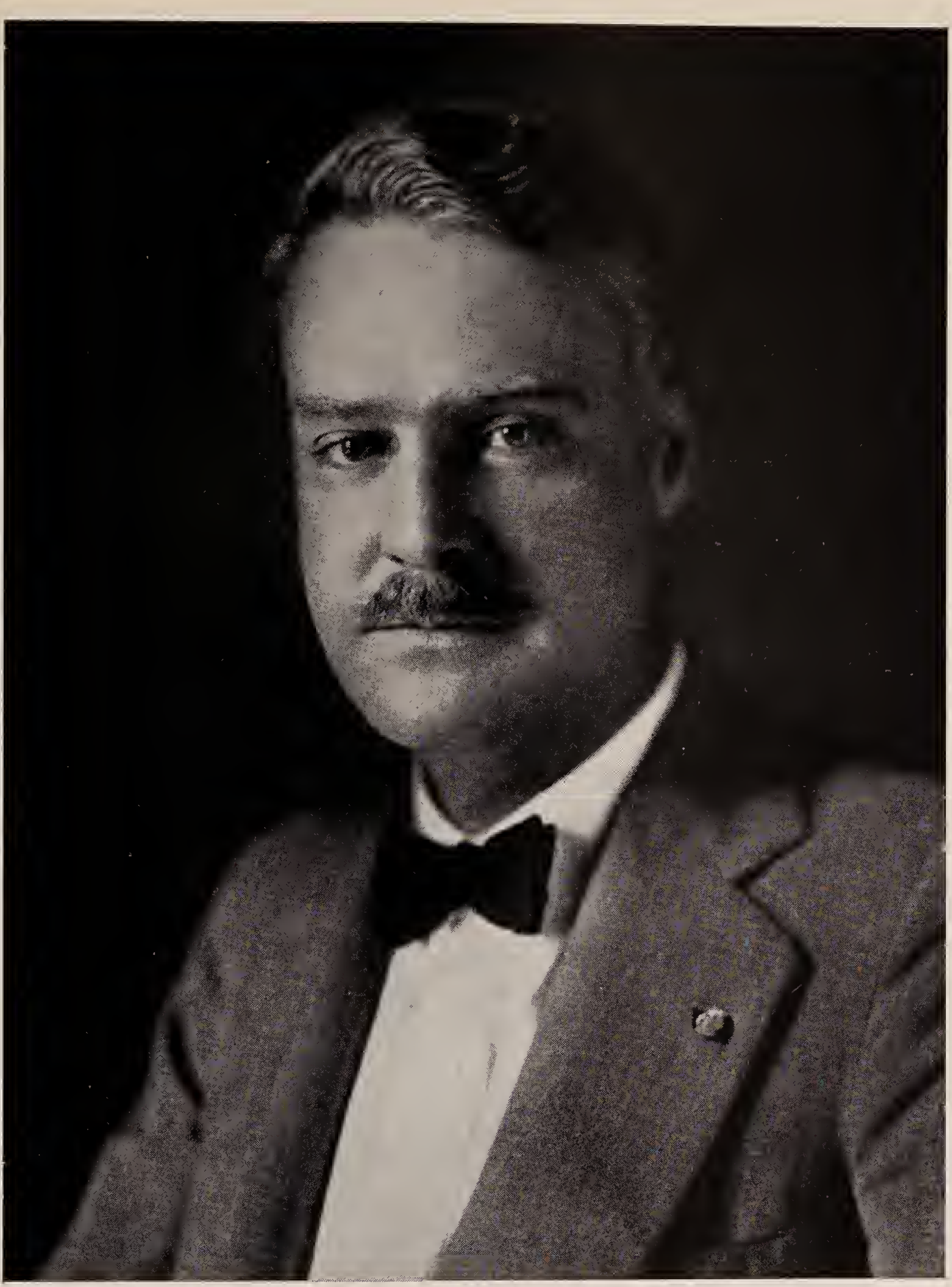
JOSEPH HENRY CULL

Manufacturer

As the founder and head of the Cull Silk Mills, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and as employers' representative on the Rhode Island State Unemployment Compensation Board, the late Joseph Henry Cull displayed evidences of abilities and a gift for leadership that made him prominent in the field of industry and public service. These were only two of his varied activities, for his interests touched many phases of life.

Mr. Cull was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born September 2, 1888, son of James and Ella (Mosher) Cull. His father was born in New York City. Mr. Cull's grandfather was brought to this country by his parents when very young. The family settled first in New York City, where the grandfather engaged for a time in real estate operations, but later founded the marble business that is today the Cull & Williams Company, tile contractors. Mrs. Ella (Mosher) Cull, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three, is a descendant of old New England forebears who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the seventeenth century. One Hugh Mosher arrived in what is now Boston in 1632, but located first at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1661 he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, and later to Westerly, same State.

After being prepared for higher education in the schools of his birthplace, Joseph Henry Cull matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. He entered the employ of the General Electric Company, at Lynn, Massachusetts, for further experience and training in his profession. Later, at Paterson, New Jersey, he represented the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, his introduction to the weaving industry, more particularly the weaving of silk. In 1923 he initiated at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, his own company, which he directed as president and treasurer to his death in June, 1941. This enterprise, the Cull Silk Mills, Inc., won a fine reputation for its products and for its head and driving force. He became known as an expert in silk fabrics, whose judgment was highly regarded by both associates and clients.



Joseph Hull.

Because of his leadership in industry, Mr. Cull was appointed as the representative of employers to the Rhode Island State Unemployment Compensation Board, and in an office that demanded diplomacy, knowledge, integrity and judicial qualities, did much notably excellent work. He devoted considerable study to interstate benefit payments and served on the Interstate Committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security. He held the confidence of capital and labor, was easily approached by employers and employees, but never could be influenced to act unfairly by any group.

Mr. Cull was a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, serving on its Committee on Economic Security and the Resolutions Committee. He was an annual governing member of the Rhode Island School of Design. Along more personal lines he was affiliated with Thomas Smith Webb Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was a member of the Rhode Island Country Club, of the Princeton-Brown Club of New York, and was an honorary member of the 1st Light Infantry. Active and athletically inclined, Mr. Cull was fond of sports, for years financing the Cull Silk Mills baseball team. He played golf and bowled well, was widely read and an authority on ancient and modern history. Many will remember his splendid collection of woven silk pictures which was large and notable, containing many rare specimens.

At Providence, Rhode Island, on September 11, 1920, Joseph Henry Cull married Irma Gyllenberg, born in Stockholm, Sweden, of a long established family. Her parents came to the United States while she was very young. Mrs. Cull was educated in American schools and holds both the Bachelor's and Master's degree from Pembroke College (Brown University). She is president and treasurer of the Cull Silk Mills, Inc., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

In the passing of Joseph Henry Cull on June 21, 1941, Rhode Island lost one of its important industrial and public leaders at a period when he could least be spared. He was but a year or two past fifty, keen and vital, enterprising, foresighted and courageous, and was expected to play valuable parts in a national crisis, serving the best interests of his country patriotically and to lead in the protection of industry, labor and consumer. He is greatly missed by all with whom he came in contact, but especially by those who knew him best.

COMMANDER ALEXANDER McNAB

Marine Engineer, Inventor

FROM boyhood, Commander Alexander McNab's interests have centered in ships and the sea. He is one of the most distinguished marine engineers of his generation, internationally known for his numerous inventions which have increased the efficiency of marine operation and safety at sea, and is head of McNab of Bridgeport, Inc. This company was organized at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1909, for the manufacture of the marine appliances which he has perfected and introduced.

Commander McNab was born in Port Glasgow, Scotland, on July 9, 1881, son of Alexander McNab, a ship builder there, and Margaret Houston (Purdon) McNab. After studying at Greenock Academy in Scotland, 1891-95, he went to sea at the age of fourteen, a natural choice since he came of a seafaring family. Commander McNab served at first as a "middie" in the British Navy. He returned to Scotland to enter Glasgow University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900, and then reëntered the British Navy as an engineer, serving in all parts of the world, with experience and adventure in the Near East and Far East, West Africa and elsewhere. During the Russo-Japanese War he was assigned as British naval observer with the combatant fleets. In 1907, having risen rapidly to the rank of commander, he retired from the navy, but remained subject to call. In 1910, with his first wife, he came to the United States and was employed briefly as metallurgical engineer with the Chester Steel Casting Company at Chester, Pennsylvania. After a few months he became associated with the New London Marine Iron Works in Connecticut, serving as superintendent and general manager. Following the outbreak of the World War, he returned to England and joined the Bureau of Inventions and Research of the British Admiralty and when the United States also entered the conflict he acted as liaison officer, coördinating the work of United States and British naval experts. Since 1910, however, the United States has been the scene of his principal interests and activities, and even before the war he had launched his independent career as a manufacturer.

From boyhood days, Commander McNab has demonstrated the remarkable fertility of his inventive gifts. These asserted themselves during his early naval career and in his first years in private employment, when his ingenuity was directed toward the solution of mechanical problems connected with the duties of his work. While serving as superintendent of the New London Marine Iron Works, however, he developed in his spare time a marine indicator for propeller shaft speed and direction, and about this time began to wonder why he should be enriching others by his talents. As a result, he decided to go into business for himself. The late Henry A. Bishop, outstanding Bridgeport native and resident, aided Commander McNab in his first independent venture. Having moored his yacht, the "Akela," at the docks of the New London Marine Iron Works for overhauling, Mr. Bishop inspected Commander McNab's marine indicator. As a result The McNab Company was organized at Bridgeport in 1909 and Commander McNab became its head. Associated with him in its formation, besides Mr. Bishop, were Norman Leeds, the late William E. Burnham, William Webster of the Bridgeport Brass Company and Newcomb Carleton of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The marine indicator was only the first of Commander McNab's numerous inventions to reach the market, including patents on many devices designed to insure safety and economical operation for shipping. Often he develops an invention for pure diversion and at one time patented as many as two per month. Among others, he invented an iceberg detector shortly after the "Titanic" was lost on its maiden voyage after collision with an iceberg. This was introduced before seagoing shipping in general was equipped with radio, as it is now.

In 1920, Commander McNab abandoned his original Bridgeport company, which had worked in connection with the United States Shipping Board, during the war. In 1936 he incorporated a $50,000 company at Bridgeport, McNab of Bridgeport, Inc., a far cry from the days when he first arrived in America with a capital of a few hundred dollars and no other resources except his talents, courage and ambition. Commander McNab is president of the company. He has been little interested in the financial aspects of his successful business. To interviewers he will remark that he has never signed a cheque. He has invented for the sheer joy of invention and derives his principal satisfaction from the knowledge that his inventions have found a wide use.

Commander McNab has also organized a British company, McNab Marine Appliances, Ltd., of London, of which he was managing director from 1912 to 1916. Since that time, however, he has left the principal responsibility for its operation in other hands. He is a member of the Institute of Marine Engineers of London; civil member of the American Society of Naval Engineers of Washington, District of Columbia; an associate member of the Maritime Exchange of New York, and a member of the Royal Societies and Royal Automobile clubs of London and the Brooklawn Country Club. In this country Commander McNab is the author of the "McNab Engineering Encyclopedia," published in 1920 and of various contributions to technical and professional journals. Among the distinctions which his notable career has brought him is a decoration of the Japanese Government, conferred upon him in 1914. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Associates and acquaintances know him as an interesting personality, crisp, witty, his speech retaining much of the characteristic Scottish "burr." In addition to his Fairfield, Connecticut home, Commander McNab owns a summer residence at Twin Lakes, Connecticut, built from his own design. Throughout his entire life he has traveled extensively and when war came had planned for April, 1941, his yearly pilgrimage—his thirty-seventh across the Atlantic—to spend the spring months in the Mediterranean, and to look after the interests of his London company.

On July 1, 1902, Commander McNab married, first, Violet Bishop, of Cardiff, Wales, who died in 1934, having shared his life for thirty-two years. On November 17, 1936, Commander McNab married, second, Saville (Fawcett) Seeber, of Washington, District of Columbia, whom he first met on shipboard while crossing the Atlantic. She died within a few months of their marriage. Commander McNab's present wife, whom he married in Warrenton, Virginia, on February 28, 1940, is the former Mildred Holmes King, of Chicago, and Fairfield, Connecticut.

WILLIAM BEACH PALMER, C. E.

Engineer

THE long and distinguished career of William Beach Palmer has been identified with engineering in several of its branches. He was graduated from one of the best of American "scientific" schools when these were relatively few in number, engaged in railroad engineering over a long period, and in more recent years, as head of his own company has carried on a number of projects having to do with municipal improvements that contribute so richly to present day comfort, safety and the well being of communities.

Mr. Palmer was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 22, 1854, son of Theophilus M. and Comfort (Middlebrook) Palmer. Prepared for higher education in local schools, he matriculated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1876, ranking fourth in his class.

From the New Haven institution, Mr. Palmer became a draftsman in an architect's office. Two years later, he found an opening in his chosen profession, when in 1878 he secured the position of assistant engineer with B. H. Hull, of Bridgeport, civil engineer, specializing in hydraulics. Two years of this association, which was valuable in experience gained, and Mr. Palmer joined the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad, as division engineer, continuing from 1880 to 1884. In 1885 he became junior partner of the firm of Hull & Palmer, and remained so for fifteen years.

A chronological record of Mr. Palmer's activities is almost impossible of compilation. All that can be attempted is the listing of major works and concerns with which he was connected. In 1884 and shortly after, he was chief assistant engineer of the Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Railroad; the Citizens Water Works of Bridgeport, and many other water companies in Connecticut. He was location engineer for the Connecticut Western Railroad, the Bridgeport & Eastern Railroad, the Shore Line Electric Railroad from New Haven to Deep River, Connecticut. He acted as chief engineer on the Relocation Survey of the Fitchburg Railroad, resurvey of the Winsted Water Power Improvement Company; the Housatonic Power Company at Zoar Bridge, and did civil engineering and survey work in many other associations after 1900.

From 1912 to 1920, he was partner of Palmer & Goodell; was in private practice for eight years after this, and since 1928 has been the head and chief engineer of the W. B. Palmer Engineering Company. This firm is exceptionally well known in the field of public improvements, for the planning of water works, sewer systems, power projects. The company designed the plan and utilities of such real estate developments as Rivercliffe, Devon, Connecticut, Middlebury Shores and Long-Lake-Park, Middlebury, same State, and also that unusual combination and brilliant work, the Rockingham Park and Race Track, in New Hampshire. The firm also did the survey and the engineering work on the United States Post Office at Bridgeport.

Mr. Palmer is a member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a charter and honorary member, served on the executive committee from 1891 to 1896, and as president from 1890 to 1891. His clubs include the Bridgeport and the University.

On January 12, 1909, William Beach Palmer married Sarah Louise Clark, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

One of the interesting features of Mr. Palmer's career is not shown by a simple record of activities. Few, except colleagues, realize that he began his professional work when the engineer could not acquire the technical education now provided by a hundred or more schools. He was to a large extent a pioneer in many phases of his profession, establishing new precedents, devising new methods, introducing novel designs and plans. Creative genius was required, courageous experiments at times, clear accurate thinking and breadth of imagination. William Beach Palmer is a worthy and honored representative of this type of engineer, an exemplar of the best traditions of the pioneers, a man who has kept abreast of modern developments; an engineer who has never abandoned the high standards and ideals of his profession.

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Frederick Rueckert

JUDGE FREDERICK RUECKERT, LL. D.

Lawyer, Jurist, Civic Leader

DURING a quarter of a century spent as judge of the Sixth District Court of Rhode Island, Frederick Rueckert won national prominence for his able service as a member of the State judiciary and for his enlightened approach to the many problems posed by the impact of modern life on traditional jurisprudence, especially in the field of juvenile crime. He was a successful lawyer, a jurist of broad scholarship and ripe attainments. He was also a civic leader of force and vision and for sixty years a distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, whose interests and institutions he served in many ways.

Judge Rueckert was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on November 21, 1855, son of Christian and Therese (Gottlieb) Rueckert and the eldest of eight children born in this family. His father was a German liberal who came to this country in 1850, when so many of his compatriots emigrated to these shores. Shortly after his arrival he entered business in Providence as a boot and shoe merchant and married, in this country, Therese Gottlieb, an Austrian by birth, who settled here at approximately the same date as her husband.

Judge Rueckert spent his boyhood in Providence, where he made his home throughout his life. He was educated in the public schools, completing the high school course in 1873, and subsequently entered Brown University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. He prepared for his chosen profession in the office of William A. Champlin, a Providence attorney, with whom he read law from 1877 until his admission to the Rhode Island bar on February 21, 1880. On March 15, 1899, Judge Rueckert was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court and as a member of the bar appeared regularly thereafter in both State and Federal courts, and rose rapidly in his profession.

Meanwhile, he became active in public life, a sphere in which he assumed and successfully met important responsibilities for many years. As a Republican, Judge Rueckert entered politics at an early age and soon after he attained his majority had firmly established his position in party councils. During this period he held several minor political offices and in 1891 was elected to the General Assembly as representative from Providence. While serving as a member of the House. he was chairman of the committee on corporations, one of the most important of the legislative standing committees. In 1894 Judge Rueckert was elected a member of the Providence School Committee, a post which he filled without interruption until 1912, when he declined renomination. From 1903 to 1912 he was its president and during his entire tenure of eighteen years manifested the keenest interest in the progress of education and the welfare of youth. This interest inspired many of his subsequent activities and enhanced the value of his long judicial service.

In 1895, after fifteen years of experience at the bar, Judge Rueckert was elected clerk of the Sixth District Court of Rhode Island. In this capacity he gained an intimate knowledge of the business of the court during a decade of service and in 1905 was appointed judge of the same district court in succession to William H. Sweetland, subsequently Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Thus he embarked upon his long judicial service which covered twenty-six years before his retirement from the bench in 1931. To his duties he brought exceptional qualifications, not only of knowledge and experience but of temperament and judgment. His attainments commanded the widest respect of bench and bar. His selfless devotion to the public interest brought him merited public approbation, and the vision and insight with which he approached his difficult tasks led to results so notable as to win him a national reputation. His approach to the whole problem of crime was enlightened and progressive. This spirit was conspicuously demonstrated in his handling of juvenile cases. In this connection it was written of him:

> During his long service on the district court bench, Judge Rueckert won distinction for himself nationally for his handling of juvenile cases. He had always maintained that juvenile cases should be considered separately and until his death he was one of the strongest advocates of a separate Juvenile Court. In 1899, the General Assembly had passed a law providing that delinquent children and all under sixteen years of age charged with any offense, must be arraigned and tried separately from other criminal cases. At the time the law was passed, Judge Rueckert, then a member of the School Committee, was actively interested in child welfare, and when he became district court judge he revolutionized juvenile court procedure. Once a week on Saturday mornings the youthful defendants were taken, not to the regular court room, but to a special room on the second floor of the court house. There was no court room atmosphere, but his sessions were more like conferences with an elderly adviser. It was not long before the results of his special handling of juvenile cases brought him national recognition.

Judge Rueckert's stature as a judge and as a citizen of Rhode Island was reflected in his appointment to the special commission constituted by the Governor to revise the criminal laws of Rhode Island in 1912-13. In 1925, as chairman of the Rhode Island Children's Laws Commission appointed by Governor Aram J. Pothier, he rendered further outstanding service in codifying the Rhode Island statute law pertaining to children. The respect in which his professional attainments and judicial record were held was again indicated in 1927, when he was the first District Court judge in Rhode Island to be appointed for temporary emergency service as a judge of the Superior Court.

Following his retirement from the bench in 1931, Judge Rueckert resumed the private practice of law in Providence. In these latter years, much of his legal business was concerned with German legal documents handled in this country through the consulates. Judge Rueckert was a brilliant German linguist and scholar and his services in this respect were much in demand. In addition to his professional connections, he retained his wide civic and benevolent interests and through them continued to render effective public service. Judge Rueckert was a member of the State Board of Education from 1914 to 1924 and again from 1926 until the dissolution of the board some years before his death. He was a member of the Providence School Committee from 1894 to 1913 and its president from 1903 to 1912. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Providence Public Library from 1917 until his death; a director of the Providence Tuberculosis League, the Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene and the Providence Family Welfare Society; and a member of the Rhode Island Association for the Blind and the National Probation Association. In addition to these connections, Judge Rueckert was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, the Providence Bar Association, the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society and the Pomham Club. In recognition of his distinguished career, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.

On November 22, 1886, at Providence, Rhode Island, he married Ella Louise Senft, daughter of Christian and Johanna C. Senft, who survives him.

Judge Rueckert died in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 27, 1941, as the result of injuries sustained in an accident. As a previous biographer has written of him: "His long judicial service, unequalled in the court over which he presided, constituted only one aspect of a career which was genuinely distinguished and notably rich in its constructive value."

WILLIAM LEONARD KRODEL

Foundry President

THE story of William Leonard Krodel, president of the Krodel Foundry, Inc., of Waterbury, is an example of "the American way of life," using that phrase in the sense of independence in enterprise, courage to overcome failures or difficult circumstances, and a versatility that changes direction in vocations without loss of efficiency or ambition. The meaning of these general phrases will be clarified in the following brief outline of his varied career.

Mr. Krodel was born at Craussen, Bavaria, January 5, 1872, son of Lawrence and Sophia (Schott) Krodel. His father, a former soldier in the Bavarian Army, was a mason and stone cutter who wanted his boy to learn that trade. But the lad had his own ideas of what he aimed to be and was permitted, even encouraged, to follow his own inclinations. An interesting fact, in view of later developments, is that the son did learn something about masonry, stone-cutting and building, and many, many years afterward constructed a fine house, a barn and farm buildings from concrete, on a Connecticut estate four thousand miles from his native land. He did the work himself in spare time and got more joy out of it than from some of his best business achievements.

William Leonard Krodel was educated in the public schools of Bavaria and received the equivalent of three years in an American high school. He then served a three years apprenticeship as a bell-caster, in a Nuremburg foundry. In 1887 he went to Munich, and during the following two years worked in brass and bell foundries, in many parts of Germany, perfecting his knowledge of an exacting vocation. In 1889, Mr. Krodel landed in New York City, a trained and experienced bell founder and brass worker, but young. Realizing that in a strange country, with little knowledge of its language or ways, it might be hard to get employment at his trade, he accepted the first opportunity to make a livelihood. Two days after he had left the ship he was a fireman in a gas plant. Eleven months later he went to Buchanan, Virginia, where he spent four years in a brass foundry. But a financial panic swept the country in the early 1890s and the Buchanan concern went out of business. In 1894, Mr. Krodel came

William Knodel

north to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he worked at his trade for three lean years. To improve matters he removed to Brooklyn Heights, New York, in 1897, and worked on the elevated railway for less than a year.

Mr. Krodel became a resident of Connecticut a year or so before the turn into the present century. He was a brass founder with the Naugatuck Brass Company until 1900; with the American Ring Company, Waterbury, until July, 1901, when he entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Company at Stamford. After six months he joined the P. & F. Corbin Company at New Britain for half a year. In 1902 Mr. Krodel started in business for himself, with a partner, J. M. Russell & Company, operating the foundry of the Naugatuck Brass Company. Upon the termination of the original arrangement he became the proprietor of the foundry of the Plumbers Standard Supply Company. He discontinued this connection in 1912 and for the following four years was associated with the Blake Foundry Company, at Hartford. In 1916 Mr. Krodel and a partner began operating the Waterbury Brass Foundry. Retiring from the partnership he took over the foundry work of the Apothecaries Hall Company. Shortly afterward the Waterbury Brass Foundry failed, and was taken over by a new company, the Connecticut Brass Company, of which Mr. Krodel was general manager and secretary.

Under his experienced direction this concern grew and prospered, and in 1925 Mr. Krodel sold his holdings in it and established the Krodel Foundry on Baldwin Street, Waterbury. He had witnessed too many failures in his field growing out of too large ideas, too many employees and "rocking-chair" executives. Hence he started his new enterprise practically single-handed. Within a year it needed larger quarters, so he began what was the nucleus of the present fine establishment on Pearl Lake Road. The business was built on so solid a foundation that not even the tremendous depression that hit the world a few years later and has continued intermittently since could destroy its base. Mr. Krodel is fortunate in having sons who have entered the firm, which since 1938 has been known as the Krodel Foundry, Inc., at which time the officers chosen were: William Leonard Krodel, president; William F. Krodel, vice-president; George F. Krodel, treasurer; and Louis F. Krodel, secretary. The company specializes in heavy machinery castings for important clients all over New England and New York City.

Such in outline are some of the steps taken by Mr. Krodel on his way to success. All along the route he has been an exemplary citizen and active in social and civic affairs. He was a burgess of Naugatuck, 1930-31; served as tax collector in the Millville School District, Naugatuck; and while at Buchanan, Virginia, became affiliated with the James Evans Lodge, No. 172, Free and Accepted

Masons, and also is a member of the Naugatuck Lodge, No. 967, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Like many men who succeed in business, Mr. Krodel had a liking for the land and for agriculture. At one time he may have had an idea of becoming a farmer, for he bought a tract of land and on it developed a thoroughly fine place, one of the largest in its section. As already indicated, he built a concrete house, barn and smaller buildings with his own hands in spare time, a return to boyhood days. Crops were produced in quantity and chickens by the hundred. But the foundry business kept making more and more demands upon his time, and he gave up farming, although he continues to take a justifiable pride in the property of which he was the creator.

On May 22, 1893, William Leonard Krodel married Karolina Meidinger, daughter of Ignatz and Anna (Volts) Meidinger. Mr. and Mrs. Krodel are the parents of five children: William H., Anna, George F., Emma Karolina, and Louis F.

GEORGE FREDERICK KRODEL

Business Leader

FOR many years active in the brass industry of Waterbury, George Frederick Krodel is treasurer of the Krodel Foundry, Inc. Associated with his father and brothers in the conduct of this business, he has, like the other members of the Krodel family, distinguished himself by his fine sense of enterprise and fairness and his devotion to high principles in all his business relationships.

Mr. Krodel was born June 11, 1901, in Millville, Naugatuck, Connecticut, son of William Leonard and Karolina (Meidinger) Krodel. His paternal grandparents were Lawrence and Sophia (Schott) Krodel. Lawrence Krodel, a soldier in the Bavarian Army in his early life, was a mason and stonecutter by trade, and desired that his son should become similarly engaged. William Leonard Krodel had other ideas, however, and, with his father's help, apprenticed himself to a bell-casting foundry in Nuremberg, going to Munich in 1887 and working at many brass and bell foundries in different parts of Germany for the next two years. It was in 1889 that William Leonard Krodel came to America. Landing in New York, he spent eleven months as fireman in a gas plant, then four years in a brass foundry at Buchanan, Virginia, until the foundry was swept out of business in the panic of the early 1890s. In 1894 he came to Jersey City, New Jersey, to work for three years, and in 1897 was connected briefly with the elevated railway in Brooklyn, New York. About a year before the turn of the century he came to Connecticut, serving until 1900 with the Naugatuck Brass Company, then until July, 1901, with the American Ring Company, in Waterbury. Further details are to be found concerning him in this volume; and the development of his own business will be recounted in due course herein. He married Karolina Meidinger, daughter of Ignatz and Anna (Volts) Meidinger. They became the parents of the following children: 1. William H., who is an officer of the Krodel Foundry. 2. Anna. 3. George F., of further mention. 4. Emma Karolina. 5. Louis F., also connected with the Krodel Foundry.

George Frederick Krodel attended public schools in Millville and the Salem School, in Naugatuck. In 1916 he began work in the coat shop of the United

States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck. Then, in 1917, he entered the glove shop of the same organization. He then spent six months in 1918 with the Bristol Company, in Waterbury, and a year as steamfitter's helper with the M. J. Daly Company here. In 1919 he joined his father, William Leonard Krodel, who had become one of the proprietors of the Connecticut Brass Foundry, in Waterbury. A series of changes and reorganizations among the brass-producing firms in this district had preceded the development at that period. As early as 1902 the elder Mr. Krodel had started in business for himself, with a partner, the two of them operating the Naugatuck Brass Foundry for J. M. Russell & Company. Next William Leonard Krodel became proprietor of the foundry of the Plumbers Standard Supply Company, though in 1912 he severed his connection there and associated himself instead for the next four years with the Blake Foundry Company, in Hartford. In 1916 he and a partner started operating the Waterbury Brass Foundry. Withdrawing from that partnership, he took over the foundry work of the Apothecaries Hall Company, which took over much important work in the field at the time. When the Waterbury Brass Foundry failed, the Connecticut Brass Company took it over, with Mr. Krodel as general manager and secretary. The elder Mr. Krodel directed its affairs until, in 1925, he sold his holdings and established his own enterprise, the Krodel Foundry, on Baldwin Street, Waterbury. Starting this firm single-handed, mainly because he had seen the mistakes that others always made and wished to avoid them, he founded what was destined to become the present fine plant on Pearl Lake Road.

Building the business on a thoroughly solid foundation, the elder Mr. Krodel established the different departments so wisely and substantially that others were able, on coming into them, to carry on the work without any lost motion or inconvenience. Consequently, when his sons entered the firm, they were able at once to take hold of affairs and conduct them with efficiency and dispatch. Since 1938 the company has been called the Krodel Foundry, Inc., with the following officers: William Leonard Krodel, president; William H. Krodel, vice-president; George Frederick Krodel, treasurer; and Louis F. Krodel, secretary. The company specializes in heavy machinery castings for clients throughout New England and in New York City. George Frederick Krodel has been associated with the business, as already indicated, since 1919, following his father from the Connecticut Brass Company into the Krodel Foundry and becoming treasurer at the incorporation of the company in 1938. He is active in both the production and the executive branches of the business, and his efforts have aided materially in achieving the continuing growth and success that have attended the development of the organization.

Deeply interested also in the civic and social life of Waterbury, George Frederick Krodel is a member of Naugatuck Lodge, No. 967, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Church of St. John of the Cross, of the Roman Catholic faith, in Middlebury, Connecticut, and is widely and favorably known throughout this region of New England.

George Frederick Krodel married, September 19, 1932, in Waterbury, Connecticut, Mildred Mary Jones, daughter of John and Anna (Murray) Jones. The following children were born of this marriage: 1. Karol Ann, born April 24, 1938. 2. Lois Joy, born October 5, 1940.

LOUIS FREDERICK KRODEL

Foundryman

THE Krodel Foundry, one of the substantial enterprises of the Naugatuck Valley industrial section in Connecticut, is a family corporation established by William Leonard Krodel and operated by him with the active assistance of his three sons. Louis Frederick Krodel, secretary of the corporation, has devoted virtually his entire career to the family business. His enterprising spirit and technical ingenuity are important factors in the story of its development.

Born on November 23, 1908, Mr. Krodel is the youngest of the children of William Leonard and Karolina (Meidinger) Krodel. His father, a Bavarian by birth, came to this country in 1889, before he attained his majority and secured employment in his trade as a bell founder and brass worker. The details of his useful career and his rise to success are related elsewhere in this volume. His connection with Connecticut industry began just before the turn of the century, when he joined the Naugatuck Brass Company, and from 1902 onward he was usually in business for himself as a foundry operator in this State. After successfully managing the Waterbury foundry of the Connecticut Brass Company, he sold his holdings in this concern in 1925 and at that time established the present Krodel Foundry, on Baldwin Street, Waterbury. Guarding against the dangers of over-expansion, he initiated a thoroughly practical program of operations, but nevertheless, within a year, larger quarters were necessary and the nucleus of the extensive plant now occupied by the company on Pearl Lake Road was begun. The expansion of the foundry indicates and has measured the significant growth of the business. Built on a solid foundation and conservatively managed, the company weathered the depression years, beginning in 1929-30, and has gone forward to new levels. It specializes in heavy machinery castings and has made them for many important industrial concerns throughout New York, New England and states farther afield. Upon the incorporation of the company in 1938, William Leonard Krodel became its president and has since continued as executive head of the business he founded and built.

Meanwhile, Louis Frederick Krodel had been associated with the work of the company from the time he was a young boy. He was educated in the Millville public school, the Salem school at Naugatuck and Naugatuck High School and took an additional scientific course to aid him in his career. Anxious to learn the toolmaking trade, he left school at the age of sixteen and spent six months in preliminary training at the factory of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. Up to this time he had worked on a farm adjoining his father's in the Millville section of Naugatuck for several months one summer and had spent his later vacations working for his father after William L. Krodel, Sr., started his Baldwin Street foundry. When the first construction was begun on the new foundry on Pearl Lake Road, Louis F. Krodel aided in the work and is justly proud of the fact that it was he who turned the first spadeful of dirt for the foundation of the new plant.

After his training in the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Mr. Krodel returned to his father's plant and went to work on a regular basis, fixing machinery and foundry appliances and making himself generally useful. His previous experience at the Scovill company and his native ingenuity with tools made his services of exceptional value despite his youth. He helped to install and develop the infra-red system of drying moulds, whose early adoption at the Krodel Foundry marked the first installation of the system in the East. Since the new foundry was put in operation, its business has expanded with its reputation, steadily and progressively, with many orders coming to the plant from almost all parts of the East, particularly the New York City area. With the outbreak of the Second World War, this normal business was curtailed, but the needs of wartime production have increased rather than lessened the demands upon the foundry and it is now operating at full capacity. In all this activity and expansion, Louis F. Krodel has kept pace with the growing duties and responsibilities which have devolved upon him. When the company was incorporated in 1938 he was made secretary of the corporation and now shares its management with his father, who holds the office of president, and his brothers, William H. and George F. Krodel, vice-president and treasurer, respectively.

Mr. Krodel's greatest interests are the Krodel Foundry and his home and family. He resides in the Millville section, in an attractive stucco house which he erected largely with his own hands on the site of the house in which he was born and where he spent his boyhood. It is a charming rural locality and in close proximity to his father's home. Mr. Krodel has no special hobby beyond mechanics, but he enjoys travel and in boyhood and youth made long trips with his father and mother through the Catskills, the Adirondacks and other parts of the country. At his marriage, he took his bride to the Great Smoky Mountains of

North Carolina for their wedding trip, a district he had visited earlier with his parents. The Bavarian heritage is indicated by the family's love of mountain scenes and mountain country. Mr. Krodel is independent in politics and is affiliated fraternally with Salem Lodge, No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons, at Naugatuck, and with Naugatuck Lodge, No. 967, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 19, 1941, at Somerville, Massachusetts, Louis Frederick Krodel married Irene Alice McInnis, daughter of Francis and Margaret (Devine) McInnis. Her father was a piano maker for many years with the Ivers-Pond Piano Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was noted for his skill in that field and the improvements in manufacture and mechanism which he perfected. Mr. and Mrs. Krodel have one son, Louis Frederick, Jr., born February 2, 1942.

Frank T. Smith

FRANK TRAVER SMITH

Manufacturer

MEN like the late Frank Traver Smith, and his father, James M. Smith, were important factors in the upbuilding of Seymour, Connecticut, as an industrial center and pleasant place in which to live. The father initiated a manufacturing business which the son developed to major proportions during the long period when he was its president. Both father and son were public-spirited citizens who furthered the progress of the town and the welfare of its people.

Frank Traver Smith was born in Seymour, Connecticut, January 25, 1866, son of James M. and Martha J. (Skeels) Smith. The mother was a direct descendant from Truman Skeels who fought with the Continental armies in the American Revolution. James M. Smith was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Syracuse, New York, at an early age, and later was a resident of Utica, in the same State. Coming to Connecticut he founded the company which bears his name, in Seymour, starting in a small way in the old Humphrey's mill. He was an inventor of several new departures in lathe and toolmaking, the most noteworthy of which were a highly improved drill-chuck and a patent holder for boring tools. Turning lathes were chief among the products of the factory. James M. Smith held a place of importance in Seymour life; no one of his day was more interested in local affairs, served his fellowmen more consistently, and none was more sincerely esteemed.

Frank Traver Smith acquired his education in Seymour. As a youth he became associated with his father in the business which the older man operated for more than half a century. His gifts were markedly mechanical, he had inventive genius, and never was afraid of continuous hard work. He therefore learned rapidly lathe and tool manufacturing, and was still a very young man when he could do almost anything the men in the plant could do, and the employees were, for the most part, experts. As promotion was deserved he received it and was at one time or another in charge of the various departments ranging from office, through the production units, to sales.

When the time came for the retirement of his father from active management, Frank Traver Smith was prepared to purchase the older man's interest, and thereafter he was the controlling stockholder, the president and treasurer of the company whose name he never changed. It remains The James M. Smith Company, of Seymour, manufacturers of lathes and tools. The business done by the concern has been expanded greatly down the years in local production, variety of products and the number of markets it serves. Improvements and inventions were contributory factors in this increased scope, as for example his patented machine for the turning of perfectly round balls, such as those used on a billiard or pool table. It also turns out many other types of balls requiring absolute accuracy as to roundness, size and balance. While making better devices than other concerns are producing is one of the secrets of a manufacturer, there are in addition the problems of economical production, of broad distribution, of the management of men, whether stockholders or machinists, and dozens of other matters all calling for the best in leadership. Frank Traver Smith lacked none of the qualities that make for effective leadership.

The demands upon his time and energies made by his business prevented Mr. Smith from engaging in many activities that he would have enjoyed. Very early in his life he joined Mechanics Lodge, No. 73, Independent Order of Odd Fellows,, Wildey Encampment, No. 13, Sylvan Rebekah Lodge, No. 5. Upon the occasion of his death, the Odd Fellows Building was draped in black for the first time in its history, that honor might thus be done the memory of one of its most beloved members. Mr. Smith was also affiliated with Nonnawauk Tribe, No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men. For more than fifty years he was a member of the Seymour Fire Department and a prominent figure in its activities since its inception. He attended Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

At Brewster, New York, on June 20, 1936, Frank Traver Smith married Alice Millard Alexander, daughter of William Perry and Ellen J. (Millard) Alexander, of Oxford, New York, and a direct descendant from Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy. The marriage was the culmination of an attachment of early youth. Then for many years they lived far distant from each other, and both remained single. Not until late in life did they meet again and marry. Their mutual wedded happiness was very great to his death just short of four full years after the marriage.

The passing of Frank Traver Smith, on April 15, 1940, marked the end of a notable career of a worthy gentleman, and his name is graven deep upon the rolls of the honored dead of Seymour.

JOSEPH E. FAZAKERLEY

Industrialist, Public Official

A FEW years after the turn of the century, Joseph E. Fazakerley came to the United States from his native England, and from 1910 was active in the industrial and civic life of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In the course of a constructive career he was, over a long period, associated with one of the important companies of the city, prominent in municipal government, and a popular figure in fraternal and other organizations.

Mr. Fazakerley was born at Bury, Lancashire, England, July 7, 1876, son of Thomas and Martha (Hastings) Fazakerley, both now deceased. His mother was born in London. His father, also a native of England, was a manufacturer of gas plants and a well-known inventor. Educated in the British public schools, the son was associated with his father in business until he was twenty-three years of age, and had laid the foundations of knowledge of several phases of mechanical industries, that were to stand him in good stead in the New World. He first arrived in America in 1903, and in 1910 settled in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of the General Electric Company as foreman of the core department of its foundry. With the exception of one summer he was with this corporation in various capacities until March 31, 1933, retiring after twenty-three years of service. In the later years of his life, Mr. Fazakerley was connected with the Jones Motor Sales Company, and also was interested in the hospital auto-pan bed, a device of his own invention, and manufactured by the Comper Manufacturing Company, of Pittsfield.

Unlike some of his original nationality, Mr. Fazakerley was proud to become an American citizen, and at all times was ready to assume the duties of good citizenship without regard to personal loss or inconvenience. He was frequently drafted for municipal office and won great respect for his progressive outlook and efficiency in getting necessary things done for the public. He was a staunch Republican and represented Ward Five in the common council in 1929-30-31, heading that body the last two years. Mr. Fazakerley was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Representatives in the Third Berkshire District, 1939, and said he would be in the race next year. He was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Past Master of the Free Scottish Rite bodies of this city. He was a member of the Boston Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree, and was active in the fraternity here for many years. He also was Monarch of Grotto Lodge Masons, Pittsfield.

There was a great deal of the student about Mr. Fazakerley. He read widely, was keen and accurate in his thinking and wrote exceptionally well. A large circle of readers enjoyed his many contributions to the press on a wide variety of subjects. He attended St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1899, in England, Joseph E. Fazakerley married Mary Ellen Bury, a native of Accrington, Lancashire, England. She survives, with one brother, of Waverly, Massachusetts, and four sisters, all of Bury, England, and a niece, Rose Morris, of this city.

Regret was widespread over the death of Joseph E. Fazakerley on August 25, 1939. Many of his former associates and friends paid last tributes to his achievements in industry and municipal affairs, and praised his character and personality. Whatever he did, whether work or play, he did with all his might. His memory will live long in the hearts and lives of those to whom he had been helpful and a source of inspiration.

WALTER ARTHUR JARVIS

Personnel Director

A VARIED career, embracing newspaper work, service in the Naval Intelligence branch of the United States Navy during the First World War, and connection with the United States Internal Revenue Department, preceded the present industrial activities of Walter Arthur Jarvis, director of personnel for the Chase Brass & Copper Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. From the nature of these occupations it will be realized that Mr. Jarvis has had interesting as well as diversified experience, and this is particularly true of his war time work in the Naval Intelligence branch, where he participated in operations of great import to the welfare of the Nation.

Mr. Jarvis began his career as a newspaper man in 1910, when he became an apprentice printer on the "Daily Hampshire Gazette," of Northampton, Massachusetts, at the age of nineteen years. His experience in the printing department was widespread, including the holding at various intervals of all jobs in the composing room. He then became a member of the reportorial staff and also served as sports editor. The advent of the World War probably robbed the newspaper profession of an all around man destined to become, presumably, a publisher of note. He joined the navy in 1917, training with the Yale unit at New Haven, and was assigned to the Naval Intelligence branch in charge of work for the navy, attached to the North Shore, Long Island, with headquarters at Whitestone, Long Island. At the conclusion of these duties in January, 1919, Mr. Jarvis joined the Internal Revenue service at Boston, serving until August of that year when he was engaged for publicity work by the Chase Brass & Copper Company, of Waterbury, later becoming identified with the employment department and advancing to his present position as director of personnel, in which he supervises all employment, plant protection, safety provisions, air raid precautions and similar duties, in addition to exercising supervision over all recreational activities for the company's employees. The responsibilities involved in supervision of plant protection and safety provisions in these times of war production are in themselves great, while the attention demanded by the recreational activities provided for the company's thousands of employees is extensive and varied.

Mr. Jarvis was born December 27, 1891, at Northampton, Massachusetts, the son of Charles E. and Margaret (Danahy) Jarvis, his father having come to this country from England. He attended the public and high schools of Northampton, and followed this by a course in business administration at the Boston University.

April 15, 1918, Mr. Jarvis was married to Elwilda Mary Young, daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Coyer) Young, of Northampton, and they have two children, Mildred Frances, born March 17, 1919, who married James A. Feeley, of Waterbury; and Walter, now a sophomore at Colgate University, and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

In addition to discharging the manifold duties of his office with the Chase Company, Mr. Jarvis finds time to serve on many organization boards and to aid in the work of societies devoted to public welfare. He is active in the work of the Educational Group of the Young Men's Christian Association; served as general chairman of the Unemployment Census Commission; as a director of the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children; a director of Lincoln House; a member of the Inter-racial Committee; a director of Educational Facilities for Employees of the Chase Company; associate director of the United Service Organization; and a director of the Metal Section of the National Safety Council. He has served as a director of the Chase Country Club, as president of the Chase Foremen's Association, as president of the Industrial Foreman's Club, and as president of the Waterbury Industrial Bowling League. Unostentatiously Mr. Jarvis has always given liberal aid to many worthy causes and has a deep personal interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

He is a member of St. Margaret's Church, is an independent Democrat in politics, and his fraternal affiliation is with Waterbury Lodge, No. 265, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has been a member for fifteen years, and of which he was Exalted Ruler in 1934.

G. A. Meigs

CHARLES AUGUSTUS MEIGS

Merchant, Manufacturer

ALTHOUGH many years have elapsed since Charles Augustus Meigs reached the close of his long career, he is well remembered in Waterbury and New Haven County, Connecticut, for his substantial business interests and exemplary citizenship. He was a member of the firm of Meigs & Trott, bakers and cracker manufacturers at Waterbury, and was well known in the life of the city during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Charles Augustus Meigs was born in Oxford, Connecticut, on March 6, 1825, son of Samuel and Lorena (Tomlinson) Meigs and a grandson of Dr. Phineas Meigs, a leading physician at Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Connecticut, where he died in 1805. This family was founded in America by John Meigs, born in Dorsetshire, England, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and afterward lived at Madison, Connecticut. John Meigs is said to have led the regicides to the cave in West Rock, New Haven. Charles Augustus Meigs also traced his ancestry to other pioneers of Colonial New England whose lines, in subsequent generations, include Revolutionary soldiers. His father, Samuel Meigs, was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, in 1791. At the age of twenty he removed to Oxford, in New Haven County, and entered the employ of his uncle, the Hon. David Tomlinson, who had a mercantile business in the neighboring village of Quaker Farms. Mr. Tomlinson was a wealthy and influential citizen, a ship-owner and merchant in the West Indies trade, holder of several thousand acres of land, mostly in the town of Oxford, and one time State Senator of Connecticut. Samuel Meigs became closely identified with the Tomlinson interests and eventually married Lorena, the daughter of David Tomlinson. He became a man of prominence, served in the State Legislature and was well known for his knowledge of the law, although he was never admitted to the bar. He died in the spring of 1855, at his farm in Oxford. His wife, Lorena (Tomlinson) Meigs, was a descendant of Henry Tomlinson, who settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1652.

Charles Augustus Meigs, son of this marriage, spent his boyhood years at the old homestead of the family in Quaker Farms. He received his formal education in the local common schools and at the age of sixteen went to Birmingham, Connecticut, where he spent five years after which time he returned to Oxford and taught school there for one term. In 1849 he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he established the first bakery in the town. In 1852, with his brother David, he set out for California, making the journey by way of Nicaragua. Upon their arrival in San Francisco, the brothers traveled to the Feather River country and there prospected and mined until 1855. In the latter year they returned to Waterbury, where they again entered the bakery business. In 1857 they took into partnership John T. Trott, operating under the name of Meigs & Trott. The interests and business of this firm grew on an expanding scale with the diversification of its products and their distribution over a wide area. In addition to its general bakery products, the firm of Meigs & Trott became large manufacturers of crackers and were well known throughout the State for more than thirty years. In 1858, leaving the firm business to the management of his partners, Mr. Meigs again went to California and remained for seven years. After his final return to Connecticut in 1865, he divided his time between Waterbury and Quaker Farms, having business interests in both places. He was a Republican in politics, after the organization of that party, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Strict in his standards and principles, he honored them by faithful observance and had at all times the respect of his associates and of the public at large.

In 1857 he married (first) Lucy Yale, of Canaan, Connecticut, who died the following year. On January 3, 1867, Mr. Meigs married (second) Bernice Riggs, daughter of Ebenezer and Julia (Davis) Riggs, of Oxford. She was descended from many of the founders and builders of New Haven County, including Sergeant Edward Riggs, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633, and was later one of the first two settlers of Derby, Connecticut. His home on Derby Hill was on several occasions a haven for the regicides. Ebenezer Riggs, Mrs. Meigs' father, was a prominent citizen of Oxford and a member of the State Legislature from that town.

Charles Augustus and Bernice (Riggs) Meigs became the parents of three children: David, who died in infancy; Mary L., a Waterbury resident for many years, now the last surviving member of her family; and Charles Edward (*q. v.*), late judge of the Waterbury District Court.

Charles Augustus Meigs died July 3, 1907, rounding out a long and honorable career. In character he was a stalwart New Englander, punctilious in meeting every obligation and responsibility, sensible of the duty which he owed his Maker, his community and State, his fellowman. To the best of his ability he performed that duty, and his example, which was admired in his lifetime has proved to be a continuing force wherever his name was known.

HON. CHARLES EDWARD MEIGS

Lawyer, Judge

ALTHOUGH his career in Connecticut life was terminated at a relatively early age by failing health and his subsequent death, the Hon. Charles Edward Meigs left the impress of his character and talents stamped indelibly upon the institutions of Waterbury, the bar of this city and upon the traditions of the judiciary of the State. Taking up the practice of law after a brief career in business, he manifested legal gifts of a superior order, keen public spirit and qualities of character so lofty that his elevation to the bench while he was still in his thirties was received with wide public acclaim. As a judge he repeated his earlier successes in a sphere of larger responsibility, fully meriting the affection and regard which came to him in his lifetime and the profound respect in which his memory is now held.

Charles Edward Meigs was born at Quaker Farms, Oxford, Connecticut, on June 1, 1872, son of Charles Augustus and Bernice (Riggs) Meigs. He was a direct descendant of John Meigs, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, from Dorsetshire, England, in 1635, removed to East Guilford (now Madison), Connecticut, in 1654, and is said to have led the regicides to the cave in West Rock, New Haven. On other occasions they were protected at the home on Derby Hill of Edward Riggs, another of Judge Meigs' ancestors, in the maternal line, who came from England in 1633 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His son, Edward (2) Riggs, removed to Derby, Connecticut, in 1654, and was one of the first two settlers of that town. Judge Meigs also traced his ancestry to Lieutenant-Colonel Jabez Thompson and John Holbrook, both soldiers of the Revolution; to Henry Tomlinson, who settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1652; Nathaniel Bacon, who settled in Middletown in 1655; and the Rev. Jeremiah Peck who was, in 1691, the first ordained pastor of the Waterbury Congregational Church. Judge Meigs' grandparents in the paternal line were Samuel and Lorena (Tomlinson) Meigs and in the maternal line, Ebenezer and Julia (Davis) Riggs. His father was a successful merchant, a member of the firm of Meigs & Trott, bakers and cracker manufacturers.

Charles E. Meigs.

Charles Edward Meigs received his preliminary education in the Waterbury public schools, went from high school to Greenwich Academy, at Greenwich, Connecticut, and subsequently entered Yale University, where he was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1895, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. As an undergraduate he was active in campus life, especially in the musical organizations, the Freshman and the Second Glee Club, and became a member of the Theta Xi fraternity. After taking his degree he completed a short business course in 1895 and then became associated, successively, with the brass manufacturing firm of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, at Waterbury, and with the Excelsior Needle Company, at Torrington. These connections he terminated in January, 1897, when he began the study of law at Yale, where he continued until June, 1898. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, but from June, 1898. to June, 1899, was enrolled in Harvard Law School, taking a special course. In July, 1899, he began the practice of law in Waterbury, where his interests centered until his retirement.

Judge Meigs rose rapidly in his profession and was soon called to the sphere of public service with his appointment as prosecuting attorney for the city of Waterbury in February, 1904. This office he filled with zeal and efficiency until March 25, 1910, when his distinguished record resulted in his elevation to the bench. On March 26, 1910, by appointment of Governor George L. Lilley, he became a deputy judge of the Waterbury District Court, serving a four-year term. Upon its expiration in 1914, he was reappointed by Governor Simeon E. Baldwin for a second term of four years, but on November 15, 1916, felt obliged to resign because of failing health and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. During these latter years it was necessary for him to spend much of his time in a warmer climate and he was, consequently, unable to return to the practice of law. His professional attainments and judicial record, however, keep his name alive in the legal annals of Waterbury and the State. His retirement from the bench was the occasion of a farewell banquet tendered him by members of the Waterbury Bar Association, who spoke in appreciation of his judicial temperament and the honor which his service brought to the bench. "He was," remarked an associate, "one who has by his official conduct merited the highest respect and esteem, and been in every way an honor to the profession, his city and himself." Another said of him that he was "a judge to whom it made no difference what ticket you voted, at what shrine you worshipped, or what your nationality." Still another tribute distinguished him as "a judge who gave everyone the fairest and squarest kind of a deal."

During his active years at Waterbury, Judge Meigs never confined his interests solely to his profession. He was prominent in earlier life in Republican politics, serving as a member of the Waterbury Republican Town Committee. He was influential in civic affairs and an effective supporter of many useful community institutions. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons; was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; served on the board of governors of the Waterbury Club from 1904 to 1907 and again from 1909 to 1912 and was its vice-president in 1905. Judge Meigs was also secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Waterbury Golf Association and a member of the Waterbury Country Club. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he attended St. John's Church in this city.

Judge Meigs never married and is survived only by his sister, Mary L. Meigs, of Waterbury. He died on December 20, 1925, in his fifty-fourth year. His life was well-rounded, wholesome in its example and influence, rich in service to his community and his profession. It was also singularly rich in the enduring satisfactions of friendship and in those rewards which an honorable and unselfish spirit wins in abundance for its possessor.

CLARENCE EDWARD SMITH

Maintenance Engineer

FEW careers so well illustrate the dictum that "The road to success has many turnings," as that of Clarence Edward Smith, maintenance engineer with the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. As a youth and young man he followed the ambition that was within him to "follow the sea," an urge no doubt derived from seafaring ancestors. He had traveled far in this direction and was well on his way to become a steamship engineer, when for excellent reasons, he gave up his plans and remained permanently ashore. This despite some difficult years in getting established in a trade for which he was well fitted. For a third of a century he has been identified with his present company and considered one of its highly important men. During this same period he has become a well-known and active resident of Waterbury.

Mr. Smith was born at the old but little hamlet of Hauppauge, Long Island, New York, on August 19, 1882, son of Edward Clarence and Ellen Augusta (Cornwell) Smith. His grandfather lost his life in the War Between the States, and his father, Edward Clarence Smith, was a merchant in the place named for his family, which has been established in central Long Island for many generations—Smithtown. The ancestry is English. On his mother's side, Clarence Edward Smith is descended from an old English Quaker family (one William Cornwell came to Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634). Through his mother, also, he is connected with the Holland Dutch pioneers of New York.

Clarence Edward Smith, of this record, was educated in the public schools of Sayville and Islip, Long Island, within sight and smell of Great South Bay. He was only fifteen years of age when he began to earn pocket money by driving a Sayville doctor around his calls. Two years later he succumbed to the lure of the sea and shipped on an old wind-jammer as a common seaman and all-round hand, his work including service in the cook's galley. Within three years he had learned that sailing before the mast was not for him, partly because it gave no outlet for his mechanical predilections. So he secured employment in a small machine shop, doing chiefly repair work on launches and yachts at Port Jefferson, Long Island. His choice was fortunate, for in this concern, functioning as F. C. Griswold & Company, he had the chance to learn many features of the machinist's trade that he could not have acquired in a larger or different establishment. When he left the firm he was not only a skilled journeyman machinist, but a steam fitter and electrician as well.

In 1905, Mr. Smith shipped as a fireman on a steam yacht, with the intention of working up to an engineer's license. But about this time he met the girl whom later he was to marry, and his thoughts turned away from seafaring to permanent employment ashore. In October, 1906, he went to work for the Waterbury Brass Company as a machinist. Feeling that there was a greater future in tool making, he left this concern in May, 1907, to go with the E. J. Manville Company, of Waterbury. This firm shut down in December of that year and Mr. Smith was idle about three months before he secured employment with the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, at Naugatuck, Connecticut. In May, 1908, he joined the forces of the General Electric Company, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as a machinist. Then this concern combined two plants, resulting in a curtailment of the number of men, and Mr. Smith decided that his prospects for future advancement were too limited to depend upon. Resigning in October, 1908, he returned to Waterbury and was welcomed to the former Waterbury Brass Company by Howard Isbell, master mechanic, under whom he had once worked. It is worthy of more than passing note, that within a month he married the girl who had been responsible for his endeavors to become established ashore.

Without entering into any history of the American Brass Company, it may be explained that Mr. Smith went into what is now the corporation's north plant, a part of the Waterbury Branch Division of the American Brass Company. In 1910 he was advanced to assistant foreman of this plant, and a year later was promoted to foreman. In January, 1921, he was transferred to the South Plant as maintenance engineer, the position he now holds. Mr. Smith is also in charge of construction work and new installations in both the South and North shops, a combination of work and responsibility of no mean proportions, particularly in view of the constant growth and expansion of the plants during recent years and in the present war time activity. The past ten years has seen the greatest change in sheet metal and tube production in the history of the company and the construction and equipment work accompanying it has come directly under the supervision of Mr. Smith, who has kept well abreast of the times and rapidly developing changes, and his services are of exceptional value under present day war conditions.

In private capacities, Mr. Smith is a Republican in political views, and popular in fraternal and company organizations. Fraternally he is affiliated with

Gavel Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, of which he became a member in 1906; in 1919 he became an initiate of Continental Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, serving as Master in 1929-30, and was presented with a handsome gold watch upon the conclusion of his term. Both he and Mrs. Smith are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Industrial Foremen's Club, a director of the American Brass Association, president of the Mechanical Aid Association of the South Plant, organizing, in 1937, the first Federal Credit Union of the South Plant, and serving as its first president. Mr. Smith is a member and much interested in the work of the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association, of the Morris Fish and Game Club, and the Waterbury Garden Club. His religious affiliations are with the West Side Hill Methodist Church, of which he is past treasurer of the board of trustees and a member of the official board in charge of church activities. Increased wartime duties and his work have interfered with his taking an active part in church affairs since 1941, but he still maintains a lively interest in its work.

At New Haven, Connecticut, on November 24, 1908, Clarence Edward Smith married Eliza Ann Gover, born in Wales, but a resident of Waterbury, daughter of Harry and Mary Ann (Browning) Gover.

ARTHUR LEWIS TAYLOR

Mechanical Superintendent

MORE than a quarter of a century ago, Arthur Lewis Taylor became associated with an industrial concern which later became a part of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury. At that time he already had a wide knowledge of, and experience in, mechanical engineering, to which he added largely during the years that followed. Since 1927, he has been assistant mechanical superintendent in the immense Waterbury plant of Scovill's, exceptionally skilled in his vocation and in the handling of problems and men. Constructive citizenship is a part of the code of his private life, and the affiliation with several fraternities and clubs in which he is a popular figure.

Mr. Taylor was born at Northfield, Connecticut, December 2, 1890, son of Vernard Carlton and Fannie (Senior) Taylor. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents came to New England from Sheffield, England, and his father, an expert knife-maker, entered the employ of the Waterville, Connecticut, Cutlery Company. In later years he worked under his son, at the American Pin Company, Waterville, and continued active in his craft until a few months before his death in 1927.

Arthur Lewis Taylor was educated in local public schools and the American School of Correspondence, in the latter pursuing courses pertaining to his vocation. He began to contribute to his own livelihood while still a schoolboy, working during vacations and often while attending school, and learned to solder and perform various operations in the factory of the American Pin Company. Thus he gained an all-round experience that has since stood him in good stead as mechanical engineer and superintendent.

In 1909, Arthur Lewis Taylor began his first full time employment in engineering as draftsman with the American Brass Company. After two years he joined the Chase Brass & Copper Company in the Waterbury Manufacturing Division as a draftsman, leaving in 1914 to go with the American Pin Company at Waterville as draftsman, and later being advanced to assistant to the mechanical superintendent. Following the acquisition of the American Pin Company by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, after Mr. Taylor had worked in the pin plant for fourteen years, he was transferred to the Scovill Company's main plant and placed in charge of the millwright department, also retaining his position at the pin company plant. This kept him at first moving between the two plants, but he trained a man to take over gradually increased parts of his duties there and at that time adopted the policy, carried out successfully ever since, of selecting trustworthy men and training them to assume responsibilities under his supervision. This left him free to exercise a more efficient general supervision of all the work in his constantly growing departments, one division after another being added to his care. By appointing a foreman and assistant foreman in each division, Mr. Taylor systematized the operations carried on under his supervision as assistant since 1928 to George R. Leggett, plant mechanical superintendent.

Mr. Taylor's services have been greatly diversified during the years of constant increase in the company's activities until he is now in charge of the engineering division of the millwrights, tinsmiths, iron workers, welders and salvage departments, the latter being a particularly important section of his work in view of the salvage necessities of wartime production and the opportunities it offers for ingenuity and resourcefulness in turning what would ordinarily be considered scrap into valuable material. During this World War's enormous demand for increased production, some of the divisions under Mr. Taylor's direction are working in three shifts, throughout the twenty-four hour day and his systematic schedules, operating under men carefully selected and trained to responsible direction in the earlier days of his tenure of office as assistant mechanical superintendent, are proving their value under the heavy strain now placed upon them. In 1939 Mr. Taylor was awarded the Twenty-five Year Gold Service Pin awarded to Scovill employees who have served the company for a quarter of a century; it is one of his most valued possessions, attesting as it does the company's appreciation of long and faithful service.

"All work and no play" is not only dull but decreases effectiveness in daily occupations. Mr. Taylor has learned not only how to make a living but something about how to live. Fraternally he is affiliated with Liberty Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons. Without in any way being a politician he enjoys politics as a staunch Republican and stands behind worthy candidates of all parties. He was one of the organizers of the Waterville Rod and Gun Club, which he formed some quarter of a century ago with headquarters on the old Welton farm, but later changed to its present site. Keenly interested in trap shooting, he has participated in many local and State tournaments. A personal hobby is the collecting of Indian arrow heads and aboriginal implements, and his own exceptional collection has attracted widespread attention, as witness a recently published and well illustrated article in the "Waterbury Sunday Republican," describing it at length. Mr. Taylor attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterville, and is generous in his support of religious and humanitarian projects.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, April 10, 1913, Arthur Lewis Taylor married Lea M. Simons, daughter of Ferdinand and Josephine (Walters) Simons, both natives of Lorraine, France, now of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of two sons: 1. Arthur Carlton Taylor, born March 22, 1916, at Waterbury, now employed as a tool maker at Scovill. He married Dorothy Demanche, of Waterbury, and they have one daughter: i. Barbara Elaine, born August 7, 1941. 2. Robert Lewis Taylor, born March 10, 1928.

THE SESSIONS FAMILY

OF BRISTOL

THE British progenitors of the American Sessions family were originally seated at Wantage, Berkshire, England, although there are none of the name resident there at the present time. In 1889, when a member of the Bristol (Connecticut) Sessions visited Berkshire, the only living members of a family, evidently of the same descent, were found in the adjoining county of Gloucester—the Hon. J. Sessions, eighty years of age, mayor of the city of Gloucester and a prominent industrialist, his three sons and a daughter, all belonging to the Society of Friends and leaders in charitable and humanitarian works. The crest of the English Sessions family is a griffin's head. This mythological creature was sacred to the sun, and, according to tradition, kept guard over hidden treasures. The mayor of Gloucester and his three sons were operating a large manufacturing company in this city and at Cardiff, Wales, under the trade title of J. Sessions & Sons. At that same time, a descendant, John Humphrey Sessions, was head of the important manufacturing firm of J. H. Sessions & Sons, established in Bristol, Connecticut. This John Humphrey Sessions, one of the pioneers in this community, was the first member of his family to settle permanently in Bristol.

(I) The first of the family to arrive in America, of whom we have record, was Alexander Sessions, born about 1645, and living in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1669, at the age of twenty-four years, according to a deposition made by him, January 27, 1669. He married, April 24, 1672, Elizabeth Spofford, daughter of John Spofford, of Rowley, Massachusetts. After his death his wife married a Mr. Low. Both Alexander Sessions and his wife were members of the church in Andover in 1688 and until their death. He was a freeman there in 1677, and was also one of the proprietors of the town, as appears by a vote, which names the proprietors. He died in Andover, February 26, 1688-89. His will was admitted to probate, March 8, 1696-97, and inventoried one hundred and nineteen pounds. His widow was named as administratrix. His name was originally spelled "Alexsander Seshins" or "Sutchins." Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1673. 2. John, born October 4, 1674. 3. Alexander, born October 3,

1676. 4. Timothy, born April 14, 1678. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Nathaniel, born August 8, 1681. 7. Josiah, born May 2, 1684. 8. Joseph, born March 28, 1686. 9. Abial, born about 1688.

(II) Samuel Sessions, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Spofford) Sessions, was born March 8, 1680, in Andover, on what was then known as "Sessions Hill." He was a husbandman and accumulated considerable property, which was inherited by his children. His wife was Mary Cox or Cocks. He was drowned at Boxford, Massachusetts, December 6, 1750. Children: 1. Sarah, born 1708-09, died January 7, 1709. 2. Samuel, born in 1710, of whom further. 3. Timothy, born about 1711. 4. Child, born August 17, 1712, died young. 5. Mary, born September 7, 1714, died young. 6. David, born January 25, 1718, died at Crown Point, December 29, 1756.

(III) Samuel (2) Sessions, son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Cox or Cocks) Sessions, was born in 1710, and died April 24, 1746. He married, January 8, 1739, Hannah Gray, daughter of Henry Gray, who came from England, married Mary Blount, and died in 1755. Samuel Sessions was a farmer and owned large tracts of land in Andover. Children: 1. Sarah, born in Andover, November 6, 1740. 2. John, of whom further.

(IV) John Sessions, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Gray) Sessions, was born June 9, 1742, in Boxford, died in Westminster, Vermont, May 1, 1820. He married, November 17, 1763, Ann Warsley, born in 1740 in Dedham, Massachusetts, died October 12, 1820. He was a farmer, deacon of the church and justice of the peace. For two years he was a member of the first Continental Congress; was first judge of the county court; also a member of the New York Legislature for four years under the elder Governor Clinton. Children: 1. Ann, born July 20, 1765. 2. John, born July 30, 1768, of whom further. 3. Samuel, born June 25, 1773.

(V) John (2) Sessions, son of John (1) and Ann (Warsley) Sessions, was born July 30, 1768, in Westminster, died in Lunenburg, Vermont, January 25, 1852. He was a farmer and highly respected as a citizen. He married, October 16, 1793, Lucinda Washburn, born May 14, 1770, died March 11, 1820. Children: 1. John, born September 29, 1795. 2. Lucinda, born March 23, 1797. 3. Calvin, born January 10, 1799, of whom further. 4. Joseph W., born June 30, 1801. 5. Orpha, born February 18, 1803. 6. Samuel, born March 23, 1805. 7. Ann Maria, born March 13, 1808.

(VI) Calvin Sessions, son of John (2) and Lucinda (Washburn) Sessions, was born January 10, 1799, in Westminster. He was a clothier by trade, and in his younger days operated a factory of his own in Burlington, Connecticut. He was captain of the militia company in Burlington and a strong supporter of the Congregational Church there. He married, January 1, 1822, Lydia Beckwith, daughter of Abner Beckwith. The latter was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1771, died in Burlington, Connecticut, May 10, 1868; his wife, Polly (Humphrey) Beckwith, was born in Burlington, died there April 10, 1800. Calvin Sessions died in Burlington, November 9, 1860; his wife died in Bristol, Connecticut, July 9, 1870. Children, born in Burlington: 1. Son, born October 27, 1822, died young. 2. Catherine Maria, born October 27, 1823. 3. Adeline Eliza, born March 27, 1825. 4. Samuel Washburn, born October 31, 1826. 5. John Humphrey, born March 17, 1828, of whom further. 6. Albert Gridley, born March 28, 1831. 7. Lydia Beckwith, born August 11, 1832. 8. Albert Joseph, born June 11, 1834. 9. Fannie Lucinda, born April 21, 1836. 10. Willard Foster, born July 5, 1838.

(VII) John Humphrey Sessions, son of Calvin and Lydia (Beckwith) Sessions, was born in Burlington, March 17, 1828. He received a common school education such as was afforded by the district schools of those times, and at an early age began to work in the wood-turning establishment of A. L. & W. Winston, Polkville, a suburb of Bristol, where he learned the trade. After some years the firm made an assignment to Mr. Sessions, and in 1858 he went into partnership with Henry A. Warner, under the firm name of Warner & Sessions. The following year he removed the business to the center of the town. About 1870 his brother, Albert G. Sessions, died and left a trunk-hardware business, which he purchased. He made money rapidly, extended the business and soon made it one of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Bristol. Mr. Sessions' eldest son, John Henry Sessions, was admitted to partnership, and later another son, William E. Sessions, the firm being known as J. H. Sessions & Sons. In 1879 Mr. Sessions bought the property owned by the Bristol Foundry Company, and together with his son, William E., formed the Sessions Foundry Company. This business was likewise a success from the first, and in 1895 the firm built a new foundry plant on Farmington Avenue.

Mr. Sessions was identified with important concerns of the town during his entire life. In 1875 he was one of the founders of the Bristol National Bank and was elected its first president, a position he held until his death. He was prominently connected with the Bristol Water Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Bristol Electric Light Company and was president until it merged into the Bristol & Plainville Tramway Company. He was also a stockholder in the Bristol Press Publishing Company and a director of various other corporations in Bristol.

Besides playing an important part in the financial life of the town, he was also a prominent factor in its moral and religious life. The causes of education, temperance and religion always found in him a faithful and sympathetic friend. In 1857 he became converted to the Methodist Church, and was ever after untiring in his efforts to support and enlarge it. In 1879 he was instrumental in securing a new site and gave largely of his money and energy to build a new church. When this church became too small he again came forward and erected as a gift to the church society, 1894, a church constructed of granite and redstone, one of the finest Methodist churches in the State. He was without doubt the most prominent layman of the Methodist Church in Connecticut. He was a trustee of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, also a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In May, 1896, he was chosen a delegate from the New York Eastern Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, which met in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Sessions was a large-hearted, broad minded, philanthropic citizen, and did a vast amount of good in a quiet way. Outside the immediate family, little was known of his real greatness, broadness, gentleness and tenderness. In his business relations he was strictly honest and of rare business ability. His church life and work were his chief interest in life, and to his unselfishness and devotion is largely due the advancement of the Methodist Church to the prominent place it occupies in the Eastern Conference.

John Humphrey Sessions married, April 27, 1848, Emily Bunnell, daughter of Allen and Rhoda (Atwater) Bunnell, of Burlington. Her father was born at Burlington, February 7, 1802, and died in Bristol. Her mother was born in Bristol, November 16, 1800, and died there. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sessions lived in Polkville for a time, but removed in May, 1869, to the center of Bristol, and he died there, September 10, 1899. Children: 1. John Henry, of whom further. 2. Carrie Emily, of whom further. 3. William Edwin, of whom further.

(VIII-A) John Henry Sessions, son of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born in Polkville, Connecticut, February 26, 1849, and died April 2, 1902. He received a liberal education in the public schools of Bristol. In 1873 he was taken into partnership with his father and the firm of J. H. Sessions & Son established. After his father's death he admitted his son, Albert Leslie, to the firm. A large and flourishing industry was developed in the manufacture of trunk hardware. John Henry Sessions was financially interested in various other concerns. He was a director of the Bristol Water Company and had been a member of the board from the time of the organization of the company, and after his father died he became president. He was a director of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, after it was reorganized. He was one of the incorporators of the Bristol Press Pub-

W. E. Sessions

lishing Company. After his father's death he became vice-president of the Bristol National Bank. In politics he was a Republican. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners of Bristol and in 1883 he was elected secretary. Mr. Sessions was a useful and influential citizen, public-spirited and benevolent, upright and honorable in all the relations of life. He married, May 19, 1869, Maria Francena Woodford, born September 8, 1848, daughter of Ephraim Woodford, of West Avon, Connecticut. They had one son: 1. Albert Leslie, of whom further.

(VIII-B) Carrie Emily Sessions, daughter of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, December 15, 1854. She married George W. Nebauer, an expert wood carver employed by her father, John Humphrey Sessions, and who later had a contract for supplying carved clock cases to Sessions and Ingraham and other firms. Mr. Nebauer later operated the Turner Heater Company until his retirement. One son, William, now retired, was engaged in the real estate business; George Nebauer, a grandson, is now living in Hollywood, California.

(VIII-C) William Edwin Sessions, son of John Humphrey and Emily (Bunnell) Sessions, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, February 18, 1857. The first twelve years of his life were spent in the little village of Polkville, three miles from the center of Bristol. He attended the public schools and the Hartford High School, from which he was graduated in 1876. His mind was strongly set on a business career and he therefore entered his father's office and soon demonstrated a wonderful business faculty. In 1879, two years after he entered his father's office, he started a separate concern in partnership with his father under the name of the Sessions Foundry Company, of which he was president. At first the business was small, employing a score of men, when it was purchased of the Bristol Foundry Company. Mr. Sessions conducted it for sixteen years on Laurel Street in the center of the town, but in 1895 it had grown to such an extent that the three acres of land available proved inadequate for the plant, and Mr. Sessions purchased the large tract of thirty acres now occupied on Farmington Avenue and built a large and thoroughly modern foundry. The site is ideal and the plant is a model of its kind. Mr. Sessions bought much of the adjacent land in order to provide building lots for his workmen and to control in some degree the character of the neighborhood. He enforced restrictions that prevented the location of a saloon within a walk of five minutes of the plant. The men were encouraged to own their homes. Mr. Sessions was a kind and considerate employer and avoided serious labor difficulties. Every summer he gave to the employees and families an evening of social enjoyment on the grounds, furnishing the music, refreshments and all other things needful. Some three thousand enjoyed his hospitality, and this was one of the great social events of the year in Bristol. In the summer of 1902 the E. M. Welch Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, a village in the town of Bristol, was about to go into the hands of a receiver. The closing of the Welch clock factories, which had been in operation for many years, would have left many of the townspeople idle. Mr. Sessions was urged to take the presidency of the company and attempt to save it. Though already burdened with great cares and responsibilities, Mr. Sessions finally undertook the task and became the president and principal stockholder of the concern, which was reorganized as the Sessions Clock Company. Within two years the plant was enlarged and the product doubled. Almost from the first the company prospered most satisfactorily. The establishment was rebuilt and modernized in equipment, and he gave the company exceptional leadership as its president to his demise in 1920, since which time it has been ably directed by his son, William Kenneth Sessions (*q. v.*).

Like his father, Mr. Sessions was strongly religious. He joined the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church when he was twelve years old, and served as president of the board of trustees and vice-president of the official board of the church at the time of his death. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, was a liberal supporter of the church and he gave to the church, which his father built for the parish, a large pipe organ; his brother donating the upholstery and carpets. For many years he had charge of the Mount Hope Sunday School, which met in a little chapel on Chippins Hill, four miles from Bristol, in a sparsely settled district of the town. His charities and benefactions were generously and wisely bestowed. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, and had served on most of its important committees. He had been a staunch supporter of the temperance movement, being himself a total abstainer. In politics he was a Republican. In 1892 he was elected to the first board of burgesses in the borough of Bristol. He also organized the Bristol Trust Company.

William Edwin Sessions was a director of the Bristol National Bank, president of the Bristol Water Company, and was greatly interested in all movements looking to the welfare of the people and the town. He was eligible to the Society of Mayflower Descendants by right of descent from Francis Cook, who came in the "Mayflower," and signed the "Compact," and also from James Chilton, of the "Mayflower." He was fond of music, and the music room of his home on Bellevue Avenue contained a grand piano and a pipe organ for his own diversion and enjoyment. He had traveled much in this country and abroad and had made a study of the fine arts. His death occurred on August 23, 1920.

On June 12, 1878, William Edwin Sessions married Emily D. Brown, born April 2, 1857, at Ellington, Connecticut. Children: 1. Joseph Brown, born November 11, 1881. 2. William Kenneth, of whom further.

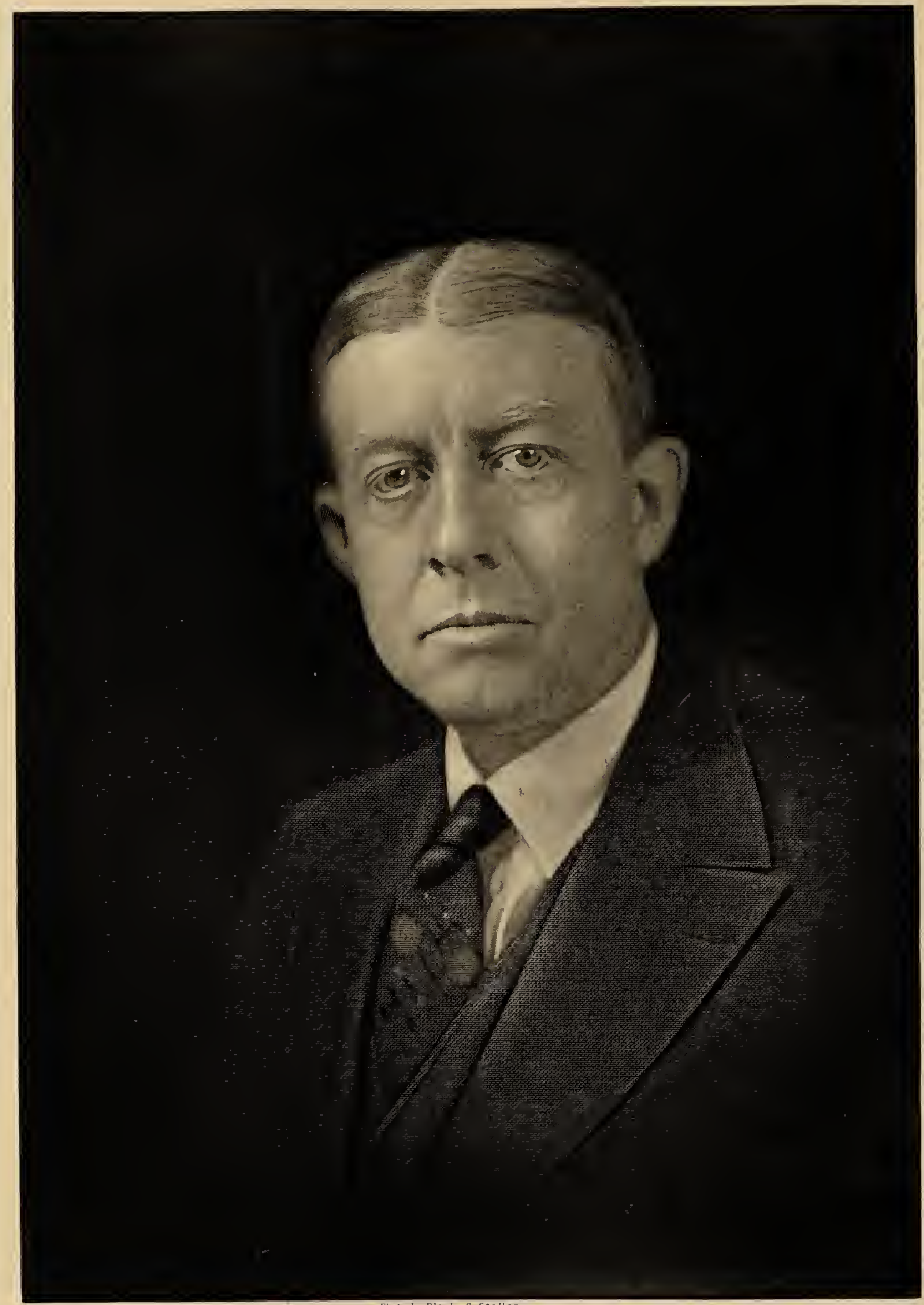


Photo by Blank & Stoller

J. B.

(IX-A) Albert Leslie Sessions, son of John Henry and Maria Francena (Woodford) Sessions, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, January 5, 1872. He received a good education in the public schools in Bristol, Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was graduated in the class of 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He was a member of Chi Phi college fraternity and of the University Club of New York City. Immediately after leaving college he entered the employ of his grandfather and father in the business which his grandfather was instrumental as a partner in establishing and which had been successfully conducted since November 15, 1854. Shortly after the death of his grandfather, senior partner of the firm, Albert Leslie Sessions was admitted to the firm, the name continuing as before, J. H. Sessions & Son. When his father died, three years later, he and his mother continued the business. It was incorporated July 1, 1905, under a special charter from the State of Connecticut, retaining the old name, the incorporators and stockholders being himself, mother and wife. He was president, treasurer and manager of the business. In addition to the manufacturing of trunk hardware under the name of J. H. Sessions & Son, he was also treasurer of the Sessions Clock Company, and ranked among the prominent manufacturers of this section. He was an indefatigable worker, enterprising and progressive in his methods. He was always ready and willing to coöperate in movements for the welfare of the community and the development of the town. He was a prominent member of the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of its board of trustees.

On February 7, 1894, Albert Leslie Sessions married Leila Belle Beach, daughter of the Hon. Henry L. Beach, of Bristol. Children: 1. Paul Beach, born November 19, 1895, president of J. H. Sessions & Son; married, at Bristol, June 10, 1918, Grace McCall, daughter of Thomas and Helen (Bennett) McCall, of Texas; children: i. James McCall, born in 1920. ii. Janet Helen, born in 1922. iii. Mary Woodford, born in 1930. 2. Ruth Juliette, born May 14, 1897; deceased. 3. John Henry Sessions, III, secretary of J. H. Sessions & Son. 4. Judith H. (twin), married Robert Ostrander, of Schenectady, New York; they have two children. 5. Janet M. (twin), born May 21, 1901, deceased.

Albert Leslie Sessions died April 29, 1937.

(IX-B) Joseph Brown Sessions, son of William Edwin and Emily D. (Brown) Sessions (*q. v.*), was born in Bristol, November 11, 1881. Leaving the Bristol High School in his Sophomore year, he studied at Taft School, Watertown, and he completed his education at Wesleyan University. Naturally endowed with considerable mechanical ability, he entered the Sessions Foundry Company, of which his father was then president, as a worker in the pattern department. Quickly, he worked his way through the various departments of the organization until, in 1911, he was elected the treasurer of the company. After the death of his father on August 23, 1920, he was chosen as the president of the foundry, an office which he has subsequently occupied. At about the same time, Mr. Sessions also succeeded his father as president of the Bristol Trust Company, an organization of which he had been a director since its establishment. This company was merged with the Bristol American Bank & Trust Company on January 1, 1932, the name later being changed to Bristol Bank & Trust Company. And again, like his father, Mr. Sessions has been intimately identified with the Prospect Methodist Church, serving the church in several official capacities. He is treasurer of the Sessions Clock Company, a director of the Terryville Trust Company, as well as holding directorates in other Connecticut industrial and financial organizations.

Joseph B. Sessions married, September 9, 1903, at Bristol, Mary Esther Stewart, daughter of Lemuel L. and Gierstein (Spencer) Stewart. Children: 1. Edwin S., born October 20, 1908; vice-president and secretary of the Sessions Foundry Company. 2. Helen, born March 6, 1910; married Frank E. Kendall. 3. Harold S., accidentally killed October 24, 1935. There are two grandchildren: Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Sessions, and Hunter Sessions, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Kendall.

(IX-C) William Kenneth Sessions, son of William Edwin and Emily D. (Brown) Sessions (*q. v.*), was born in Bristol, Connecticut, February 21, 1887. He attended the grade and high schools of Bristol and, after two years at Wesleyan University, pursued special studies at Yale. In 1908, he joined the staff of the Sessions Foundry and in 1909 became vice-president of the foundry. In 1917 William Kenneth Sessions was elected treasurer of the Sessions Clock Company, an office which he held until 1920, when he succeeded his father, William E. Sessions, as the company's president, an office which he has filled most capably. Among Mr. Sessions' other business interests are: treasurer and director of the Sessions Foundry Company and director of the Bristol Brass Company and the Bristol Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Sessions is also keenly interested in the civic life of Bristol, being, as a Republican, a member of the city of Bristol fire commission and past treasurer of the Bristol Boys' Club. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford.

William Kenneth Sessions married, October 27, 1909, at Bristol, Connecticut, Marjorie Alice Goodenough, daughter of the Rev. A. H. Goodenough. Mr.

W K Sessions

and Mrs. Sessions are the parents of two children: 1. Emily G., who married William Penfield Gordon, of Danbury. 2. William Kenneth, Jr., born in 1914, a graduate of Nichols Junior College, and attended Choate School; married Phoebe Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, daughter of Marjorie Woodhouse Sessions.

EDWIN STEWART SESSIONS

Industrialist

AS vice-president and secretary of the Sessions Foundry Company at Bristol Connecticut, Edwin Stewart Sessions represents the fourth generation of his family to be active in the business which bears the Sessions name. Inherited aptitude for mechanics, thorough technical training and wide experience in the business are the qualifications which he brings to his present important responsibilities in one of Connecticut's old established industries.

Born in Bristol on October 20, 1908, Mr. Sessions is a son of Joseph Brown Sessions (*q. v.*) and Mary (Stewart) Sessions. He received his preliminary education in Bristol schools, graduating from the Federal Hill (now Thomas H. Patterson) Public School in 1923. Afterward, he entered Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was a student for three years, beginning in the fall of 1924, and which he left because of his father's failing health. Subsequently, however, he studied for two years at Wentworth Institute, Boston, devoting his first year to pattern-making and machine design and his second year to foundry practice. Each of these is a two-year course, but because he had the advantage of prior practical experience, Mr. Sessions was able to complete them in half the normal time.

From the time he was a school boy in Bristol, Mr. Sessions spent his vacations in the plant of the Sessions Foundry Company. He began there as an office boy in 1918, working for a number of weeks during that summer for his grandfather, William Edwin Sessions, who had originally founded the company with his father, John Humphrey Sessions, great-grandfather of Edwin Stewart Sessions. During the following decade, Mr. Sessions continued to work in the factory each summer, principally on wood pattern making and in maintenance work. In this way he served a thorough apprenticeship in the business and laid the foundation for his career of later years.

In June, 1929, following his graduation from Wentworth Institute, Mr. Sessions went into the Sessions Foundry plant as a full-time employee and during the intervening years he has served there in many capacities and has gained a practical, widespread knowledge of the business in its entirety through the operation, management and sales departments. Initially, he served as assistant to his father, the late Joseph B. Sessions, then president of the company, with responsibilities in both manufacturing and selling. In connection with the latter field, he traveled for the company through the Eastern territory from 1930 to 1935. Mr. Sessions continued in this dual capacity, production and sales work, until 1940, when he was placed in charge of maintenance of buildings, tools and machinery and was also given supervision over the operation of several auxiliary departments, including the machine shop, pattern shop and others. In addition, he acts as safety engineer for the plant.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Sessions Foundry Company, held July 3, 1930, he was elected to the board, being already a stockholder in the company, and at the same meeting was elected vice-president. He has since continued in this office. On February 16, 1935, following the death of Arthur F. Woodward, secretary of the company for fifty-two years, Mr. Sessions was also elected secretary of the company and has since served in this capacity. On July 2, 1938, he was elected assistant treasurer, but resigned the post in 1940, because of the pressure of his other executive duties, and was succeeded by Albert E. Grant, an office employee of many years' service, who is now assistant treasurer. Since the death of his father, Mr. Sessions' responsibilities in the management of the company have naturally increased, although for an extended period he had been carrying on the many and varied activities which he still continues. By experience and record, Mr. Sessions is well qualified for the important executive positions which he fills, and as present head of his family he carries on the business founded by his grandfather and great-grandfather. As an executive he has shown force and vision, and these qualities are buttressed by his rare natural ability in toolmaking and mechanics, inherited from several generations of manufacturing ancestors. Much of his spare time is spent in the small, but well-equipped work shop in his home, to which has been added the fine collection of tools owned by his late father. Here he works in metal, creating new attachments and tools for lathes, and on a small scale maps out and solves the various operation problems which have arisen in the machine shop of the Sessions foundry.

Mr. Sessions is a past junior member of the Society of Automotive Engineers. He is a Republican in politics and a member of Prospect Methodist Church, of which his family have been members through several generations. The Sessions have contributed much to the Bristol community and in his own career Mr. Sessions continues the fine traditions long associated here with the family name.

On February 15, 1929, at Nashua, New Hampshire, he married Helen Marian Lemay, of Medford Hillside, Arlington, Massachusetts, a daughter of Arthur H. and Caroline Cherri Lemay. Mr. and Mrs. Sessions are the parents of one daughter, Barbara Josephine, born October 15, 1929.

WILLIAM McKINLEY BLACK

Factory Executive

A VETERAN in the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, the career of William McKinley Black is one worthy of permanent record and the careful consideration of the present generation. He began making his own livelihood as a young boy, and by his own unaided efforts has risen to the post of factory superintendent with one of the outstanding industrial corporations in America. Down the years, which are not so many as his long list of records would seem to indicate, he has been to the fore, not alone in manufacturing, but in the civic, fraternal and club life of Waterbury. He was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, July 29, 1875, son of George and Mary (McKinley) Black, his father being a native of Scotland, who came to the United States and settled in Ansonia, but was employed by the Waterbury Farrel Foundry Company during his later years. Times were hard in the period when their son would naturally have been busy gaining an education, so William McKinley Black went to work at the age of eleven years on the farm of Henry Chipman, in Town Plot, Waterbury. This was only a part time and vacation job, for he was attending the old Town Plot school, which provided a rather wide range of studies. Then and later he managed to acquire a sound education and was rated as an unusually well-informed man. At thirteen he entered the Farrel Foundry Company as the youngest apprentice in its long history. After serving for three years he was a real journeyman machinist. In 1893 he went with the Excelsior Needle Company as an expert machinist, and after two years joined the forces of the Union Hardware Company, of Torrington, Connecticut, as a tool maker. He was foreman of the tool department, when in 1898 he came to the Scovill Manufacturing Company as a tool maker, one of the most expert vocations in industry.

Until the turn of the century, Mr. Black was assistant foreman, and to and through the First World War he was general foreman of the case department. At the end of that conflict, he became general foreman of the manufacturing department under vice-president Hyde, later (1929) becoming assistant production manager. In 1941, William McKinley Black was made factory superintendent, so that he was in a highly important post when the United States entered the second World War, and the Scovill Manufacturing Company turned much of its enormous plant equipment over to the production of military material for the government's defense program.

Quite naturally, because he began working so early in life, Mr. Black has compiled several noteworthy records. For example, he has been with the Scovill company for forty-five years. Incidentally, he is one of the oldest members of the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association, having joined forty-six years ago. He served with Company A, 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guard under Colonel Lucien Burpee and Colonel James Geddes, and during the First World War was a sergeant in the Home Guard. A staunch Republican, he is a member of the Republican Town Committee, and in 1942 was reappointed for a second term of two years on the board of the police commission of Waterbury. Fraternally Mr. Black is affiliated with Liberty Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Waterbury; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Torrington, and several others. He is a past member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He belongs to the Waterbury Golf Club. The weight of his influence and energies has always been placed on the side of movements and organizations that undertake to benefit the community and the welfare of its citizens, and his friends are legion. He attends the Second Congregational Church, at Waterbury, and is generous in his support of humanitarian and charitable works.

At the First Congregational Church, Waterbury, Rev. Dr. Anderson officiating, William McKinley Black married, on March 3, 1897, Hattie B. Lewis, daughter of George W. and Jennie (Bond) Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of one daughter: 1. Marjorie, born October 15, 1898, who married Howard Carpenter, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and they now reside at Bloomfield, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have a son: i. William Black Carpenter, born August 2, 1926.

HON. WILLIAM EDMOND CURTIS, SR., LL. D.

Lawyer, Jurist

WILLIAM EDMOND CURTIS, who so long ago as 1871 was elected chief judge of the Superior Court of New York, after several decades of practice before the bar, was a New Englander who centered his professional activity in New York. It might well be written of Judge Curtis that he was "to the law born" for his father and his mother's father, were lawyers, both being judges in the Connecticut courts.

Judge William Edmond Curtis traced his ancestry to the founders of Connecticut and Massachusetts, being of the eighth generation from "Widow" Elizabeth Curtis, whose name appears in the earliest records of the town of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. The judge was born at Watertown, Connecticut, September 29, 1823, son of Holbrook and Elizabeth Payne (Edmond) Curtis. Holbrook Curtis, born at Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, July 14, 1787, died February 21, 1858, at Watertown, Connecticut. A graduate of Yale College, class of 1807, he practiced law in Watertown; was a judge of the Litchfield County Court and a member of the State Legislature. On October 2, 1822, he married Elizabeth Payne Edmond, born March 17, 1798, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Payne) Edmond, of Newtown, Connecticut. William Edmond, graduate of Yale in 1777, was a Continental officer, member of Congress, 1796 to 1800, and justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court until 1816.

William Edmond Curtis, in preparing to make a career of the law, attended Cheshire Academy, and entered Trinity College, from which he was graduated in 1843. After studying law in New York City, with William Curtis Noyes, he was admitted to the bar. Later he was associated in practice with Judge Samuel Foote. He was elected chief judge of the Superior Court, in 1871, on a fusion ticket in recognition of his part in putting down the Tweed ring.

Judge Curtis was an exceptional linguist whose gifts won him understanding and faith with the people of the French and Spanish races, of which there were a great many in New York. He thus accumulated a number of European clients, whom he left to the care of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Provost and Colt. Judge

Curtis played active rôles in public life, and was particularly to the fore in the reform movement that broke the infamous "Tweed Ring." At one time he was counsel for Charles Goodyear, the original patentee of the rubber process. In 1862, Trinity College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and that same year he became a life member of its board of trustees. Over a long period from 1860 he was president of the Board of Education of New York City. His favorite New York City club was the Century. He was a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Chief Judge William Edmond Curtis married, September 2, 1851, Mary Ann Scovill, daughter of the founder of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and the great-granddaughter of the Rev. James Scovill, who was ordained to the ministry at Westminster, London, in 1757. Chief Justice and Mrs. Curtis were the parents of seven children: 1. William Edmond, born in 1855, at No. 209 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, died in 1923. 2. Henry Holbrook, born in New York City, 1856, died in 1920. 3. Francis Randolph, born in New York City in 1858, died in 1892. 4. Eustice Sanford, born in Watertown, Connecticut, in 1860, died in 1881. 5. Frederick Kingsbury, born in New York City in 1862, died in 1936. 6. Mary Alathea, born in Watertown, Connecticut, in 1868, died in 1916. 7. Elizabeth, living in New York City.

Judge Curtis died July 6, 1880, his funeral being attended by many notables from New York and the East, coming to pay him their final tributes. One, the former Mayor of New York City, Abram S. Hewitt, said of the judge:

> He was . . . . well balanced morally, mentally, and physically. He was capable of any amount of work, and was never weary of working. Whatever he did undertake to do, he did thoroughly, honestly, and conscientiously, how well thousands of his clients knew. . . .
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> He made a special study of educational systems both at home and abroad, and was never tired of studying the methods and textbooks of other countries.

WILLIAM EDMOND CURTIS

Lawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

ALTHOUGH a native and lifelong resident of New York, William Edmond Curtis' ancestral roots were deep in Connecticut. His ancestors, back to the early sixteen hundreds, were in many generations noteworthy for their connections with public life. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were prominent judges of Connecticut courts.

Mr. Curtis was born in New York City, June 2, 1855, son of Chief Justice William Edmond Curtis (*q. v.*) and Mary Ann Scovill, both natives of Connecticut. He was graduated from Trinity College, in 1875, a Bachelor of Arts; entered Columbia University School of Law, receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1877, and was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Trinity College, in 1878—an extraordinary scholastic record that gave promise of a brilliant future. For fifteen years he practiced his profession with the firm of Stearns and Curtis. After 1897 he practiced law with the well-known New York law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Provost and Colt.

The father of Mr. Curtis had been outstanding in the destruction of the notorious "Boss Tweed Ring" in New York City. But it was not until 1892 that Mr. Curtis came very much to the fore in public affairs, when he threw in his lot with the once defeated President Grover Cleveland, to organize forces that renominated the President at the Chicago Convention of the Democratic party, and helped to direct a campaign that gave Mr. Cleveland a majority greatly exceeding that of his first election. Mr. Curtis was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and accomplished some exceptionally constructive work in this office, from 1893 to 1897.

Following is an almost verbatim account by an earlier biographer, the president of Trinity College:

While he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury the financial crisis of 1895 was brought about by the "free silver issue," which split the Democratic party and curtailed greatly the ability of the Executive to carry out any policies, especially those connected with the national finances. Great credit must be given

Mr. Curtis for his keen analysis of the situation, and his proposition to relieve the threatened gold shortage. It was he who discovered that Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was still in force and practical to use in the crisis. He pointed out that it would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or secure gold under legal conditions. He presented the situation and the proposition to J. Pierpont Morgan, the international financier, to whom Mr. Curtis was well known. Mr. Morgan was persuaded to go to Washington to confer with the President and offer his services and he took an enormous risk. The plan was finally adopted and Mr. Curtis was sent abroad to conclude delivery of the bonds involved. While little publicity was given to Mr. Curtis' leadership in the matter, at the time, Horace White, in the New York "Evening Post," of July 6, 1908, gave all credit to Mr. Curtis for the solution of a grave financial problem, saying in conclusion: "If a laurel crown is due anybody . . . . in that crisis Mr. Curtis is entitled to wear it."

In 1897, William Edmond Curtis returned to New York and resumed his practice of the law. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of other professional associations; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and a life member of the New York Historical Society. In 1902 Mayor Seth Low appointed him New York City Aqueduct Commissioner for a term of three years, and it was during this period that the Croton Dam and aqueduct became a part of the water supply of the metropolis. One of the major educational interests of Mr. Curtis was Trinity College, of which he was a life trustee. He kept in close touch with the institution "to which he devoted the last hours of his busy life, in 1923, in connection with its Centennial. After the celebration was over, and the congratulations had been made, he left for York Harbor, Maine, where 'among his friends, he enjoyed the outdoors until a few days before he died' August 23, 1923."

Dr. Ogilbie, of Trinity College, in an article written for the Fiftieth Class Reunion, in 1925, said of Mr. Curtis:

> He was a gallant gentleman. The qualities from his ancestors which converged in him, produced a man whose first characteristic was loyalty. He was devoted in his service to his Country, his Church, and his College, and was always a true friend. To these personal qualities was added a clarity of vision which went to the heart of things, and combined with his legal training to fit him for the important services which he rendered. Those who believe in the future of America may well pray that in every crisis of our national life there may be found a man to meet every situation as squarely and successfully as William Edmond Curtis met the crisis of 1895, when he saved the credit and fair name of America.
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> "Est animus tibi rerumque prudens et secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus."

HARRY L. BRADLEY

Banker

IN the management of the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company, one of the principal financial institutions of Springfield, Massachusetts, Harry L. Bradley played a major part for twenty years. As treasurer, vice-president and executive vice-president, successively, he occupied an influential place in executive councils of the bank and brought to the direction of its affairs both broad experience and penetrating judgment. He devoted virtually his entire career to banking and rose to a position of recognized prominence in his profession.

Born in Westfield, Massachusetts, on October 31, 1868, Harry L. Bradley was a son of Captain Adoniram J. and Marilla (Bishop) Bradley, the father born in Russell, Massachusetts, and the mother in Blandford. Captain Bradley, who derived his military title from his service in the Union Army during the Civil War, was a prominent citizen of Westfield for many years.

Harry L. Bradley was educated in the public schools of Westfield. Upon leaving high school he became a clerk in the local post office, but soon turned to business life, taking a position with the American Whip Company, predecessor of the United States Whip Company, in Westfield. The next and most important step in his career brought him into the field of banking as a clerk in the Hampden National Bank of Westfield. Mr. Bradley's native aptitude for finance was soon in evidence. He was promoted from clerk to teller of the Hampden National Bank and a few years later, on May 7, 1900, was elected cashier. In this capacity, for fourteen years, he was in charge of the daily operations of the institution. It was in 1914 that he left the Hampden National Bank to become treasurer of the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company. Well qualified by experience and record for the larger responsibilities of his new post, he immediately made his influence felt in its management, and his judgment on all matters connected with its operation was received by his associates with profound respect. In 1920 he became vice-president as well as treasurer of the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company and in 1933, was elected executive vice-president, the bank's principal operating official. This office he held until January 10, 1934, when he resigned and retired from business life.

Mr. Bradley had many other claims upon the regard of his community. Civic affairs especially interested him and civic work was long a hobby. He was a member of the board of directors and for some years president of the Westfield Young Men's Christian Association. He was a director of the Springfield Boys' Club; was prominent in the Rotary Club; and was active fraternally as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In this latter order he was affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge at Westfield, the higher York Rite bodies, including Springfield Commandery of the Knights Templar, and Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of several social clubs, among them the Longmeadow Country Club, Nayasset Club and Winthrop Club. In addition to his connection with the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Mr. Bradley was a director of the Mutual Fire Assurance Company and treasurer of the Springfield Mortgage Corporation. A devout Christian, he was long active in the First Congregational Church of Westfield, in which he held several offices. Golf was a favorite recreation. Music and singing were also lifelong interests and in younger days he was a member of a number of church quartets as well as the Orpheus Club, a music organization of Westfield.

In 1898, Harry L. Bradley married (first) Maybelle Truesdell, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who died in 1933. They became the parents of two children: 1. Hayden Spaulding, who served during the World War in the United States Army Aviation Corps. He is married and has three children: Mary Elizabeth, Hayden, and Margaret Jean Bradley. 2. Jeanette, a graduate of Connecticut College for Women, who married Richard G. Brooks, of Westbrook, Maine, and has one daughter, Janet Brooks.

In 1934, Mr. Bradley married (second) Anna Clark, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Harry L. Bradley died in Springfield, Massachusetts, on October 7, 1940. Stalwart, loyal, public-spirited, he was admired both for his attainments in the business world and for the qualities of character and citizenship which his life exemplified. Until the last he remained an influential figure in the Springfield community, and the termination of his career was a source of regret throughout the entire city, a personal bereavement to all who knew him as an associate and friend.

DENNIS M. RYAN, M. D.

Veteran Physician and Surgeon

A PHYSICIAN and surgeon devoted to his calling for more than half a century, a general practitioner in Ware, Massachusetts, during all this long period, Dennis M. Ryan, M. D., brought his skill and wisdom to countless homes, and was held in affection and gratitude by folk of three generations. Equally significant was his service to the community, especially as a member of the board of education, a service of almost a like period rendered without a single break in continuity until his voluntary retirement. No biographer can appraise the value of such a career because there is no standard of measurement, but even more for the reason that the doctor was too busy all his life to write more than a few simple records of daily duties performed.

There were many who called Dr. Ryan a "New England Yankee." While it is true that he was born and reared in Massachusetts, there was little of New England conservatism about him and less of its taciturnity. More likely he derived more from his Irish ancestry, for he had that vigorous ambition, cheerful optimism and gift for winning friends that the sons of the Emerald Isle so frequently bring with them to America. He was born on November 17, 1860, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and never found it necessary to go far from his birth city to find work in plenty to do for his fellow-kind. His father, Dennis, and mother, Mary McGrath, were both natives of Ireland, the former engaging in tobacco growing in this country. Both parents died while he was still in his boyhood, and the future physician went to North Adams, Massachusetts, to live. Here he attended the grade and high schools; prepared for higher education in Drury Academy, and attended Holy Cross College, the Medical School of New York University, and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1884, a Doctor of Medicine. No one knows the obstacles he surmounted in acquiring an academic and technical education, this man whose childhood harked back to the Civil War, and who was working his way through college in the depression years of the late eighteen-seventies and early eighties. They were not hard years to him in retrospect, whatever they may have been in reality.

Straight from the University of Vermont, young Dr. Ryan came to Ware, Massachusetts, where he initiated a general practice that was not to end until nearly fifty-seven years later. He was a horse and buggy physician when the medical man never refused to answer any call for his help, day or night, no matter how trivial the ailment. He carried his medicines and instruments and was prepared to undertake all kinds of operations without other sanitation than hot water and whatever antiseptics he had in his black bag. Nor were there specialists to consult, nor hospitals nearby for the seriously affected. He brought more than three thousand children into the world. He was the first doctor in Ware to diagnose appendicitis and advise operation; the first in the township to give an anti-toxin, and the first to administer insulin in the treatment of diabetes. Undoubtedly there were many other activities in his profession in which he pioneered, for he not only kept abreast of his times, but frequently was ahead of developments. His practice was somewhat larger and more demanding than that of most of his colleagues and thereby contributed the more to the health and healing of grateful patients. Dr. Ryan was a member of the American Medical Association, and the Massachusetts State Medical Association. He was the oldest member of the Brookfield Medical Club, which has a membership from Hampshire, Hampden, and Worcester counties. He served on the staffs of hospitals at one time or another, including the Mary Lane Hospital at Ware, was constantly called in consultation, and during the First World War was active on the State Medical Advisory Board. In 1913 he traveled extensively in Europe, visiting clinics and hospitals in England and Germany where he picked up many new methods and treatments. He loved travel and although a busy practitioner went again to Europe in 1930 and took many shorter trips to places in his own country during his lifetime.

More has been written concerning Dr. Ryan's educational activities than about any other feature of his career. He was appointed to the Ware School Committee the day he settled in that place in 1884. He rounded out full fifty years on the committee before retiring, but still continued as school physician until shortly before his demise. He was chairman of the committee for a long time and its secretary even longer. In the beginning elections were annual, later every three years, but at each one, no matter what the opposition he was always returned to office.

Dr. Ryan was a member of the school committee in the days when there was no superintendent to take care of supervision and it was the duty of school committeemen to make periodical visits to the schools and supervise the methods in use and also check on the ability of the teachers. In those days the teachers were held responsible for the happenings in their own rooms, but to check up on progress and other matters it was the custom of school committee members to visit the various rooms and gather their own ideas as to discipline, teaching methods and other matters. During Dr. Ryan's long term of service the senior high school, new South Street building and junior high schools were built, and he served on the building committee of each. During his term of service the high school was transferred from the High Street building to the present Church Street structure and the West Street school, in service for many years, was discarded for school purposes.

On September 8, 1885, Dennis M. Ryan, M. D., married Catherine Kelly, born at Hoosick Falls, New York, and they were the parents of the following children: Francis X. Ryan, Clare Norton Ryan, Mary Margaret Ryan, Florence Catherine Ryan, John Newman Ryan, James Kelly Ryan, and Charles Norton Ryan There are ten grandchildren.

At the time of the death of Dr. Ryan, on June 15, 1941, he was in his eighty-first year. This devoted doctor was an honor to his profession, an exemplar of its finest traditions and ethics. He was a capable physician, brilliant diagnostician and skilled surgeon, an ever present aid to his colleagues and extensive clientele. In his work and life he recognized no barriers of race, religion or position in life. The wealthy sought his healing, and many a poor man can testify to his medical wisdom, given without thought of recompense. The beloved doctor led in civic affairs; he was a stalwart advocate of better educational privileges, and was interested in all the better things of life. Truly his name deserves to be written large in the annals of Ware as one of those who helped valiantly and well to make its history worthy of its ancient and noble traditions.

WILLIAM NEWBERRY PALMER

Man of Affairs

AS regards its movement from west to east, the life of William Newberry Palmer, of Mystic, Connecticut, was typical of many of his generation. A member of old established New England families, his forebears had been pioneers of Ohio shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War; his parents were born in this same State, and he was educated, entered business and had met with substantial success, before returning to the home of his ancestors, there to play important rôles in commerce, finance, civic and humanitarian affairs.

Mr. Palmer was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 15, 1873, son of Stephen Billings and Julia (Newberry) Palmer. On both the paternal and maternal sides the ancestral origin was New England. His father was interested in pharmaceutical products, in Cleveland, and it was here that William Newberry Palmer attended the grammar and high schools. Ambitious to be about making his own way in life, he gave up ideas of further academic education and entered what has been called the "School of Hard Knocks." At first he was associated with his father, but later became a salesman for a Peoria wooden ware manufacturer, and thereby largely expanded his knowledge of people and of parts of the United States. Eventually he sought larger opportunity in the East, and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a partner in the firm of Sanborn & Palmer, food brokers. Eventually he formed another firm with two partners and remained in business until 1927, when he retired and settled permanently in Stonington, Connecticut.

Stonington, an old, old settlement in the town of Stonington, New London County, had been the region from whence his ancestors had started their westerly migration. It was here that Mr. Palmer had spent many summers before 1927, when he purchased an estate of some hundred acres, appropriately named Rocky Ledge. Here, too, he engaged in some farming, and at one time was keen about raising blooded cattle. He won repute in the town of Stonington as a sound business man, serving at one time on its board of finance and was active in civic affairs. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Groton Savings

Bank, in Mystic, and a director of both the Evergreen and Wequetequock cemeteries. Fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason; his main humanitarian interest was in the work of such bodies as the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, and other organizations of young people. He was a prominent member of the Road Church, First Congregational, of which he was treasurer and also treasurer of the Ecclesiastical Society.

William Newberry Palmer married (first) Helen Kuhn, and they were the parents of two sons: Stephen Billings and Robert K. Palmer. He married (second) Edna Wheeler, daughter of Charles E. and Emma L. Wheeler, of Mystic, Connecticut.

The end of a well-rounded life came on August 27, 1940, to William Newberry Palmer. None who knew him but mourned his passing and paid silent or spoken tributes to his solid achievements and exemplary character. He had been a distinguished member of an old and honored family, and to the traditions he had inherited, he contributed new lustre by his own eminently useful career.

FRANK LYMAN CONE

Inventor and Industrialist

ONE of the outstanding figures in the development of the machine tool industry in America was Frank Lyman Cone, of Windsor, Vermont, who was the founder and president of the Cone Automatic Machine Company Incorporated, of this place, and inventor of the Cone Multiple Spindle Automatic, which under the trade name "Conomatic" has achieved world renown. Mr. Cone's pathway to success in the industrial world was not easy. He climbed from the bottom, overcoming heavy odds which would have halted less determined men. And, as he eventually attained his goals, he retained such vivid remembrances of his trying experiences and ceaseless strivings that there was instilled into his mind deep and sympathetic understanding of his own workmen—their lives and problems. His relations with human beings generally, whether in employer-employee affairs or in the sphere of business, were marked by consideration, tolerance, and generosity which led always to satisfying results all the way around.

Frank Lyman Cone was born December 24, 1868, in Weathersfield Township, Windsor County, Vermont, son of Lyman Howard and Lucia (Judd) Cone and member of an old family. His paternal ancestor, Daniel Cone, came from England to the New World early in the seventeenth century, settling at Haddam, in the Colony of Connecticut, whence some members of the family later migrated westward and others northward. Frank Lyman Cone's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Mehitable (Lyman) Cone. Lyman H. Cone, Frank L. Cone's father, who was born January 22, 1829, in Claremont, New Hampshire, just across the river from Weathersfield, Vermont, rendered valuable Civil War service to the Union cause, enlisting October 9, 1861, and serving in Company G, 5th New Hampshire Volunteers. He was wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862, and was honorably discharged October 29, 1864. In 1865 he settled down in Weathersfield, where he farmed and at the same time distinguished himself as a "handy mechanic" at the forge and workbench common on most New England farms of those days.

F. L. Cone

It was by his father's side, on this typical Vermont farm that Frank Lyman Cone early learned the rudiments of carpentry, blacksmithing, and mechanics as well as farming—at the same time attending a district school in Weathersfield. At this school, one of his teachers was a highly respected citizen of Weathersfield by the name of Justus Dartt, who had served as an officer in the Civil War, and who was a more than ordinarily talented mathematician. This mathematical training under Justus Dartt, plus his practical Yankee mechanical training on the farm, prepared the boy for what was to come next—his employment with Hira W. Bechwith, then the leading architect and builder in that part of New England. With Mr. Bechwith, whose office was in Claremont, New Hampshire, Frank L. Cone learned drafting and the reading of structural plans, as well as the finer points of carpentry and cabinetmaking, of which he already knew the fundamentals. In 1892, just after his marriage, Frank L. Cone took up his home on a farm in the so-called "Sixth District," in the rolling hill country northwest of Windsor Village, and became a general repair man in a branch shop of the Connecticut River Railroad there. In this primitive shop, which could house only one car or one locomotive at a time, he worked with worn and crude equipment, which nevertheless spurred his ingenuity. There he laid the groundwork of his broad knowledge of pattern-making and the machinist's trade, helped and inspired by heavily bearded veteran railway mechanics of the "old school." Except for a brief period during the 1893 depression, when Mr. Cone resorted again to his work in the carpenter's trade, he remained in that primitive machine shop until February 5, 1895.

It was on that date, four years after his marriage, that he began his active career as a tool builder, taking employment with the Windsor Machine Company as shop carpenter and general handy man. The Windsor Machine Company had been organized by a public-spirited group of Windsor workmen and local business men in 1889, immediately after the Jones & Lamson Machine Company had migrated from Windsor to Springfield, Vermont, leaving Windsor without a major industry. It occupied the old Jones & Lamson waterpower shops on Mill Brook, which had, back in the forties and fifties, been the home of the now historically famous Robbins & Lawrence Company, pioneer makers of breech-loading and repeating military firearms and machine tools, and early exponent of the interchangeable system of manufacturing. This notable forerunner of Jones & Lamson and the Windsor Machine Company was the original developer of the commercial turret lathe as we know it today (about 1850). Veterans of the Robbins & Lawrence Company were active among the founders of the new organization, and the Windsor Machine Company was launched as a builder of engine lathes and turret lathes—extraordinarily good ones for those days.

Under the guidance of Herbert S. Wilson, chief engineer of the new company, Mr. Cone learned much of mechanical drafting and machine design. Under the inspiration of Mr. Wilson's undoubted genius, he now decided to focus his energies upon machine tool building in general, and in particular upon the making of screw machines. Some of his turret lathe drawings, made in the middle 1890s, are still extant. They reflect clearly his sound common-sense and inborn talent. In difficult days, which beset the Windsor Machine Company, Mr. Cone willingly did everything from repairing the temperamental waterwheel and asthmatic steam-engine to making drawings and patterns, then machining the castings. He worked long and hard in both machine shop and foundry.

An indication of the stress of those times is given by the fact that George O. Gridley came to the organization in 1898 for $50 a month, ostensibly as superintendent, but actually to develop quietly an "automatic" that he long had had in mind. Fortunately for all concerned, Charles Tuxbury, a truly progressive director of this small-town company, defended and supported the sub-rosa "Gridley automatic" when it eventually came to life. Mr. Tuxbury interested his summertime neighbor, Maxwell Evarts, in the project. Mr. Evarts was a prominent New York lawyer, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Railway, and friend and associate of powers-that-be in industry and finance. Mr. Evarts bought a heavy interest in the company, became its president, and interested Charles A. Moore and "Diamond Jim" Brady of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of New York, in the Windsor enterprise.

On January 1, 1905, Mr. Cone, whose ability was recognized by Messrs. Evarts and Moore, was made general superintendent of the now prospering and rapidly growing company, so continuing until he went into business for himself in 1916. He helped to develop the single and multiple spindle Gridley automatics, and built up the organization until it embraced more than one thousand men. In the meantime, he thoroughly "sold himself" to the late James C. Potter, of the Potter & Johnston Machine Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, which in 1911 purchased control of the Windsor Machine Company. It was purchased, in turn, in December, 1915, for $3,575,000 by the National Acme Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio. In that year, 1915, the Windsor Machine Company had paid dividends of one hundred and twenty-five per cent. In the well-justified belief that he was in no small way responsible for this achievement, Frank L. Cone determined to enter the machine tool industry as an independent manufacturer.

Resigning from the superintendency of what then was called National Acme's Windsor Plant in April, 1916, he organized the Cone Automatic Machine Company Incorporated, and began drawings for a new automatic. Nineteen days after he opened his office, he guided the plow that broke ground for his new plant at Windsor. On that occasion, Mr. Cone made one of the few speeches of his career. This typically laconic speech was: "Some day I am going to have this whole river meadow covered with shops." This prediction he made good within twenty years.

Organization of the Cone Automatic Machine Company Incorporated was completed August 5, 1916, with Mr. Cone as president and general manager. The "Cone Automatics" were at first, single spindle machines; but in May, 1917, he designed a four-spindle machine which essentially resembled the "Conomatics" of the present day. The machine was on the market by October of that year. As Guy Hubbard has written of the technical aspects of this "automatic":

> Mr. Cone broke away from all multiple spindle traditions in that he actually "turned the design upside down." Up to that time conventional automatics showed their turret lathe ancestry by having their operating cams either below or beside the working part of the machine.
>
> Mr. Cone got away from all that. He put all his cams up on top on one long shaft, out of the way of chips, coolant, work and operator. By this simple but highly ingenious expedient he was able to build multiples of extraordinarily large sizes, whose operating positions were right down at convenient working level—no higher than in the case of small-size machines. That was one of the features that made Cone Automatics so popular on large diameter bar and tubing work—a field which previously had been confined to single spindle machines almost exclusively.

On the business side, he concentrated on, and personally handled about twelve large accounts—mainly in the automotive, electrical and anti-friction bearing fields, making it his task to discover their every need in the realm of automatic machines and to meet these needs. Within a few years, he had introduced his machine tools into such famous plants as those of Ford, Timken, General Motors, Westinghouse, Chrysler and Packard. Never did he forget or drift away from the practical methods of solving difficult mechanical problems that he had learned under his father and Mr. Bechwith, and in the railroad shop and the old Windsor Machine Company. He maintained his vigor and capacity for long hours of hard work until the very close of his life. Neither did his love of "growing things" ever lessen. In his later years this interest was expressed in the running of a large greenhouse—Weston Heights Rose Gardens—as a side line. He rarely, if ever, took a real vacation, and sometimes spent as many as twenty nights a month on sleeping cars. His visits to Detroit were very frequent and invariably he returned with sizable orders. He was always on the alert for new technological possibilities, and derived ideas wherever he turned, as from the old "up-and-down" sawmill that he saw in the "back country" near Windsor, which gave him a new idea for a link motion that he incorporated into one of his machines.

The company prospered under his wise policies, having 170,000 square feet of floor space at the time of his passing and employing twelve hundred people. It has become one of the leading machine tool companies, enjoying an international distribution of its products, which are of vital importance to airplane and motor car manufacturers and to other mass production industries.

Entirely aside from his machine tool designing and manufacturing achievements, Mr. Cone distinguished himself always by his fairness to employees and co-workers. In depression years, as at other times, he had two guiding principles: first, to keep his men working; second, to keep the company solvent. After the removal of the National Acme plant and a part of its working force to Cleveland, Ohio. in the spring of 1933, the Cone Automatic Machine Company was Windsor's only large industry. Depression trials were heavy for the company and for Windsor's people, but Mr. Cone's dogged faith and persistence brought a turn in the tide just when things were looking blackest. In the following years, as though aware that he was "living on borrowed time," he did some of his most concentrated work, perfecting his eight-spindle automatic, adding to his plant, and installing much new equipment. When the National Machine Tool Show was held in Cleveland, in the fall of 1935, he was at the company's booth from morning to night. He made several European trips, making manufacturing and sales arrangements with Charles Churchill & Company, Ltd., in England. He became an active member of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, attending association meetings regularly and adhering faithfully to the association's program—just as he kept all of his promises in private life and in business.

Frank Lyman Cone married, in 1891, Lena Marcy, daughter of Harrison and Flizabeth (Waldron) Marcy, of the "Sixth District" of Windsor, Vermont, a land of rolling woods and meadows northwest of the village. Her father served in the Civil War, as Mr. Cone's father had done, and the family was hard-working, religious and neighborly in the best New England sense. In such a healthful New England environment Mrs. Cone was reared, and she gave her own children sound practical upbringing along just such lines. She was the ideal helpmeet, encouraging her husband in his industrial ventures when the going was rough and sharing prosperity with others less fortunate when success came. Mr. and Mrs. Cone became the parents of three children: 1. Alice Mae Cone, wife of William Farrell; their children are: i. Jane Farrell. ii. Stacey Farrell. iii. Charlotte Farrell. 2. Raymond Harrison Cone, now retired after an active engineering career in association with his father. Raymond Cone married Mae Bryan, of Boston, and their children are: i. Bevalie (Cone) Pritchard. ii. Elizabeth Cone. iii. Sally Ann Cone. 3. Rheta Elizabeth Cone, wife of Henry Chaplin. The Chaplins are the parents of a son: i. Peter Goffe Chaplin.

Death came to Frank Lyman Cone on August 14, 1936. That morning he drove to work as was his usual custom, before eight o'clock, but after handling some routine matters, expressed the fact that he was tired and was going home. Lying down on the couch, he went to sleep and never wakened, passing away as he had always wanted to, literally "with his boots on." Deep sorrow spread about the Windsor community, and his funeral services were the largest ever held in Windsor. Industrialists from all parts of the country mingled with local people to pay last tribute to a sincere exemplar of the "American way of life." As Guy Hubbard concluded the little booklet that he wrote on Mr. Cone's career:

> Frank Lyman Cone established and stuck to sound principles in design, construction, tooling, marketing and servicing of machine tools. Those principles have lived on after him because, throughout his many years of industrial activity, he instilled them into the minds of a large number of younger people who worked for him and with him. These are his successors, and they are successfully applying those same sound basic principles to present-day technical and business conditions—just as Mr. Cone himself would be doing if he were still in the land of the living.

HON. HERBERT LESLIE CARPENTER

Lawyer, Jurist

AFTER two decades of fruitful practice as an attorney, Justice Herbert Leslie Carpenter was elevated to the Superior bench of Rhode Island, and has spent the past fifteen years and more in the service of the public. His diversified and distinguished career has reflected credit upon his city and State to a degree that cannot be measured in words. Said a contemporary, "His great success as a judge of the Superior Court is based not alone upon his wide knowledge of the fundamentals of the law and experience in practice, but as well upon his keen intelligence, sound judgment, and juridical qualities."

Justice Carpenter was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, September 2, 1878, son of Leslie M. and Clara (Wilson) Carpenter, both now deceased. His father, a native of Derby Line in the extreme northern section of Vermont, was a successful agriculturalist. His mother was born in Blackstone, Massachusetts. Carpenter is the occupational surname of an ancient English family long seated in Hertfordshire and other parts of England. The English lines are usually traced from John Carpenter, born in 1303, who became a member of Parliament at the age of twenty. It is an interesting coincidence that so many of the descendants who migrated to America in the seventeenth century were carpenters by trade.

Herbert Leslie Carpenter attended the public schools of North Smithfield, and was graduated from the Woonsocket High School, both in Rhode Island, with the class of 1898. He then entered Boston University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1901. That same year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and engaged in a general practice of his profession at Woonsocket, until 1923, when he became Attorney-General of the State, serving on into 1924. Then, without a loss of a day, he was seated upon the Superior Court bench of Rhode Island, as an associate justice. Since that year he has served in this capacity without interruption. His elevation to the bench met with public approval at the time; his years of devoted service has enlarged the respect and esteem in which he is held by colleagues and the citizens of Rhode Island.

Justice Carpenter has been active in many phases of public life. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from North Smithfield, during 1905-07; was solicitor of North Smithfield, at one time, and was president of the North Smithfield Town Council in 1917. During the First World War he was a member of the District Appeal Board, and very much to the fore in the "drives" made for raising quotas of Liberty Loan bonds, and funds for such humanitarian agencies as the Red Cross and others. For several years Justice Carpenter was chairman of the Democratic Town Committee. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and formerly was a member of a number of social and civic organizations, but has gradually withdrawn from many under the increasing pressure of his juridical duties. He worships in the faith of the Universalist Church.

In 1905 Herbert Leslie Carpenter married Gertrude Woodworth, of Blackstone, Massachusetts, daughter of Rollin A. and Mary (Kelly) Woodworth. Justice and Mrs. Carpenter are parents of one son, Woodworth Leslie Carpenter. He is a graduate of Moses Brown School, Providence; of Brown University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Harvard Law School with the Bachelor of Laws degree. He is a practicing attorney with the widely known law firm of Hinckley, Allen, Tillinghast and Wheeler of Providence. His church affiliations are with the First Universalist Church of Woonsocket, of which he is a member and a trustee. On June 15, 1935, he married Beatrice Brooks, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts. They have two sons: Brooks Herbert Carpenter, born November 25, 1938, and Gordon Ambler Carpenter, born April 10, 1941.

ARTHUR BYRON JENKS

Congressman

ARTHUR BYRON JENKS was born at West Dennis, Massachusetts, son of James H. and Emeline (Crowell) Jenks, and was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. He began active life as a shoeworker in 1881 and was associated with the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company. He is now president of the Manchester, New Hampshire, Morris Plan Bank.

Mr. Jenks was elected as a Republican from the First New Hampshire District to the Seventy-fifth Congress, his service beginning January 3, 1937, and continuing, through reëlection to the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses, to the present. His committees include the important one on Naval Affairs.

Congressman Jenks is a member of the Masonic Order and his clubs are the Manchester Country, of Manchester, and the Army and Navy of Washington.

He married, June 12, 1912, Mary E. Lucas, of Philadelphia, and their children are Chester W. and Harry P.

GUNNAR ALFRED SCHLANDER

Industrial Executive

IN the years of an active life, Gunnar Alfred Schlander has worked his way to important positions in the largest industrial company of Waterbury, Connecticut. The oldest son of a large family he started to earn his own livelihood as a youth and without the help of influential friends or wealth has since progressed wholly upon the recognition of his abilities, knowledge and judgment.

Mr. Schlander was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 21, 1893, son of Axel Alfred and Elizabeth (Swanson) Schlander. His father came from Sweden in 1888, and settled in Worcester. Later he became connected with the silk mills of South Manchester, Connecticut, where he soon removed, and still later he came to Waterbury, Connecticut, and engaged in the making of the old-fashioned wooden clock cases, once the vogue. He was unusually skilled in the use of hand tools, a true craftsman of the old school. During his last years Axel Schlander was employed by the Chase Company mills. Grandfather Schlander was chief of the Police Department of Stockholm, Sweden.

The father of Gunnar Alfred Schlander died when the son was completing his grammar school education in the public schools of Waterbury, Connecticut, and it became advisable for him to forego further academic schooling that he might contribute to the support of the family. He was variously employed for several years, in the meanwhile attending night and correspondence schools. It is noteworthy that Mr. Schlander has never considered any studies that he has pursued as the end of an education. He has always sought more knowledge and as recently as 1940 began special courses in Yale University, driving from his home in Waterbury to New Haven, to thus further fit himself for the responsibilities of the present day.

Mr. Schlander went with the Waterbury Clock Company in 1906, as a general utility man in the office of one of the departments. Within half a year he entered the employ of the large Scovill Manufacturing Company in a similar capacity, and for eighteen months performed a wide range of tasks so well that he was advanced to the office of production, which at that time included sales. One of his duties in this connection was to follow up products from their initial stages to completion through the various necessary operations and disposal.

When the United States entered the First World War, Gunnar A. Schlander resigned from his position and enlisted in the 12th Field Artillery, Battery F, 2d Division, and was stationed at Fort Slocum until November, 1917. He then went to Fort Myers, Virginia, from there to Camp Merritt, Tenafly, New Jersey, and in December of that year sailed overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. In France he went into the front lines in March, 1918, and participated in the various offensives of the American armies, including Verdun, the St. Mihiel Salient and the Meuse-Argonne. He was with the Army of Occupation that held bridgeheads after the Armistice. Hospitalized in February, 1919, he was returned to the United States and remained under hospital care until May, of that year. He received his honorable discharge from the United States Army on April 19, 1919, and returned to the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

In Waterbury, Mr. Schlander was given his former position and began once more his interrupted career under the handicaps which military service had created. In January, 1921, he was made foreman of the packing and shipping department, an important post in a plant of such enormous output. In 1930 he returned to the production department, an even greater advance, in view of the volume of national defense orders in connection with World War II. His duties and titles are those of classification head.

Fraternally Mr. Schlander is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, at Waterbury. He is a member of Corporal Coyle Post, No. 1, American Legion, in which he has filled all offices except that of commander, and that honor he has declined because of a lack of sufficient time to discharge the numerous duties of the office. He is a member of the First Methodist Church of Waterbury, but, owing to the location of his home, is active chiefly in Christ Chapel, Episcopal, where he is president of the Men's Club.

At Waterbury, Connecticut, June 3, 1922, Gunnar Alfred Schlander married Edith Ann Parker, daughter of Evan and Jessie (Farrier) Parker. Her father is of English and her mother of Welsh ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Schlander are the parents of two children: 1. William Alfred, born June 7, 1924. 2. Jane Ann, born December 23, 1926.

PHILIP CARLSON

Manufacturer

AS president of the Metropolitan Body Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Philip Carlson is the executive head of the largest manufacturer of auto truck bodies in the Eastern States. The difference between the crude wooden bodies of the early gasoline-driven wagons and the streamlined, large capacity, mechanically perfect bodies of today is radical and tremendous. To this improvement, Philip Carlson is one of the outstanding contributors in America. His has been the imagination, genius and enterprise that long ago envisioned the possibilities of development along these lines, and his the courage to stake his prospects of the success upon novel ideas. In this he has had a worthy collaborator in his brother, William; they have brought another important industry to Bridgeport.

Philip Carlson was born in the Province of Minsk, Russia, and was educated in the Russian public schools and a seminary. When nineteen years of age he came, in 1905, to the United States "the land of opportunity and wealth." Probably he never had then seen the inside of an automobile; relatively few people in the world had, for automotive vehicles were still comparatively few. In the New World, Philip Carlson found little more than a chance to work and he became an expert machinist in the hard school of experience. These were still the "horse and buggy days" and he and his brother decided to go into the business of repairing wagons. In 1907 they rented a barn near Grand and Main streets, Bridgeport, from a Mr. Stapleton, for $25 a month.

Mr. Carlson delights to relate how in the early days, he and his brother would start out on Monday morning to collect wagons and buggies that had broken down over the week-end. These, each would hitch to his own one-horse shay, and sometimes as many as a dozen damaged vehicles at once would be hauled to the barn for fixing. The repair business grew, and by 1909 the Carlson brothers had quite a shop, which later was turned into a small factory for making wagons and the like. In 1917 a two-story addition was built; in 1919 a large wing was added; in 1926 another wing was required. The plant changes of the past fifteen years have been too numerous and frequent to name by years.

Of more importance is the fact that Mr. Carlson has not been an idle spectator of the march of the automobile into popular favor, nor regardless of the possibilities of the automotive truck. He was among the first to perceive that gasoline vehicles were not simply power-wagons, and that improved new bodies must be designed for the new mode of locomotion. As early as 1909 he built a truck body for the Frank Miller Lumber Company, the first of its kind to be seen on a Bridgeport road. It occasioned a great deal of comment, as indeed it might nearly a third of a century ago. Carlson began making a regular business of making bodies for trucks as long ago as 1912. In 1916 he brought out a standardized body, probably the first in the world, and it caught the serious attention of the automotive industry. In 1920 the standardized truck cabs and "Metropolitan Body" made their bow to the general public, winning national fame.

So much for the annals of the development of an idea and a great business. Moving down to more recent years, in 1936 the Metropolitan Body Company exhibited its first all steel, double capacity truck body at a bakers' convention. It was designed to solve the many problems of house to house delivery of products, and with later improvements did just that. There was full headroom for the driver in the cab (he could stand upright) and twice the payload of the ordinary truck of the same length of chassis could be carried. Refinements have been frequent and constant. The streamlined "Metro" bodies are revolutionizing the truck business with bakers, grocers, florists, furriers, dry cleaners, and any business that wants the best and the most efficient in their deliveries.

One of the clients of the Metropolitan Body Company is the great International Harvester Company, whose contracts call for large scale production for several of the future years, a large backlog of orders that in itself demands enlargement. The Bridgeport company already uses some 120,000 square feet of factory floor space, and has under construction some additional forty thousand feet. Factory production uses the modern mechanical "line" from start to finish of bodies, capable of turning out hundreds of these per week. The present plant has what is probably the largest hydraulic press in New England outside the Detroit area, a five-hundred-ton affair that stamps out with one drop, cold-rolled steel sections up to 91 by 112-inch sheets-tops, sides or other large light-gauge parts.

In thus dwelling upon the story of a major industry, little has been said about its creators, although men rather than machines make for great success in manufacturing. As already indicated, Philip Carlson is president of the Metropolitan

Body Company, and William Carlson, vice-president. In the division of endeavors, Philip Carlson is the designer, and his brother the salesman of the corporation, although these are but small parts of their varied activities. Philip Carlson has to his credit some thirty or more patents, since 1915. He keeps in touch with industrial leaders by memberships in the Society of Automobile Engineers and similar organizations. He is a popular figure in the Bridgeport Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. Like men of his type his contribution to the progress and prosperity of Bridgeport has been unusually noteworthy. No individual who makes something better and cheaper fails to further the wealth of the community. Mr. Carlson goes further in taking an enlightened interest in the promotion of organizations and movements that work to the benefit of the city of which he has been for so long an exemplary citizen. One of his hobbies is the collection of American antiques.

In 1914 Philip Carlson married Rose Landes, and they are the parents of two children: Leonard and Fanny Betty Carlson.

THOMAS FREDERIC HOWARTH

Industrial Official

WITH one of the oldest industrial companies of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in fact one of the older American concerns of importance, the Simonds Saw & Steel Company, the Howarths, father and son, were associated for three-quarters of its history. Thomas F. Howarth spent almost six decades with the corporation and was constantly pointed out as the man who "rose from office boy to the vice-presidency."

Mr. Howarth was born in Mystic, Connecticut, August 24, 1863, son of John W. and Anna (Sisson) Howarth, both now deceased. His mother was a native of Connecticut; his father of England. John W. Howarth was one of the early employees of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company, remaining with the corporation until his death. The son, with whom this record is primarily concerned, became an office boy with the company, then known as the Simonds Manufacturing Company, while he was still very young. Graduated from high school in 1880, his ambition to earn his own living made him forego higher education to make a start upon what was to become a career. There were few departments of Simonds with which he did not become acquainted down the many following years, and to which he did not give faithful service. It has been said of him that he was one of the outstanding factors in the steady progress of the firm to leadership in its field. Mr. Howarth was appointed auditor many years ago, and in 1920 was made vice-president of the company, an office which he filled most capably to his passing in 1940.

Mr. Howarth was also the treasurer, director or trustee of several other organizations, business and humanitarian. He was treasurer of the Visiting Nurses Association; member of the investment board of the Worcester North Savings Institution, director of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank; director of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Among his clubs were the Fay, the Oak Hill Country, the Rotary, and others. He long was affiliated with the First Universalist Church, of which he was a deacon. By way of recreation he became an expert photographer and collected many pictures of his travels and interesting incidents in his family life. He also enjoyed golf and the out-of-doors.

In about 1887, Mr. Howarth was sent to the Pacific Coast to open a San Francisco office for the company. He remained there for a decade before returning to the East. While in the West, on April 9, 1890, in San Francisco, he married Lillian Kittredge, a native of San Francisco, California, daughter of Jonathan Kittredge, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, a member of a Colonial New England family. Mr. Kittredge was one of the valiant "forty-niners" who sought fortune and adventure in the Golden State. Like many contemporaries, he joined in the establishment of the law, and was a "vigilante" and sometimes judge. He married Anna Parker, born at Exeter, New Hampshire. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Howarth were: 1. Geraldine, graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; she married Austin Wellington Fisher, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and is the mother of two sons: i. Austin W. Fisher, Jr. ii. Kittredge F. Fisher. 2. Everett Frederic, a member of the class of 1918, Cornell University. He served during the World War as a member of the United States Army Air Corps with the rank of lieutenant, and was overseas for eighteen months with the American Expeditionary Forces. He is now associated with Crocker, Burbank Company, of Fitchburg, as an executive. Mr. Howarth is married and the father of two children: i. Ann Howarth. ii. Arthur Morse Howarth. 3. Kingsley Kittredge, a graduate of Stanford University, who died in 1934; he was married and the father of a daughter: i. Joan Howarth.

The death of Thomas Frederic Howarth occurred on November 2, 1940. He had lived more than the traditional threescore years and ten, but they had been years, even in the sunset days of his life, of business activity, of service to the community, of humanitarian activity. He sought no public recognition either of his capabilities in business or his helpfulness to his fellowmen. He went his way firmly, seriously full of purpose and enterprise, and all with a kindly, optimistic spirit that inspired all with whom he had intimate contacts. He had risen from the ranks, and there was not one who would not pay tribute to his accomplishments and character.

MAURICE H. HENRY

Chemical Engineer

ALTHOUGH one of the younger men associated with the great Scovill Manufacturing Company, Maurice H. Henry had to his credit ample technical education and varied practical experience before joining its personnel. He is the chief chemist and superintendent of finishing at the Oakville division of the corporation. A native of Oakville, Connecticut, he was born March 5, 1910, son of Joseph and Marie (Sonnett) Henry, his father also being employed in the Oakville division.

After attending the South Grammar School, of his birthplace, the Watertown High School, from which he was graduated, and Crosby Night School, Waterbury, he entered Tri-State College, at Angola, Indiana, majoring in chemical engineering, and was graduated in 1929 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While acquiring his academic and technical education, Mr. Henry was also gaining a practical knowledge of the vocation of which he has made a career. While still a high school student he worked during spare time and vacations in the laboratory department of the Oakville company, and spent one full year in this connection between his school and college. After obtaining his degree, he entered the Princeton Rayon Company, at Watertown, where he was in charge of Cohen machines for about a year. He then returned to the Scovill company as assistant chemist in the Oakville division of the corporation, and since 1938 has been chief chemist here and superintendent of finishing. A recent writer has said of Mr. Henry and his work:

> During his connection with the company business has increased and diversified, greatly increasing the scope of his work. He gained a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the production end of the business in its various phases in qualifying for his appointment as superintendent of finishing, which gives him supervision of five departments: Sand rolling and ball burnishing; the lacquer room, the japanning room and two plating rooms. During the time he has been with the company he has spent much time in familiarizing himself with the operations of these departments through first hand experience. If there is any secret

to his success and advancement, it is the simple formula of hard concentrated work, a mentality geared to research and invention, and personal ambition and enterprise.

Mr. Henry is a member of the American Electroplaters Association; is independent in politics and a member of the Church of St. Mary Magdeline, Oakville.

At Oakville, Connecticut, January 26, 1933, Maurice H. Henry married Helen Mitrulevich, daughter of Michael and Ursula (Machokas) Mitrulevich. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of one daughter: 1. Cynthia Ann, born December 13, 1936.

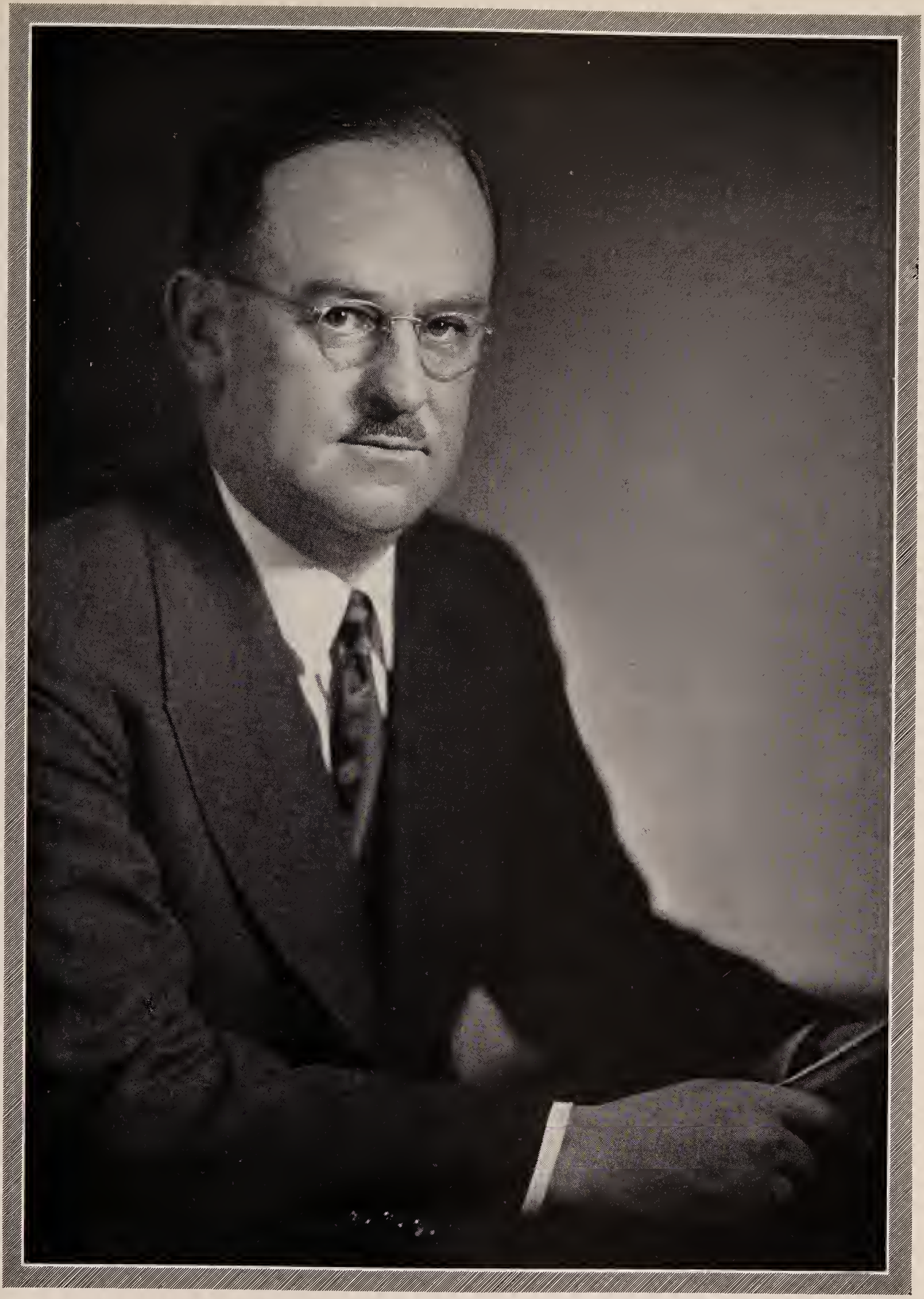
PAUL EDWIN FENTON

Manufacturing Official

THE career of Paul Edwin Fenton, assistant vice-president and the manager of several divisions of the great Scovill Manufacturing Company. of Waterbury, Connecticut, follows a pattern typical of some of the men of his generation. From college he went into World War military service and served as a flying instructor for the duration. Upon returning to civilian life he became identified in a minor capacity with the company with which he has since been associated. Now, in the time of the Second World War, his training and well-tested experience are once more enlisted in the services of National Defense, although his responsibilities as a Scovill executive have also been largely increased.

Mr. Fenton was born at Thomaston, Connecticut, January 28, 1895, son of Edwin Wilbur and Alice Mae (Barlow) Fenton, and was educated in the Thomaston grade and high schools and Trinity College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1917, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He straightway enlisted in the United States Army as a flying cadet, and was sent to the ground school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton University. After completing his ground training, he went to Scott Flying Field, at Belleville, Illinois, where he learned to fly and received a commission as second lieutenant, R. M. A. Transferred to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, Lieutenant Fenton became a flying instructor, a duty he performed here and at Taylor Field, Montgomery, Alabama, until after the signing of the Armistice. Honorably discharged from the Aviation Corps in the early part of January, 1919, he entered the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, at Waterbury, later in the same month.

On January 27, 1919, Paul Edwin Fenton, erstwhile aviator, became a clerk in a big corporation, a post not important in itself or holding out any encouraging prospects of promotion. However, within six months he had been advanced to the post of purveyor, engaged in tracing products through the various stages of manufacture from initiation to completion. This was in the phonograph motor department, where he remained for a year. He then went with the button and fastener division as understudy to the sales manager. He became manager of that



Paul E. Fenton

division in 1931. In 1936 he became assistant vice-president of the company Since July, 1941, he has been in charge of the war material division, and in April, 1942, he became sales manager of the manufacturing division. He is a director of the Waterbury Trust Company.

January 9, 1942, he was named to the Fifteen-Man Work Clothing Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

In extra-industrial activities, Mr. Fenton retains his interest in things military. He was one of the organizers of the Clifford R. French Post, American Legion, Thomaston, and is a member of the Army Ordnance Association and the Army Quartermasters' Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons; Granite Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a Past High Priest; and of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar. He is president of the Waterbury Club, a director of the Waterbury Country Club, and his college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon. Although a member of the Thomaston Congregational Church, he has attended the Middlebury Congregational Church since making his home in this place.

On November 18, 1922, in Trinity Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, Paul Edwin Fenton married Eva Leora Lewis, daughter of Ernest A. and Harriet (Keeler) Lewis, her father a native of Waterbury, and her mother of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are the parents of two daughters: 1. Lois Bates, born September 28, 1924. 2. Jean Elizabeth, born April 19, 1928.

JAMES H. PASSERINI

Banker, Public Official

THE late James H. Passerini began his connection with Connecticut life in 1904, when he came to this country from his native Italy. In his varied career in journalism, industry and banking, he rose to prominence in the State, holding many positions of large responsibility and trust, which evidenced his exceptional talents. Until 1931 he was assistant secretary of the Commercial Trust Company of New Britain and as a resident of this city in latter years he was twice chosen to city office and exercised an important influence in municipal affairs. As a distinguished Italian-American, his influence also extended throughout the State, and his personal force and gift for leadership were felt in innumerable aspects of its life.

Mr. Passerini was born in Viadana, Province of Mantova, Italy, July 2, 1885. He spent his early years in the country of his birth, receiving his education in Italian schools, and was twenty years old when he left behind him the familiar scenes of his youth to seek his career in a newer land. Following his arrival in the United States in 1904, he settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he became associated with the Sun Publishing Company, spending a number of years as editor and one of the managers of the Italian language newspaper, "Il Sole." Subsequently he joined the private banking house of Lewis E. Richards, where he secured his initial banking experience and served his firm to such good advantage that he was advanced to the position of manager. This office he resigned to enter the service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Here again his versatile talents won him recognition. Mr. Passerini became chief clerk of the system and had the distinction of being the first Italian-American elevated to that post. Meanwhile, through contacts in Italian circles, he formed a connection with the City Loan Corporation, first Italian bank in the State of Connecticut, and devoted the remainder of his career to banking matters.

In 1923 Mr. Passerini came to New Britain, Connecticut, to take charge of the foreign exchange department of the Commercial Trust Company. In June

1924, he was also appointed head of the industrial loan department of the bank and in 1927 was elected assistant secretary of the Commercial Trust Company. This office carried with it the responsibility for supervising the inspection, appraisal and investigation activities of the bank, in connection with loans and properties in which it was interested, the search of titles and similar functions. Mr. Passerini continued as assistant secretary of the Commercial Trust Company until 1931, when a receiver had to be appointed as a result of the financial crisis of the depression years. With this development, he became assistant to the receiver of the bank, Frederick A. Searle, and served in the same capacity with Mr. Searle's successor, Walter Bassford, aiding in the liquidation of the bank's affairs. In 1940 he took over new responsibilities under Walter H. Perry, bank commissioner of Connecticut, receiver of the Commercial Trust Company and of other closed financial institutions in the State. During the last years of his life he divided his time among the Commercial Trust Company in New Britain, the Waterbury Trust Company at Waterbury and the Hartford City Trust Company at Hartford. His financial knowledge and wide banking experience proved invaluable to the commissioner in his efforts to make a satisfactory adjustment of the affairs of these institutions.

As a resident of New Britain, Mr. Passerini took an active interest in municipal affairs and as a result of his political prominence and his standing in the city, he was appointed a member of the New Britain Board of Fire Commissioners on April 23, 1928, resigning in September, 1929, because of the pressure of other duties. In 1934 he was appointed chairman of the board of assessors and continued as such through 1936. A prominent Democrat, he was a strong campaigner for its standard-bearers and acted as general moderator of the party in the New Britain city primaries. In 1932 he received the nomination of his party for city treasurer, but failed of election. He had a leading rôle in the successful campaign to have the city erect a memorial to Christopher Columbus at McCabe Park.

Mr. Passerini was an outstanding figure in State Italian affairs, with innumerable contacts in all parts of Connecticut which brought him many friends. He was a charter member of the State Federation of Italian-American Democratic Clubs, first treasurer of the organization, a member of its board of directors and of its steering committee. He was an organizer of the Columbus Italian-American Democratic Club, serving as chairman of its board of directors, and was vice-president of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club at New Britain. On several occasions he was a delegate to the Congressional conventions of his party. Active fraternally, he was president of and adviser to the Italian United Lodge of New Britain over a period of years, and was affiliated with the Sons of Italy and the

Unico Club. A Roman Catholic in religious faith, he was a member of St. Ann's Church in New Britain.

Mr. Passerini married Maria Anna D'Onofrio, who survives him. They became the parents of six children: Mary, now Mrs. John E. Francis; Jennie, now Mrs. Libero Negrini; and Louise, all of Washington, District of Columbia; Louis, now serving in the United States Army; Henry, a student at the Teachers College of Connecticut; and Joseph, a pupil at St. Mary's School, New Britain.

James H. Passerini died very suddenly at New Britain, Connecticut, on January 9, 1942, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a man of energy and vision, able in business affairs, public-spirited, willing to sacrifice his own time and interests to achieve civic objectives. In every respect he was a good citizen and as a leader of the Italian community in Connecticut, he used his great influence wisely to promote higher standards of loyal American citizenship and the common good of the State. He was admired both for his attainments and his example, and the relatively early termination of his career was a source of regret in all strata of Connecticut life.

Frederick H. Franklin

FREDERICK H. FRANKLIN

Chemist, Executive

A PRODUCT of New England industry, in which he spent the greater part of his life, Frederick H. Franklin brought distinctive contributions to its service. A chemist by profession, he was the founder of the iron and steel laboratory conducted in his name and the developer of the Fram oil filter for internal combustion engines, in whose manufacture he was engaged. Technical ingenuity of a high order, inventive skill and executive capacity marked his career, whose attainments were measured not only by the success which he achieved but by the honor which he won.

Mr. Franklin was descended from old Rhode Island families and spent his entire life in this State. He was born at Providence on August 19, 1873, son of Leander Smith and Adelaide (Branch) Franklin, and on his mother's side traced his ancestry to Revolutionary patriots. Educated in the Providence public schools, he was graduated from the Point Street Grammar School in 1889 and shortly afterward, when he was sixteen, entered the employ of the George L. Claflin Company, manufacturers of drugs and surgical supplies. Here he became interested in pharmacy, a study he pursued privately and eventually successfully passed the State examinations, becoming a registered pharmacist. For several years after that he worked in the drug store of Albert Fenner, on Greene Street, Providence. Meanwhile, he decided to continue with the study of general chemistry and took a special course at Brown University, which he completed in 1898. Through the recommendation of one of his teachers, Professor Appleton, of Brown, he was able to secure a position with the Charles S. Bush Company, with whom he remained for several years.

At the end of this time, Mr. Franklin formed a partnership with Walter Saunders and established the firm of Saunders & Franklin, iron and steel chemists, whose laboratories became one of the leading enterprises of its kind in New England. The high standards and exacting thoroughness of the firm were well known to those who had occasion to engage its services. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Franklin continued his partnership in the Saunders and Franklin laboratories. Then he opened a small laboratory of his own on Atwells Avenue and continued active as an iron and steel chemist. It was here that the Fram filter was developed, an oil filter widely used on automobile and other motors, offering superior performance, efficiency and economy. With the Fleming Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, he formed a company for the manufacture of the Fram filter and took an active part in its operation. The steady progress of the company resulted in a business of large proportions, requiring the operation of three plants to meet the demand, one each located in Rumford and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and the third at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Franklin was chairman of the board of the Fram corporation at the time of his death. Despite his large interests in this company, he also continued to operate the Franklin Laboratory, with its valued service to the iron and steel and consuming industries. Widely known in his field, he enjoyed the highest professional standing and was a member of a number of the principal technical societies, including the Society of Metals, the Providence Engineering Society, the Foundrymen's Association and the Chemical Society, of which he was secretary for two years. In addition to these connections, he was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He found time, too, to meet the obligations of good citizenship and was a member of the board of directors of the Olneyville Library Association and a willing supporter of the civic enterprises of his community. Photography was his favorite hobby.

On October 2, 1895, Frederick H. Franklin married, at Providence, Rhode Island, Cleora Leila Matteson, daughter of Rufus Smith and Grace Ella (Sweet) Matteson. They became the parents of one son, Stanley Hamilton, who served as an artillery officer in the First World War and is now a captain in the Signal Corps, stationed in Washington, District of Columbia. Stanley Hamilton Franklin married Louise Jane McNaught and has two children: Jane and Rufus Matteson.

Frederick H. Franklin remained active in his various interests until his last illness. His death brought to a close a long and useful career, in which he rose through his own efforts and attainments to an honorable place in New England industrial and professional life, where his significant contributions were gratefully acknowledged.

WILLLIAM C. CLEVELAND

Engineer

FOLLOWING a varied experience of several years in other lines of business, William C. Cleveland joined the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut. In its service he has advanced through different positions to become engineer in charge of machining equipment, a post of large responsibility in view of the size of the company and the extent of its operations. On May 28, 1942, Mr. Cleveland received the gold twenty-five-year service pin, emblematic of the quarter of a century he has spent with the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on December 3, 1891, William C. Cleveland is a son of Ernest W. and Martha (Osborne) Cleveland. His father, who was born in Windsor, Massachusetts, and spent thirteen years of his earlier career as a railroad man, was later engaged in the tea and coffee business. Since his retirement he has made his home in Waterbury.

William C. Cleveland spent part of his boyhood at Palmer, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools. He continued his education in high school and through special evening courses which he carried on for six years after going to work, this study including two years of courses in mechanical drawing. At the age of fourteen he took his first job, as office boy, with Dr. Frederick Graves, one of Waterbury's leading physicians. After that he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company and spent eight months working on the bench filing pinions. He started as apprentice carpenter with Burt Irion, contractor, who six months later went to work for Hotchkiss Paper Company as foreman, taking William Cleveland along with him. Afterward he was employed for six months in the office of the American Brass Company and then became a clerk in the Waterbury office of the John Hancock Insurance Company. He had now reached the age of eighteen and spent the following eight years with the insurance company, advancing to the position of cashier.

In 1917 Mr. Cleveland entered the drafting department of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. For ten years he served in various capacities and during that time successfully designed a number of automatic screw machine tools and some machine equipment. Through his experience and ability he qualified as a tool engineer and in this capacity did the estimating on all cutting equipment used by the factory. On January 19, 1941, he was appointed engineer in charge of machining equipment and is now engaged in engineering and the purchase of equipment and tools for all cutting machines. As a veteran of the Scovill organization and one of its ablest technical men, he is well known in the company and in industrial circles and the machine tool industry.

Mr. Cleveland is a Republican in politics and is active in the Boy Scout movement, whose value in building character and citizenship he clearly recognizes. He has held various posts in the local Boy Scout organization and is now a member of the executive council of Mattatuck Council, Boy Scouts of America. He is a prominent layman of the Watertown Congregational Church, in the community where the family residence is located, and serves as a deacon of the church. During the First World War, Mr. Cleveland served in the State Guard as a member of Headquarters Company.

On May 5, 1914, he married Ruth Goodrich, daughter of Eugene and Jennie (Smith) Goodrich, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The wedding was held at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mrs. Cleveland died on February 4, 1940. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Elton Goodrich, born October 10, 1917, now taking the General Training Course at the Scovill Manufacturing Company. 2. Roger William, born February 2, 1920, a graduate of Clark University in the class of 1941. Until his enlistment in the United States Army for war service, he was employed by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. 3. Gloria Ruth, born December 20, 1921, an active figure in various youth movements. She is now State vice-president of the Youth Temperance Council.

RALPH ELLSWORTH CLEVELAND

Electrical Engineer, Executive

FOLLOWING a career with several concerns of note in the electrical field for a number of years, Ralph Ellsworth Cleveland became manager of the Waterbury division of the Chromium Corporation of America, the company's original plant, in the earliest days of its operation. Through the years of steady expansion and progress which have followed, he has successfully conducted its operations. In the interim this widely known Connecticut industry has served many important concerns throughout the United States, Canada, England and other European countries, building up an enviable reputation as a leader in its specialized field of chromium plating.

Mr. Cleveland began his business career in 1913 as an engineer in the lamp division of the General Electric Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and later became assistant superintendent of the company's automobile lamp factory at Chicago. In 1915 he went to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Bloomfield, New Jersey, as production manager of the wire-drawing department, advancing to the position of engineer in charge of auto lamp production and then becoming assistant superintendent of manufacture of radio tubes. During this time, while maintaining his headquarters at Bloomfield, he conducted a factory for the company and acted as staff engineer and trouble shooter in several of its other factories in Trenton, New York City, Brooklyn, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and other localities. In 1925 he was made superintendent of the DeForest Radio Company at Jersey City, where he remained for the next two years.

With this extended experience in responsible engineering posts, Mr. Cleveland came to Waterbury in 1927 as manager of the Waterbury plant of the Chromium Corporation of America, which had just been established, the original chromium plating plant. From a comparatively modest beginning the business has expanded continuously, both in volume and in the nature of its product. Initially confined to the plating of decorative articles, the scope of the work has been repeatedly enlarged and now includes the plating of major industrial equipment, some of the largest pieces ever plated having come from this plant. During the years of its development, Mr. Cleveland himself has perfected several patents bearing on the production of plated articles. Plant and equipment have been greatly increased and the number of employees has grown constantly larger.

Mr. Cleveland was born on December 8, 1890, at Freedom, Pennsylvania, son of George Ellsworth and Gertrude (Malone) Cleveland. His father, a pioneer inventor of glass-making machinery, now a resident of Marion, Indiana, holds patents on many of the fundamental principles of present-day glass-making machinery. Mr. Cleveland attended the public schools of Rochester, Pennsylvania, was graduated from the high school of Fairmount, Indiana, and from Purdue University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering in 1913.

Mr. Cleveland married (first), February 3, 1912, Bess Walton, of Jeffersonville, Indiana; (second), August 27, 1927, Alice Scalera, of Waterbury. Children of the first marriage are: 1. George Herbert, born May 3, 1913; married Rachel Cruikshank, daughter of George and Mary Jean Cruikshank, of Oakville, and they have one daughter, Patricia Anne, and one son, George Herbert, Jr. 2. Mary Jeanette, born December 30, 1920; married Robert Ruetschi, son of Herman and Barbara Ellen Ruetschi, of Saltville, Virginia, where Herman Ruetschi is vice-president and general manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works and his son, Robert Ruetschi, is a chemical engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ruetschi are the parents of one daughter, Barbara Ellen.

Mr. Cleveland is a member of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Waterbury Club, the Country Club and the Rotary Club. He is much interested in movements designed to benefit the community and individuals, and unostentatiously gives much aid to worthy causes. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury and his political affiliation is with the Republican party.

DANIEL J. DONOVAN

Superintendent of Public Works

BROAD business experience has well equipped Daniel J. Donovan for the service that he renders the city of Bristol, Connecticut, as its superintendent of public works. Under his superintendency, new roads and parks have been created and older ones extensively improved, and he has, by his record, well merited the respect and admiration that are bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Donovan was born January 26, 1887, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, son of Patrick and Ellen (O'Boyle) Donovan. His father was superintendent of construction with the O. T. Benedict Company, of that New England city, over an extended period.

Daniel J. Donovan attended public schools in Pittsfield, his Massachusetts birthplace, continuing through the high school grades and then attending Lenox Business College, in Pittsfield. In 1905 he was employed by his father with the O. T. Benedict Company, referred to above, a large construction enterprise there. Spending about eight years in that work, he gained a foundation of all-round detailed experience that was destined to be lastingly beneficial to him, extensively aiding him in his present undertakings. It was in 1912 that he removed to Bristol, Connecticut, to be superintendent on a State contract held by the Benedict company. At this period he was married. Then, in 1913, he took charge of a contract in Utica, New York, on which he worked until December of that year, when the intense cold of winter brought operations to a halt. In Bristol he became acquainted with Mayor James Wade, of Bristol, Connecticut, and Oscar Anderson, then superintendent of public works in Bristol, and by them was offered a place as assistant to Mr. Anderson in the Bristol city government.

Coming to Bristol in the capacity of assistant superintendent of public works in April, 1914, Mr. Donovan served until 1932, when Mr. Anderson retired because of the state of his health and Mr. Donovan succeeded him. Meanwhile, he had absorbed wide knowledge of the requirements of this position, augmenting his already great mastery of construction work, which he had learned under his father's guidance. Possessing a native gift for engineering and construction activities, Mr. Donovan was able to apply his talents constructively to every problem that came before him.

In his service as superintendent, Mr. Donovan has introduced many innovations and has greatly enlarged the Department of Public Works and its scope. When he first came to Bristol, the city had a population of fifteen thousand people, and its streets and public works were in a decidedly primitive condition. As the population grew, mounting to forty thousand, public works kept pace with other developments. Industries increased and expanded, building operations grew greatly, and a variety of new activity came under Mr. Donovan's direct supervision. The New Departure division of the General Motors Corporation, which was in its infancy when Mr. Donovan came here, has become one of the largest plants in the world along its lines. The E. Ingraham Company's clock and watch factories have multiplied in size and output. And the Sessions Foundry Company's plants have grown tenfold. Other industries have likewise expanded, and many new corporations and manufacturing plants have come into existence. This development has, of course, brought a tremendous demand for new road-building, in which Mr. Donovan has played his full rôle as superintendent of public works, bringing many new streets into being to replace the older dirt roads and carving whole blocks of streets out of roadless countryside. Beautiful parks have been made more beautiful and new parks have been created.

All of this truly Herculean accomplishment owes its direction in recent years to Mr. Donovan, who, like men of his stamp in many cities, has proven himself one of that group of builders for whom no task is too big and no obstacle insurmountable. The manner in which he has contributed his expert direction and management of public works has won for him the general approval and appreciation of Bristol's citizenry. Independent in his political views, Mr. Donovan is interested in almost everything having to do with the promotion of Bristol's well-being. He belongs to the Pequabuck Club, Bristol Lodge, No. 1010, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Compounce Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men (in which he has been through all the offices and has served as Grand Sachem). He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

On June 18, 1913, in Manchester, Connecticut, Daniel J. Donovan married Elizabeth Downing, daughter of John and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Downing. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Ellen Elizabeth Donovan, born May 12, 1915, wife of Thomas Holman White, of Philadelphia, now a lieutenant, junior grade, United States Navy, stationed at Lakehurst, New Jersey, where his wife also lives. 2. Marie Veronica Donovan, born December 18, 1918. 3. Ann Kathleen Donovan, born November 11, 1924.

JOHN VISSCHER

Executive

THE manufacturing departments of the Oakville division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, are under the active direction of John Visscher, who has been superintendent of this plant for many years. He brings to his duties wide commercial and industrial experience and the executive qualifications evidenced in his successful record in his present post.

Mr. Visscher, who is well known in the business life of the Waterbury section, was born at Elmira, New York, on October 31, 1872, son of John and Emily (Bennett) Visscher. He is a descendant of Harmen Bastraanse Visscher (or DeVyselaer), who was born in 1619 and was in New Amsterdam as early as 1649 and soon came to Beverwyck. In 1675 his father was still living at Hoorn, Holland. Harmen Bastraanse Visscher had a garden on the river below Hudson Street and a house lot on the west side of Pearl Street, between Maiden Lane and Steuben Street. In 1666 he was the village surveyor. He married Hester Tjerkse, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Nanning Harmense, who married Alida Vishagen; Nicolaas of Niskayuna, born November 25, 1705, who married Annatie Tymesen; Eldert, born February 11, 1753, a soldier in the Revolution, serving as private in Captain Nanning Visscher's company, Colonel Jacob Van Schoonhovan's regiment, Albany County (New York) Militia, who married Geertruy Fort; Johannes, their son, born March 8, 1790, married Rachel Fort; and Abraham, the grandfather of the present John Visscher, who was born after 1810 and married Cynthia Shepard. John Visscher, the father, was born on September 4, 1836, and died on February 2, 1912. He was a farmer, lumber dealer and business man. His wife, Emily Bennett, was a daughter of Solomon and Sophia (Coe) Bennett. She came of English ancestry and both paternally and maternally was a member of families prominent in New England history.

John Visscher, the son, spent his early boyhood at Corning, New York, where his father bought a farm and in addition to its operation, engaged in the lumber business and had an interest in the Corning Glass Works. The mother died when the boy was only six years old and after her death the father sold his interests at Corning and moved to Milford, Connecticut, where for a time he ran the old Milford House, a hotel which was later burned down. At Milford, John Visscher attended a private school run by a Miss Baird. After the family left Milford, he lived in West Haven, Connecticut, where he continued his education in the West Haven Grammar School, then moved to New Haven with his father. In that city he was graduated from the Eaton School on Chestnut Street in June, 1889, and became a student in the old Hill House High School, which he attended for one year and ten months.

During the following summer vacation, Mr. Visscher went to work for Peck & Parker, an installment furniture store on Chapel Street, New Haven. In the fall he did not return to school, but kept on working for about a year. The duties of his job called for him to act as collector, window washer, salesman, furniture duster, assistant cashier and to perform other odd jobs, for all of which he was paid a salary of five dollars a week on the basis of a seventy-two-hour week. As a result of being out in all kinds of weather and being required to walk long distances every day in addition to his work in the store, he came down with rheumatism and was unable to work for about a year. After he regained his health he entered the employ of Peck Brothers & Company, manufacturers and jobbers of plumbers' brass goods and other plumbing supplies in New Haven. He began as a packer in the shipping room, working over sixty hours a week at a salary of six dollars a week, and remained in this position long enough to become familiar with the goods manufactured and the merchandise handled as jobbers. Having learned the methods and routine of shipping, he was transferred to desk work in the shipping department and eventually was appointed assistant shipping clerk at ten dollars a week. Dissatisfied, at length, with the amount of his pay, he asked repeatedly for an increase and was eventually given a job in the sales department. where his duties consisted of the delivery of plumbers' brass goods and other supplies over the counter to city customers. In this post his wages were increased to twelve dollars a week. Subsequently, the figuring of estimates was added to his duties and his pay was increased once more, reaching fourteen dollars a week.

Then he was married, taking as his bride a fellow-worker, a clerk in the accounting department of Peck Brothers & Company. Shortly thereafter, there was a general cut in all departments of the business and Mr. Visscher's salary was reduced to thirteen dollars a week, on which he and his wife managed to get along. Some time later he was offered a desk job in the accounting department at twenty dollars a week, but he felt that he would not like to be tied down to a desk and refused the offer. A business depression came on. Mr. Visscher was informed that because of conditions he was no longer needed in the sales department but that he could be retained by the company if he would accept the desk work previously offered. Of course, under the changed circumstances, he was obliged to do so at his regular rate of thirteen dollars a week. After a time he was transferred to the sales analysis and order department. He worked long hours, showed his ability to handle figures and as a reward was eventually given eighteen dollars a week, which was exceptionally good pay at the time. Then things began to go his way.

The head of his department was transferred to the firm's Boston office and showroom and Mr. Visscher was appointed the department manager. During his service in that position, the affairs of the company were given a thorough going over by experts from an audit company, who recommended many changes in the set-up of the company's system of accounting and departmental arrangements. When their final report was turned over to the general manager, Mr. Visscher was appointed office manager and held that position until 1906, when he resigned.

After submitting his resignation, Mr. Visscher got in touch with several concerns in the same line of business and decided to accept the offer extended to him by the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company of Philadelphia, for whom he became department manager. Despite the advantages of this position and the consideration shown him by his employers, his family did not care for Philadelphia. Wishing to return to Connecticut, he persuaded his firm to let him act as sales representative in the Connecticut territory and at this time moved to West Haven. While working as a salesman, he was approached by his old employers, Peck Brothers & Company, who asked him to become their sales representative in certain parts of the State. Meeting the president of the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company in New York, he talked over the situation with him and was advised to go back to the old concern. For about two years he acted as salesman for Peck Brothers & Company and at the end of that time was called in and given his old position as office manager.

Shortly after that promotion Mr. Visscher received an offer from Charles Downs, for whom he had worked when the latter was general manager of Peck Brothers & Company and who had left there about the same time in 1906. Later Mr. Downs became general manager of The Stebbins Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, and now asked Mr. Visscher to come with him as assistant general manager, with a substantial increase in salary. The offer was accepted and Mr. Visscher remained at Springfield for about five years. Then another depression overtook the country. Prospects were none too rosy for the Stebbins company and Mr. Visscher felt he was no longer needed there. Accordingly, he resigned, effective January 1, 1915, and went looking for work again. After covering considerable territory without success, he finally arrived at Waterbury. Connecticut, and made application for work with the Oakville Company, now the Oakville division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company. George Boden, at that time superintendent of the company, employed him as inspector in the factory. Later he was put in charge of the record and time-keeping departments and after several years as a department head was appointed assistant superintendent of the company, upon the resignation of his predecessor in that post. When Mr. Boden was advanced to general manager, Mr. Visscher's title was changed to superintendent and he took over the duties to which he has since devoted himself without interruption. As superintendent he is in charge of the plant and its operation and has met this responsibility in a manner which has made him one of the valued executives in the Scovill organization.

Mr. Visscher has always devoted his principal attention to his business duties, but he is active fraternally in the Masonic Order, in which he is affiliated with all higher bodies of both York and Scottish rites, including the Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Kaaban Club of Waterbury and in a quiet way has been associated with the support of many civic causes and community institutions. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

On June 29, 1896, at New Haven, Connecticut, John Visscher married Fannie Sherman, daughter of William A. and Louise W. (Belden) Sherman. She is a member of the distinguished New England family of this name which traces its ancestry to Samuel Sherman, a magistrate at Dedham, Essex, England, born in 1618, and includes among its members Roger Sherman, famous in American history as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, of which he was one of the chief architects. Roger Sherman was a grandson of Captain John Sherman, of Watertown, Massachusetts, from whose brother, Ebenezer, the present line descends. General William Tecumseh Sherman and United States Senator John Sherman, also traced their ancestry to Samuel Sherman, of Dedham, England. Mrs. Visscher is a great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Sherman, Jr., who married Eunice Fayerweather, a descendant of Thomas Fayerweather, of Boston, who signed the first covenant at Charleston, August 27, 1630. Mrs. Visscher's grandfather was Alonzo Sherman, born October 9, 1814, at Redding Ridge, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died December 8, 1891, at Newtown, Connecticut, a prominent Democrat before the Civil War and several times a member of the General Assembly of the State. He married Sarah Jane Roberts, daughter of Daniel and Polly Johnson Roberts, and among their children was William

Alonzo Sherman, Mrs. Visscher's father, who was born March 20, 1842, at Newtown, died July 30, 1918. He married Louise W. Belden, of Harwinton, Connecticut, born September 1, 1847, died October 23, 1931. Mrs. Visscher was born in New Haven on June 16, 1876.

John and Fannie (Sherman) Visscher are the parents of one son, John Sherman Visscher, born September 4, 1898. He married Mildred Morris and has one daughter, Janice Visscher.

HOWARD WESLEY LEAVENWORTH

Executive

DURING virtually his entire career, Howard Wesley Leavenworth has been associated with the Oakville division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, for which he now serves as personnel manager. Professional engineering training and an intimate knowledge of the company's operations extending back to the days of his boyhood have been the foundation on which he has built his successful record in the organization, going forward to positions of steadily broadening influence and responsibility.

Mr. Leavenworth was born in Waterbury on October 25, 1902, son of Horace Minor and Mary Frances (Crowell) Leavenworth and a descendant of an English family first established in America in 1620. Since that early day the name of Leavenworth has been prominent in the annals of New England. Members of the family served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and some of them attained eminent rank in other important fields of development in the country's history. Particularly prominent were those who were active in the early days of Connecticut industry and in the founding and development of Waterbury manufacturing enterprises which are today among the foremost in the country.

When Howard Wesley Leavenworth was only four years old his father died, leaving four children, the youngest six months old. What money the family had accumulated was lost in unfortunate investments, but the widowed mother dedicated her life to the rearing of her fatherless children and although now an invalid she has made a notable success of her lifetime task. In order to help out with the family finances, H. Wesley Leavenworth sold newspapers while he was a student in the public schools. Ill health was frequently his lot in these early years. On one occasion, when he had just finished the seventh grade, he was lying ill in the hospital when Dr. James Martin, widely known physician of Waterbury, who had befriended the family, informed him that he had been awarded the Taft School scholarship in view of his excellent record in grammar school. Since he had not competed for the scholarship, this announcement came as a most pleasant surprise and gave fresh impetus to his already well formed determination to make something of his life.

In 1914, at the age of eleven, Mr. Leavenworth went from the seventh grade of public school to the Taft School, where he completed the academic course five years later. His studious concentration attracted the attention and interest of Horace Taft, founder, and at that time, headmaster of the school, and of others connected with the institution, so that they were more than willing to assist his efforts. Bishop Dallas, now of New Hampshire, directed him in a course of Bible study and the late Harley Roberts, assistant headmaster, taught him Latin for two years. Young Leavenworth, as a member of the Leavenworth family, was entitled to the Leavenworth scholarship at Yale University, but in the last year of his course at Taft he decided he wanted a technical education and so informed Garfield Weld, one of the widely known Taft instructors. Mr. Weld, accordingly, aided him in preparation for his enrollment at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In order to qualify as a student there he needed different subjects than those he had been taking. He began with solid geometry, at the same time attending classes in Virgil. Mr. Weld then offered to tutor him in trigonometry and physics, an offer which Mr. Leavenworth gladly accepted. For one year he went once a week for instruction in these subjects, completing two courses. Thus he had the full academic course, plus part of the scientific course at Taft School to his credit.

While carrying on his studies, Mr. Leavenworth began, at the age of fourteen, to work on the railroad during summer vacations, Christmas and Easter vacations, helping to build bridges, smokestacks and similar structural work, including rough carpentry. He earned enough to pay for his books and clothes and to support himself by his efforts. Inasmuch as he lived in Oakville, the Oakville Company impressed him as the largest and most important industry in the vicinity and he early determined to become connected with it. In pursuit of that ambition, he rode around with the drivers of trucks engaged on the job of excavating for one of the principal factory buildings at that time and helped with the work. Thus he early met with some slight satisfaction of his desire and determination to be a part of the Oakville Company's activities.

Upon the conclusion of his education at the Taft School, having reached the age of seventeen, Mr. Leavenworth went to work for the Oakville Company, tutoring at the same time in trigonometry and physics with Mr. Weld. While he was employed as timekeeper, he decided to learn drafting and that fall went to night school at the Leavenworth extension for that purpose. He attended so many classes and pursued his other studies so indefatigably that he finished an ordinary three years of work in four months. Next he got a job as a draftsman and at the same time helped in surveying work. As a result of these periods of employment, covering in all a year and three months, Mr. Leavenworth saved $825, with which to attend Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Evidence of his fiscal expertness is established by the fact that he met all expenses, including his living at the school, and came back with ten dollars left. He indulged in no luxuries, however. Indeed, it was a year of hard work and self-denial, a tribute to his character and determination to succeed. During his entire attendance at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he roomed in the Back Bay section of Boston and walked to the Institute in Cambridge, a distance of about two and a half miles. He recalls that only on one occasion did he ride between the two points, and that was one night when a storm raged with such intensity that walking was impossible. During the winter when the Charles River was frozen, he walked across it on the ice, a practice which, on one particularly cold night, resulted in frozen ears. While pursuing his courses he spent his evenings, seven nights a week, at the Copley Square Library, studying until closing time at 10:30 each night. Finally his eyes weakened under the strain to which they were subjected in this strenuous pursuit of knowledge and he had to abate his efforts.

Following his completion of one year of study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Leavenworth spent another year in the study of mechanical engineering and at the end of that time came back to the Oakville Company under John Visscher, the present superintendent of the Oakville plant. Mr. Visscher gave him an opportunity at frequent intervals to substitute for various department foremen when they took their vacations, with the result that he obtained a widely varied experience in operations. Mr. Leavenworth also helped on employment and statistical work until 1928, when he was placed in full charge of statistical work, with additional responsibilities in the record department, in charge of records of manufacturing methods and materials. With the expansion of the company's operations, this department grew steadily under his direction. In 1932 it was turned over to Charles Doherty and Mr. Leavenworth was assigned to take charge of the cost department and a little later of the payroll department. In March, 1942, he was appointed to his present post as personnel manager, under Wilfred J. Delage, production manager, a particularly important position and one of diversified activities at this time of heavy war-time production.

In addition to his many duties in the employ of the company, which has been operated for some years now as the Oakville division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Mr. Leavenworth has also been busy with correlated activities associated with the company and those in other directions. The further pursuit of education has taken much of his time. He has attended all the night schools he could find in Waterbury and has absorbed an almost infinite variety of courses, including the study of the Italian language for one year because of its value in his employment and personnel contacts. Included also was a course in business law at the Young Men's Christian Association. When he attended the meeting called to organize this class, the response was so slight that each person present was asked to bring in a friend. With the enthusiasm and efficiency characteristic of his efforts, Mr. Leavenworth induced twelve Oakville men to join the organization without delay and the class was carried to a successful conclusion. One of the most helpful classes in which he has enrolled, Mr. Leavenworth considers, is the class in public speaking at the Young Men's Christian Association under the direction of Mary Louise Martin of the Waterbury High School faculty.

Coincident with his pursuit of further knowledge and the discharge of his duties with the Scovill company, Mr. Leavenworth has also found time for valuable service in organization work. Four years ago he took the office of treasurer of the Oakville Division's Employees Credit Union, without pay, and created an organization which includes practically all of the company's employees, with assets over $100,000. Evidence of his excellent management is found in the fact that this organization has loaned over half a million dollars, with a loss of only $34.56, and there is a possibility that even this small sum may be recovered. Mr. Leavenworth served two years as vice-president and two years as president of the Connecticut Credit Union League, during which time the membership touched one hundred thousand and the total assets reached $8,000,000. He retired from the presidency of the Connecticut Credit Union League in 1942, when he resigned all outside offices owing to the demands made upon him by his duties as personnel manager of the Oakville division of the Scovill Manufacturing Company.

In 1937 Mr. Leavenworth was elected vice-president of the Industrial Foremen's Club and afterward served as its president for three years, continuing until 1941. During his presidency the membership of the club doubled, rising from 325 to 650, and the Industrial Male Chorus was organized under the direction of Loring Burwell. The chorus has attracted much favorable attention in musical circles. Mr. Leavenworth is a Republican in politics and a member of the Mill Plain Union Church. During the years when he was a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he served in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

On July 10, 1926, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Howard Wesley Leavenworth married Ethel Phipps Aitchison, daughter of William and Julia (Root) Aitchison and a relative, through her mother, of the famous author, Louisa May Alcott. Their marriage was the first to be solemnized in the Mill Plain Union Church, then only partially completed. Mrs. Leavenworth is a graduate of the normal school at New Britain and prior to her marriage taught in the Henry S. Chase School. Her father, William Aitchison, was born in Nova Scotia, but in early manhood left home with two brothers. William settled in Prospect, the second brother in Massachusetts and the third in California. Forty years later, William Aitchison saw his brother John again for the first time, when a strange man drove up to his home, stepped onto the porch where William was sitting and announced his identity. The brother who went to California he never saw again, although he heard from him in the later years of his life. William Aitchison, in latter years, was superintendent of the Pine Grove Cemetery in Waterbury over a long period.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth are the parents of three children: Louise Jessie, born May 21, 1927; Howard W., Jr., born June 3, 1928; and George Aitchison, born August 13, 1930. A twin brother of the youngest child died at the age of six months.

ALBERT EDMUND WHITTIER

Veteran Executive

IN Terryville (Pequabuck), Connecticut, Albert Edmund Whittier has been a prominent figure for nearly four decades. That long ago he became identified with one of its important industries, was its owner over a very long period, and is today the chairman of its board. For the establishment of this company, the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company, he takes no credit. Indeed he prefers always to tell the story of its founder, of his Yankee genius for invention, and how it came about that he started the plant at Pequabuck.

The family background of Mr. Whittier is very old New England as the genealogical record appended to this review will indicate. He was born at Raymond, New Hampshire, December 31, 1863, son of Horace Gordon and Mary Susan (Robinson) Whittier. After attending the grade and high schools of his birthplace, he took business courses in the Bryant and Stratton Business College, at Manchester, New Hampshire, but he acquired his technical education in the "University of Experience."

While still little more than a boy, Albert Edmund Whittier became an apprentice to the machinist's trade under George F. Fifield, at Newfields, New Hampshire. This firm specialized in the making of locomotives then used in the lumber regions, particularly down in Georgia. Before long Mr. Whittier went to Georgia to set up these locomotives, and remained with the Fifield company for about seven years. He then entered the employ of H. P. Sault & Brothers Lumber Company, at Midvale, Georgia, which was the main shipping point of the large production of the concern. He was chief engineer in charge of the machine shop and all repairs to railroad equipment. The company operated some twenty-five miles of railroad over which logs were brought to the mills and the lumber transported to the connection with the main line of the Central of Georgia Railroad.

After a half dozen years, Mr. Whittier returned North and for a time was connected with S. R. Bailey & Company, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, first engaged in the manufacture of pneumatic tires for vehicles, a comparatively new industry at that time. He was foreman of the machine shop for six years before going to Pequabuck, adjoining Bristol, Connecticut, to work for D. G. Cooper, inventor and pioneer manufacturer of the first oven thermometers to be applied successfully to cooking stoves. The story of D. G. Cooper, why he invented an oven thermometer and how he came to locate his industry at Pequabuck, is one of those tales of pioneer Yankee adventure, mechanical genius and the making of swift decisions. Going back as far as his youth, we find a sturdy youngster inheriting much of the spirit of his ancestors who migrated to an almost unknown New World to secure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." One and two centuries ago the Yankee seafarers wandered all over the globe in their home-made vessels, and the trade between the North and the West Indies was large. Young Cooper went to Cuba as a mechanical engineer for the "grinding of cane" on a sugar plantation. Starting home with a companion named Fifield, he saw a ship loaded for Valparaiso, Chile. On the instant he persuaded the captain to take him aboard and within the hour he was on the long hard trip around Cape Horn to the west coast of South America. On the voyage he harpooned porpoises and tried out their fat for the oil that even today is used for lubricating clocks and fine mechanisms. The catch was poor and he arrived in Valparaiso with only $20 in his pockets and no job. Within four days he was employed in a small locomotive shop, but before long was an assayer of metal ores, and severely ruined his health from inhaling mercury and other vapors. In these years, however, he had staked out a mine which he sold at a good profit and took a sea voyage to recover his strength.

In those days a sea voyage was not a matter of going aboard a luxury liner, and in his case it meant the hiring of a small craft, sailing several thousand miles of the Pacific Ocean, then to the South Seas and pearl diving. The net result of this adventure, aside from improved health, was $12 worth of pearls secured at an expense of $500. He was cordially treated by the still unspoiled people of the Islands; they did him favors and he did them favors, one of which involved him in an amusing difficulty, for he promised to transport one Island queen to another island and found, upon her coming aboard his craft, that she was too big to get into the cabin, so the royal lady had to be content to make the passage on deck. This was not Cooper's only contact with royalty in the South Seas. A king of one of the atolls invited him and the captain to a banquet ashore. They arrived in such attire as could be mustered from the ship's lockers, and Cooper was somewhat offended to find that the two visitors were served alone and apart from the king. "-What is the matter," asked Cooper of the captain, "doesn't the king think us good enough to eat with him?" "On the contrary," was the answer of the captain who knew South Sea etiquette, "he thinks he is not noble enough to sit with such distinguished company, so he eats by himself."

Back to Valparaiso returned Cooper, to buy a small boat in which he freighted a cargo of English walnuts to Honolulu, making a profit of about $300 with which he started on a devious way back to his native New Hampshire. Here a doctor examined him and gave him only a year or two more of life. Actually he lived for thirty years longer, attaining the ripe age of seventy-eight years. The one last hope held out to him was extreme care in the cooking of the food he ate. Most of the foods suggested by the physician were to be especially cooked, and he was among those foresighted medical men who had very clear ideas of how this must be done. How to do it was what Cooper solved. Baking and roasting was a thing of guesswork, and it was he who invented and patented, in 1885, the first oven thermometer. In order to manufacture this device he went to one of our country's manufacturing centers, and while on his way to Waterbury from the North, saw in Pequabuck (Terryville) in the Bristol region, a building suitable for his purpose located in a section that he liked. He stopped his journey, made a deal for his future factory, and that, in brief is the story of how D. G. Cooper found his way from New Hampshire to Pequabuck, *via* the West Indies, Chile and the South Seas.

It must not be understood that the initiation of what became the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company was on any large scale. It was started in a room eighteen by twenty feet, hired at $16 per month. It was hard work to convince housekeepers and others that an oven thermometer was practical or needed, so the business grew slowly. It had expanded materially before Albert Edmund Whittier became associated with Mr. Cooper in 1902. They coöperated closely in production up to the time of Mr. Cooper's death in October, 1917. By the will of the deceased owner, it was directed that the concern should be incorporated, and it was bonded under the present trade name, in 1908, capitalized at $10,000. Mr. Whittier became president and treasurer and Agnes Hodgdon secretary. In about 1910 Albert Edmund Whittier purchased the interests of the family heirs except for a single share of stock owned by George W. Priest. The 1942 officers of the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company were: Albert Edmund Whittier, chairman of the board; Horace Whittier, his eldest son, president; Elmer S. Whittier, second son, vice-president and treasurer; and George W. Priest, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Some idea of the development of the business during the direction of Mr. Whittier may be gained from the fact that when Mr. Cooper died four persons were employed, while there are one hundred and seventy-five on the present payroll. From one small building, thirty by sixty feet, the plant has expanded through enlargement of the original building, the addition of a new building, erected in 1930, devoted to enameling the dials of the thermometers and general enameling work on contracts from other manufacturers. Another building, built in 1938, is utilized for press room and tool room. Production has increased tremendously, not only in the manufacture of oven thermometers, which have increased greatly in number of types, but in the production of thermometers for bath tubs, washing machines, electric toasters, electric flat irons and countless other instruments for registering indoor and outdoor temperature, as well as thermostats for electric ovens.

In the ordinary contacts of life, Mr. Whittier is a Republican in his political allegiance and a member of various civic organizations. Fraternally he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Stephen Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Noble Grand. One of his chief interests is the Rotary International. He became a charter member of the local club in 1927, and in his travels has visited fifty-four Rotary clubs in America and other countries. These include twelve in California, three in Florida, fourteen in Connecticut, four in Massachusetts, three in New Hampshire, and others in the various states of the Union. He attended sessions of the Rotary in London and Bristol, England; Paris and Nice, France; in Rome and Venice, Italy, and one in Scotland. While with an American delegation in Rome, he was personally presented to Mussolini, right after Il Duce had been given one of the tremendous ovations by the populace such as were being staged that year (1937) in the Italian capital. He also visited the House of Commons, London, while in session, by invitation of English Rotarians.

At Raymond, New Hampshire, January 2, 1890, Albert Edmund Whittier married Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Stewart, her father a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Whittier became the parents of two sons: 1. Elmer Stewart Whittier, born May 30, 1891. 2. Horace Whittier, born in January, 1893. Both sons are associated with the Cooper Oven Thermometer Company.

The Whittier genealogy is as follows:

(I) Thomas Whittier, born in England about 1620, came to America in the ship "Confidence" in 1638; he married Ruth Green. For a number of years he was at Newbury, Massachusetts, but about 1647 went to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he lived for about three years, and where his first child was born. About 1650 he removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he lived for the remainder of his life, and where all his other children were born, except his eldest daughter, who married Benjamin Page, and whose tombstone is at Haverhill at the present time.

Thomas Whittier's home was situated in the east part of the town. At first he occupied a small log hut, situated not far from the present Whittier Homestead, and where his children were born. Later he built and occupied the house which has since become famous as the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet.

Thomas Whittier died at Haverhill, November 28, 1696, and his widow died there in July, 1710. His estate was administered February 1, 1696-97, and was divided among his heirs in 1699.

(II) Nathaniel Whittier (Thomas 1), was born in Haverhill, August 11, 1658; married, at Salisbury, August 26, 1685, Mary (Stevens) Osgood, daughter of John and Catherine Stevens, and widow of John Osgood, who was born in Salisbury in 1647, and died there May 11, 1705. He married (second), at Salisbury, June, 1710, Mary (Brown) Ring, who was born in Salisbury in 1676, and died there July 19, 1742, daughter of Philip and Mary (Buzwell) Ring. Nathaniel Whittier died at Salisbury, July 18, 1722.

Nathaniel Whittier was a resident of Salisbury, where he purchased land for mill purposes. His first wife, Mary, was a witness at the trial of Susannah Martin, who was executed for witchcraft in 1692, but both Nathaniel and Mary signed the petition in favor of Mary Bradbury, who was also convicted of witchcraft in 1692, but not executed.

(III) Reuben Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2), was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 17, 1686; married, at Newbury, December 19, 1708, Deborah Pillsbury, daughter of William and Mary (Kenny) Pillsbury, who was born in Newbury in 1682 or 1687. He died at Salisbury, November 18, 1722 (four months after the death of his father). His widow married Zachariah Eastman.

Reuben Whittier was a resident of Salisbury, and served as a soldier in 1710. This branch of the family gave the spelling of the family name as Whicher, which in some cases has been changed to Whitcher. The original spelling was Whittier, but was pronounced as Whicher.

(IV) Reuben Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3), was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1716, married, at Salisbury (intention published January 4, 1740), Mary Flanders, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Blaisdell) Flanders, who was born in Salisbury, March 23, 1714. He died at Raymond, New Hampshire, March 28, 1790. He moved from Salisbury to Chester (now Raymond), prior to 1750, and settled on Lot No. 30, where he lived the remainder of his days and which land has been in the possession of the family ever since. His will was dated January 31, 1789, and his son Aaron was appointed executor April 21, 1790.

(V) Richard Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3, Reuben 4) was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1743; married Martha Boynton, of whom no record has as yet been found. He died at Raymond, New Hampshire, February 24, 1809. She died at Fremont, New Hampshire. His will dated January 25, 1803, and probated April 3, 1809, mentions wife Martha; Aaron and Joshua executors.

(VI) Aaron Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3, Reuben 4, Richard 5), was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1779; married Lydia Worthen, who was born in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1779 or 1783, and died at Fremont; she was the daughter of Michael and Dorothy (Brown) Worthen. Aaron Whittier died at Raymond, April 15, 1842. In the census of 1850, Lydia, aged seventy-one, and Harriet, aged thirty-five, were both living with Edmund at Raymond. His will dated March 14, 1839, was probated April 27, 1842, and mentions wife Lydia.

(VII) Edmund Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3, Reuben 4, Richard 5, Aaron 6), was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, March 30, 1806; married, at Fremont, New Hampshire, January 24, 1832, Almira Poor, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (True) Poor, who was born at Raymond, November 9, 1811, and died at Spencerport, New York, February 6, 1884. He died at Raymond, April 16 or 17, 1863. His widow married (second), June 19, 1865, Henry Robinson, and married (third), in 1874, Aaron Robinson, who was a brother to Henry, and they were sons of Samuel and Betsey (Whittier) Robinson. The estate of Edmund Whittier was administered upon, May 13, 1863.

(VIII) Horace Gordon Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3, Reuben 4, Richard 5, Aaron 6, Edmund 7), was born at Raymond, New Hampshire, January 4, 1838; married, at Kingston, New Hampshire, November 27, 1862, Mary Susan Robinson, born at Fremont, January 22, 1844, daughter of Jonathan A. and Celestia W. (James) Robinson.

(IX) Albert Edmund Whittier (Thomas 1, Nathaniel 2, Reuben 3, Reuben 4, Richard 5, Aaron 6, Edmund 7, Horace Gordon 8), was born in Raymond, New Hampshire, December 31, 1863; married, at Raymond, January 2, 1890, Catharine Stewart, who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1869, daughter of Charles and Mary E. (Kewhew) Stewart.

FRANK WILLIAM DUTTON

Public Official

THE late Frank William Dutton, of Bristol, Connecticut, spent almost half a century in the service of his community, rounding out many consecutive years on the city council and in other public offices of honor and responsibility. Throughout this period he also pursued an active career in local industries, first with the E. Ingraham Company and later with the New Departure Company. Public-spirited and civic-minded to an unusual degree, his contributions to his community were substantial and the prominence which he attained in its life was an indication of the value placed upon his fine qualities of character and citizenship.

Mr. Dutton was born at Bristol on May 29, 1858, son of Simeon Hart and Emogene (Perkins) Dutton. He was descended from the Duttons, Harts, Botsfords, Perkinses, Stanleys and other old New England families and in the Hart line traced his ancestry directly from Deacon Stephen Hart, who came to Hartford from England with the historic expedition of the Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1635. Tradition has it that the ford across the Connecticut River, near Morgan and Market streets, where Deacon Stephen Hart established his home, gave the city of Hartford its name. Later he moved to Farmington, where he was one of the original proprietors, and founded the family which was prominently identified with the early history of Connecticut and whose members in later generations have been prominent in many walks of life. From Deacon Stephen Hart, born at Braintree, England, in 1605, settled in Farmington and died in 1682-83, the line of descent is traced through his son, Stephen Hart, born in Braintree, England, died at Farmington in 1689; Sergeant Thomas Hart, in the third American generation, born in 1666, died in 1727-28, married Elizabeth Judd, born in 1670, died in 1743; Deacon Thomas Hart, their son, born in 1695, died in 1754, married Anna Stanley, born in 1699, died in 1770; Simeon Hart, Sr., born in 1735, died in 1800, married Sarah Sloper, born in 1737, died in 1800; Simeon Hart, Jr., born in 1763, died in 1835, married Mary Warner, died in 1831; and Polly Hart, their daughter, born in 1798, died in 1868, grandmother of Frank William Dutton. She married

Joseph Dutton, born in 1794, died in 1875, a son of Captain Joseph Dutton, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Captain Joseph Dutton, Sr., was born in Southington on October 26, 1760, and died in Farmington on February 6, 1836. In 1777, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted from Southington for service in the Revolution as a private in Captain Ambrose Sloper's company, Colonel Gad Stanley's regiment, and served later under Captain Asa Bray in Colonel Ichabod Norton's regiment and under Captain Parsons in Colonel Hay's regiment. He was advanced to the rank of captain during his war service. Captain Dutton was married twice, (first), on December 13, 1784, to Hannah Webster at Southington; (second), in 1791, to Mary Winchell. Two children were born of the first marriage: Electa and Rollin M., both baptized on February 26, 1786. There were also two children of the second marriage: Hannah, baptized on August 12, 1792; and Joseph, Jr., baptized on February 12, 1794, married Polly Hart (see above).

Simeon Hart Dutton, son of Joseph, Jr. and Polly (Hart) Dutton and father of Frank William Dutton, of this record, was born in Farmington on January 18, 1832, in the old home that had been the Dutton homestead for three generations. Early in his career, he was engaged in the meat business, during the times when dealers bought cattle and sheep in droves. Later he was employed as engineer in the factory of S. E. Root. Best known in earlier days as constable of the town, he won a lasting reputation by capturing a desperate character named Lecourt. Entering the hiding place of this well-armed desperado, he overpowered him in a fierce struggle, although he himself was unarmed. He had an enviable reputation as a private detective, a vocation he made something of a hobby, and was responsible for the solution of many crimes. Very popular personally, he was widely known in this section and in his career always honored the ideals of good citizenship traditionally associated with the family name. He married Emogene Perkins, born in 1837.

Frank William Dutton, son of this marriage, was a lifelong resident of Bristol. Educated in the South Side public school and at Federal Hill School, from which he was graduated in 1871, he went to work during the preceding summer vacation, when he was twelve years old, in the Forestville toy shop owned by "Rocky" Goodrich. Here he made walking dolls, demonstrating this early the manual skill and mechanical ingenuity which always characterized him. When he returned to school in the winter of 1870, he had to walk three miles daily to get there.

Graduating from school when he was thirteen, he immediately obtained employment in the clock shop of the E. Ingraham Company, where he worked as a frame fitter. At that time all power for the operations carried on in the shop was obtained by means of a water wheel from an adjoining creek. There were no engines. Mr. Dutton worked at the bench with Elias Ingraham, pioneer of the company, becoming a foreman, and remained in its service under three generations of the family, rounding out thirty-eight years in the company's employ. At the end of that time he became associated with the New Departure Company, starting as a shaver and later becoming a safety inspector in the company's various plants. This connection he continued for about twenty-seven years prior to his retirement, and at the end of a quarter of a century of service was presented with a fine Hamilton watch to commemorate his long tenure in the New Departure Company.

Meanwhile, Mr. Dutton was almost continuously active in the sphere of public service throughout a period covering almost half a century. In 1897 he was first elected a burgess of Bristol, then a borough, and following the incorporation of the city, served twenty-three consecutive years on the city council. As a member of this body he was exceptionally active. He was a member of many of its committees, giving freely of his energy and ability to advance the welfare of the city, and his opinions on all public matters were received with profound respect, not only by his colleagues of the city council but by the community at large. These activities, despite advancing years, he continued to within a relatively short time of his death. Mr. Dutton also completed twenty-nine years of service as registrar of the Fourth District and in latter years was the oldest member of the Bristol Fire Board in point of service. He was a fire commissioner of the city for eighteen years and met the duties of this office with the fidelity and efficiency which always distinguished him.

Mr. Dutton was a Republican in politics and was prominent in Ethan Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, of which he was the last surviving charter member at his death. He served as financial secretary of the lodge several terms, and rounded out a period of membership totalling fifty-nine years. On October 25, 1933, a special celebration was held at the lodge in honor of his completion of fifty years of membership, on which occasion he was presented with the fifty-year jewel. Mr. Dutton was also a member of the New Departure Club from the time of its organization and was active in its affairs, manifesting a keen interest in its development during the club's earlier years. A Methodist in religious faith, he was a member of Prospect Methodist Church in Bristol.

On October 18, 1881, Frank William Dutton married Alice Culver, born in 1860, died March 14, 1942, a member, like her husband, of old New England families and a descendant of Abraham Doolittle, early resident of Wallingford, Connecticut. Shortly before his death, Mr. and Mrs. Dutton celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary together. They became the parents of five children:

1. Guy Homer, born September 14, 1882, married Stella Raven and now resides in Meriden, Connecticut. 2. Mabel Ethel, born February 2, 1884, married Frank A. Wasley, of Bristol. 3. Ruth Mildred, born September 17, 1889, married Roscoe L. Sessions, of Bristol. 4. Vernet Ray, born June 12, 1894, married Marjorie Lillian Doane, of Forestville. 5. Doris, born February 7, 1901, married Harley Blodgett, of West Hartford.

There are twelve grandchildren: 1. Lloyd Vincent Wasley, born May 9, 1901; he is western manager of the Eagle Lock Company, of Terryville, Connecticut, with offices in Chicago; he married Alice Ackland, of Chicago, and has one son, David. 2. Phyllis Dorothy Wasley, born October 13, 1902; married Edward Coulombe, and they have two children: Elizabeth Jane, born October 2, 1925; and Madolyn Marie, born May 13, 1930. 3. Francis Blight Wasley, born January 27, 1913; married Madlyn Hughes, of Bristol, and now resides at White Plains, New York. A graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he is manager of the New York office of the New Departure Manufacturing Company and is a member of the Descendants of the Founders of Hartford. 4. Dudley Dutton, now in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. 5. Mrs. Alice Moran, of Meriden, who has one daughter, Nancy Moran. 6. Lois Dutton, of Meriden. 7. Virginia Dutton, of Meriden. 8. Joan Sessions, of Bristol. 9. James Dutton, of Forestville. 10. Thomas Dutton, of Forestville. 11. William Blodgett, of West Hartford. 12. Richard Blodgett, of West Hartford.

Frank William Dutton died at Bristol, Connecticut, on November 15, 1941. He deserved well of his community, which was privileged to share for many years in the constructive influences of his life and service, and the honors which came to him in his lifetime are echoed by the respect in which his memory is held by later generations than his own in the city where he spent his career.

GUY H. DUTTON

Merchant

FORTY years spent in Connecticut's business life have won for Guy H. Dutton the experienced judgment and acumen which he now devotes to the J. F. Raven Hardware Company, one of Meriden's old established commercial institutions. He has been a partner in this enterprise during the past quarter of a century and has taken an active part in the management of its business since 1924.

Mr. Dutton was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on September 14, 1882, son of Frank William Dutton (*q. v.*), who died on November 15, 1941, and Alice (Culver) Dutton, who died March 14, 1942. He received a public school education at Bristol, graduating from Bristol High School in 1901, and meanwhile as a boy sold newspapers on the streets of the town and worked for E. Ingraham Company after school and in vacation time. His first regular job after leaving school was with the Horton Manufacturing Company at Bristol. Following a year spent in this connection he entered Morse Business College at Hartford to prepare for larger business responsibilities and completed the course there in 1903. After this, he worked a few weeks in a Hartford factory. Having the opportunity to enter the employ of Landers, Frary & Clark, the large hardware manufacturing company of New Britain, he went there as clerk in the stock and order departments and assistant to the paymaster. Wages in those days were invariably paid in cash, so considerable responsibility was placed on the young clerk and the fact that he was permitted to handle the large payroll indicated the confidence reposed in him by his employers.

After two and a half years in this position, Mr. Dutton became a bookkeeper for the Bristol Brass Company in Bristol and was so employed during another period of two years and a half. Then, because of failing health, he resigned his position, visited several cities in the Middle West and spent some time at a health resort in Lakewood, New Jersey. Upon his return to Connecticut, he spent a brief period with the Hartford Machine Company. Through a man whose acquaintance he had made at the Lakewood resort, he was offered a position with a North Carolina lumber mill, checking output and similar work. Here he remained until the company discontinued business not long afterward, whereupon he again returned to Connecticut.

At this stage in his career, Mr. Dutton entered the employ of the Connecticut Telephone & Electrical Company, manufacturers of telephones at Meriden. He remained with the company for about ten years, working in the bookkeeping and accounting department and in the order department. When he had been five years with the Connecticut Telephone & Electrical Company, he combined his capital with that of his brother-in-law and bought from Eli Birdsey the latter's half interest in the firm of Birdsey & Raven, an old and well established hardware company on East Main Street in Meriden. Under the new ownership it continued operations as the J. F. Raven Hardware Company. This was in 1917, but Mr Dutton continued his employment with the Connecticut Telephone & Electrical Company for another five years. In 1922 he resigned to accept a place in the United States Department of Internal Revenue and later became head bookkeeper for the well-known manufacturing firm of Foster, Merriman & Company, at Meriden. All this time he continued as a partner in the J. F. Raven Hardware Company.

In 1924 Mr. Dutton decided to give up all outside interests and devote himself exclusively to the hardware company. He has done so now for almost twenty years. The business has grown steadily ever since it was first taken over by the J. F. Raven Hardware Company and has expanded even more in the later years of Mr. Dutton's closer connection with its operations. Particularly important is the business carried on in farm machinery and supplies and in seeds and plants, distributed among a large clientele throughout the surrounding rural districts. Some of the present-day customers of the firm represent the second and third generations of patrons in a single family, continuing the example of their fathers and grandfathers who traded with the present firm or with the original owners. Through all these years, an enviable reputation for honest dealing and progressive merchandising has been established. It is the foundation of the business, in the conduct of which Guy H. Dutton now occupies a place among Meriden's leading merchants.

On June 12, 1912, at Meriden, Connecticut, Mr. Dutton married Stella Louise Raven, born December 12, 1890, daughter of John F. Raven, now her husband's business partner, and Mary Louise (Swan) Raven. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are the parents of four children: Dudley Arthur, born March 27, 1913, now serving in the United States Army; Alice Louise, born November 21, 1915, married Owen Moran, of Meriden, and has one daughter, Nancy Louise, born July 31, 1940; Lois Barbara, born September 14, 1918; and Virginia May, born July 11, 1923.

VERNET RAY DUTTON

Community Leader

THE community of Bristol, Connecticut, numbers among its most active figures Vernet Ray Dutton, member of a well-known local family, civic leader, leader in the American Legion and production supervisor and assistant to the superintendent of the coaster brake department of The New Departure Manufacturing Company. He began his connection with this company more than a quarter of a century ago and although various phases of his business career have taken him farther afield, he has regularly returned to Bristol to resume his connection with one of its leading industries.

Mr. Dutton was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on June 12, 1894, son of Frank William Dutton (*q. v.*), who died on November 15, 1941, and Alice (Culver) Dutton, who died March 14, 1942. He was educated in the Federal Hill School at Bristol, where he was a member of the class of 1909, at Bristol High School, where he finished the course in 1913, and at the University of Connecticut, where he specialized in mechanic arts and from which he was graduated in 1915. Shortly afterward he began his career in business and industry as a grinder with The New Departure Manufacturing Company at Bristol. A brief interval followed and then he was appointed timekeeper, continuing as such for two years. On December 1, 1917, he enlisted at Boston for service in the First World War and after his induction in the army was sent to Camp Joseph H. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, where he remained until June first of the following year. In June, 1918, he was ordered to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and on June twelfth embarked at Hoboken for France, as a corporal with the One Hundred and Fifth Unit, Army Reserve Material of the Quartermaster Corps. The second day out he developed pneumonia and when he arrived at Brest, France, was too ill to be removed from the ship. Accordingly, after four days, he was returned to the Ellis Island Hospital, in New York Harbor. After six weeks spent at Ellis Island he was sent to Lakewood, New Jersey, to recuperate. In a short time he was able to accept assignments as head of a detail of speakers which went to various theatres in New

York City, appearing on the stages of these theatres, where they spoke to the audiences promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. On December 19, 1918, he received his honorable discharge at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, from the Second Overseas Casual Detachment with the rank of corporal. Disappointed at his inability to see service overseas, Mr. Dutton has maintained a great interest in army affairs and is known as one of the most active members of the American Legion in this State.

Following his discharge from the army, Mr. Dutton resumed his connection with The New Departure Manufacturing Company, working in the sales department as sales correspondent for about one year, beginning January 1, 1919. Subsequently, he spent a year and a half as coaster brake production supervisor and at the end of that time went to New York City as office manager for W. & J. Sloane, the widely known carpet, furniture and furnishings firm. After three years in this position he once more contracted pneumonia and upon his recovery returned to The New Departure Manufacturing Company as assistant to A. C. Hitchcock, sales manager. December 1, 1927, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, as a salesman with United Motors Service, the accessory division of General Motors Corporation, selling New Departure ballbearings to industrial establishments in Ohio, western New York and western Pennsylvania, pioneering a new field and living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. With the onset of the depression in 1930, the United Motors Service discontinued this phase of its operations. Mr. Dutton next formed a connection with the American Art Works, of Coshocton, Ohio, as a specialty salesman, and returned to Bristol on March 1, 1931, to work in Hartford and Litchfield counties, which had been assigned to him as his territory. In October, 1933, he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, or second officer in charge of the Groton (Connecticut) branch of the Veterans' Home Service. When the home was closed after a year, he again returned to Bristol and resumed his connection with The New Departure Manufacturing Company on May 4, 1934. Soon afterward he was advanced to general foreman in the coaster brake department, the position he occupied until September thirteenth of this year (1942), when he was promoted to his present position of production supervisor.

Despite the fact that a large part of his career has been spent in sales work, Mr. Dutton possesses mechanical aptitude of a high order and is well qualified for the engineering and technical responsibilities devolving upon him. Among his other activities, he acts as reporter in his department for the New Departure's fine organization publication, "New Departure News." Recently this journal carried an article on Mr. Dutton's interesting boyhood experiences in gliding. In 1909, when he was fifteen years old, he built a glider in a barn adjacent to his home, financing the project by selling newspapers and utilizing for his materials a mass of spruce strips, unbleached muslin and miscellaneous materials, with which he managed to achieve his purpose. In describing the trial flight, illustrated with a picture of the glider, the "New Departure News" wrote:

> He ran down the hill and at the proper moment the contraption lifted him into the air in what is believed to be the first glider flight in the city of Bristol. The glider rose about ten feet in the air, glided a hundred feet. Several similar flights followed. Weeks of tinkering with the construction of the glider followed until the day came when he made a flight about 15 feet in the air, 250 feet in distance. . . . Three years later Dutton assembled another glider, equally successful, with which he enjoyed several flights before abandoning the sport for college. . . . His greatest thrill came in 1928, when he visited the Martin plant in Cleveland, Ohio, observed the construction of Martin bombers and talked over old times with Glenn L. Martin. . . .

Mr. Dutton's inventive ingenuity found further expression in 1920, when he perfected and patented a put-and-take ball novelty, assigning the patent to The New Departure Manufacturing Company, which manufactured it and distributed it among wholesale dealers. It met with instant success and a great sale appeared to be assured, but the company eventually stopped production as this device was not in keeping with its other fields of operation.

Mr. Dutton is a Republican in politics, served as deputy registrar of voters here during his father's term as registrar, and like his father is much interested in public affairs. To his work in the American Legion he has given much time during the past two decades. Commander of Seicheprey Post, No. 2, American Legion, in 1920-21, he has since been active in Legion affairs and is today a member of the executive committee of his post, chairman of the entertainment committee and chairman of the war emergency committee. He also belongs to the "40 and 8," the Legion's fun unit. In 1942 he was a delegate to the State Convention of the American Legion held at the Griswold Hotel in Groton. Mr. Dutton is also a member of the Defense Council of Bristol, serving on the registration committee. He is affiliated fraternally with Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a member of the Fellowcraft Club; the Endee Club, an organization of New Departure executives and supervisors; member of the Bristol Fish and Game Club; and has been secretary-treasurer of the Bristol Anglers Club since its organization in 1931. He attends Asbury Methodist Church, in Forestville. Aside from mechanics and invention, his principal hobby is sports. Mr. Dutton distinguished himself in baseball and basketball as a student in Bristol High School and played shortstop on the University of Connecticut varsity baseball team during his days as an undergraduate there. He has always retained his interest in sports. Today, he enthusiastically shares his favorite recreations—hunting, fishing, and golf—with Mrs. Dutton, with honors about even.

On June 12, 1926, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Dutton married (first) Nellie May Smith. He married (second), on September 11, 1929, in the First Congregational Church of Strongsville, Ohio, Marjorie Lillian Doane, daughter of the Rev. Clarence Doane, who performed the ceremony, and Lillian (Fenner) Doane. Mrs. Dutton traces her ancestry to Colonial New England in the year 1629, when the first Doane, Deacon John Doane, came to this country from Eastham, England. His descendants now comprise The Doane Family Association of America, Incorporated, which meets bi-annually. Mrs. Dutton's grandfather emigrated to Ohio with the Connecticut company which settled the Western Reserve. Her father, the Rev. Clarence E. Doane, now retired, is a graduate of Kenyon College, Princeton Theological Seminary and the University of Berlin, at which institution he took his degrees at twenty-eight years of age. For a time after his ordination to the ministry he did missionary work at Niche, North Dakota, where he took his wife as a bride. Later he served charges at Pine Plains, New York, and Strongsville, Ohio, and is now a resident of New York City. At the age of sixty-eight, he is expert in outdoor sports and hunting and challenges any man of sixty or over in the country at tennis. He won national fame by being the first pastor to perform a wedding ceremony in an airplane, uniting a couple in marriage over the Cleveland airport and thereby becoming known as the "Flying Parson." His daughter, Mrs. Dutton, was born while her father was located at Pine Plains, New York, and two years after her birth twin children, Arthur and James, were born to her parents. Her mother's death occurred eight months after that. Lillian (Fenner) Doane, the mother, was the daughter of James Fenner, whose parents, coming from England, settled in Cleveland, where James Fenner later became secretary and buyer of the large and widely known wholesale hardware and mill supply house of the W. Bingham Company.

Mrs. Dutton is a graduate of Northfield Seminary, at East Northfield, Massachusetts, where she was a member of the class of 1925 and where her athletic prowess was evidenced in part by her scholarship and election as captain of the school hockey team. Following her graduation, she became connected with the collateral loan department of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland. She has studied voice and was for a time a member of the Oratorio Society and the Cecelia Club of Hartford, being heard to excellent advantage in several concerts. Like her husband, Mrs. Dutton is also an outdoor enthusiast and crack shot, excelling in hunting foxes, birds and other species of game. She was president of the

Farmington Avenue Parent-Teachers' Association for the terms 1934-35 and has evidenced her domestic proclivities in the rearing of her two sons, who share the penchant of their parents for action.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton became the parents of three children: 1. James William, born October 29, 1931. 2. Charles Robert, born March 8, 1933, died in infancy. 3. Thomas Eugene, born September 30, 1936. The elder boy, James, is already an outdoor sportsman of considerable attainments. He started swimming at the age of four, learned to dive expertly at six and now, at the age of ten, is recognized as a remarkable swimmer and stunt diver for a boy of his age, frequenting the highest diving boards available in his vicinity. Since he was six years old, he has also been an excellent oarsman and since his seventh birthday has expertly paddled his own kayak. (James has also inherited his mother's talent for music and has proved himself proficient as a student of violin.) Thus this pioneer family ever seeks to go forward.

EDMUND STANISLAUS CROWLEY

Chief of Police

EARNING the high esteem and commendation of Bristol citizens for the effectiveness with which he has conducted the affairs of the Police Department in this Connecticut community, Edmund Stanislaus Crowley enjoys, too, the admiration and friendship of those with whom he has been associated in its management.

Mr. Crowley was born November 24, 1908, in Providence, Rhode Island, son of Daniel D. and Ellen J. (Harrington) Crowley. His father is a fireman and engineer with the Washburn Wire Company, of Philipsdale, a suburb of Providence, Rhode Island.

Parochial schools in Providence provided Edmund S. Crowley's early formal education, and in 1926 he was graduated from La Salle Academy, in that city. His first employment, after completing his high school studies, was with the Brown & Sharpe Company, in Providence, where he did general office work, advancing through the varying grades of service for a period of five years. With that background of business experience, Mr. Crowley became a member of the Providence Police Department on October 10, 1931, and so began the work that became so important and valuable in Providence affairs in the years that followed.

He was a patrolman until 1934, when he was advanced to the sergeant's rank. In 1935 he was made a detective sergeant, the rank that he held until December 31, 1941, when he resigned in order to assume the duties of chief. On January 8, 1942, Mr. Crowley began work as chief of the Bristol Police Department, and, immediately following his induction, he directed extensive changes in the organization. The force expanded in numbers from forty-five to eighty-two men, and three eight-hour shifts were established, replacing the former two twelve-hour shifts. Mr. Crowley effected numerous other improvements in the operation of the department, and it was a matter of great pride among Bristol citizens that their Police Department became, under his régime, comparable with any force of a large city in point of methods and efficiency. His own experience in Providence well equipped him with every type of modern method.

Among his other activities, Mr. Crowley started attending sessions of the National Police Academy, conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1936. Since that year he has taken part in retraining courses each successive year, winning the commendation of Bristol citizens for the efficiency with which he has conducted departmental affairs and at the same time kept himself familiar with every aspect of modern police technique. He is a member of the Connecticut Association of Police Chiefs and the International Association of Police Chiefs, and serves as a member of the board of governors of the National Police Academy, in Washington, District of Columbia. Politically he has followed an independent course, and he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

On January 10, 1934, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Edmund Stanislaus Crowley married Gertrude M. Meadows, of that city, daughter of Robert Emmett and Margaret (Delany) Meadows. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley became the parents of three children: 1. Margaret Ellen Crowley, born January 28, 1935. 2. Edmund Daniel Crowley, born February 12, 1937. 3. Dolores Alice Crowley, born January 11, 1939.

JOSEPH A. McCONAS

General Foreman

THROUGH his long experience in the field, Joseph A. McConas has won recognition as one of the country's leading authorities on metal plating and finishing. During most of his career he has been associated with the Scovill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, where he is now general foreman of the buffing, plating and water rolling mill.

Mr. McConas was born at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, on November 23, 1886, son of Anthony McConas. His father, who was born in Lithuania, left his native land in his youth and made his way to England, where he worked for seven years in mines near London. Planning to come to the United States, he took passage on a cattle boat for South America, earning his own way over, and eventually reached this country, traveling up from the Latin republics to the South. For forty years he was employed in the coal mines at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. His determination that his son should not spend his life in such an arduous and dangerous occupation bore fruit when the boy received a better educational foundation and was able to start in a more promising line of work. While not a man of education himself, Anthony McConas spoke seven languages, not fluently, perhaps, from a linguistic standpoint, but effectively. He learned them from his association with other nationalities and was so proficient that he was offered a position as interpreter at the mines, although this place he did not accept.

Joseph A. McConas attended the Shenandoah public schools, graduating from high school in 1905, when he was nineteen years old. In the same year he came to Waterbury, Connecticut, and got his first job in the old spoon shop of the Roger Brothers Silver Company, later absorbed by the International Silver Company of Meriden. After working there about a year, he entered the employ of the American Brass Company, with whom he remained six months in general capacities. At the end of this time he became assistant foreman in the plating department of the Waterbury Clock Company, where he remained for twelve years. Learning the details of that phase of the industry thoroughly, he became in the course of his stay an expert in hand burnishing, a process not so much used in later years, but now coming back and one which is, incidentally, very much of an art.

In June, 1917, Mr. McConas joined the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury as assistant foreman of the plating department and has since continued his association with the company. During the past quarter of a century he has had unrivaled opportunities to extend his already widespread knowledge of plating processes and was able to inaugurate some valuable new methods to meet specific needs as they arose. When he first joined the Scovill company, Mr. McConas had charge of the plating department, then of the anodyzing department, later of wet rolling operations. Following this he had charge of the three departments of the buff room, namely automatic buffing, hand buffing and polishing and color buffing. As he progressed through these various divisions of the plant, he became supervisor of them all and met with zeal and efficiency the responsibilities devolving upon him. Early in 1942, about the time he was awarded his twenty-five-year gold service pin after a quarter of a century spent with the company, he was advanced to the position of general foreman of the buffing, plating and water rolling mill, which he now holds.

During his long service with the department there have been many changes and expansions to meet the constantly growing and varying demands accompanying increased production by the company. Mr. McConas has kept well abreast of the times and of all developments in his field by reading and studying the achievements of leaders in the plating industry, combined with his own personal experience and experiments. Today, he is recognized all over the country as one of America's foremost experts on plating and finishing operations. Including the ten or twelve years before he joined the Scovill company, he has had more than thirty-five years experience in plating and finishing and has made every year count.

"The Bulletin," weekly publication of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, in referring to his advancement to the position of general foreman, included the following comment:

> Joe is a serious, studious person. He is an active member of the local branch of the American Electroplaters' Society and he is often called upon to give his advice to others in the plating field who are faced with difficult problems. . . . He is a studious reader, keeping abreast of all the current scientific periodicals. He is well liked and respected by all his employees because he's a "square shooter" and because he's an expert in his field.

On June 13, 1915, Joseph A. McConas married Della Teresa Lawson. They are members of Sacred Heart Church of Waterbury.

JOHN GILBERT MARTIN

Executive

AS president of G. F. Heublein & Brother, John Gilbert Martin is prominent among the younger business leaders of Hartford, Connecticut. Recent years have brought this group to the fore. He has been identified with this internationally known firm since 1928, when he came to the city and became one of its salesmen. Elected vice-president in 1932, he has been the president of G. F. Heublein & Brother, and a most efficient executive since 1937.

Mr. Martin was born in Coventry, England, on December 27, 1905, son of Percy Martin and the former Alice Heublein. Percy Martin, now retired, was widely known in Europe when he was managing director of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, and the Daimler Motor Company. Incidentally, the latter corporation manufactured one of the very first practical automobiles. He married Alice Heublein, daughter of Gilbert F. Heublein, born in Suhl, Germany, December 28, 1849, the latter being a son of Andrew and Elena (Meisner) Heublein, natives of Suhl, Germany, who came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1850. Andrew Heublein was the founder of the American branch of the family. Gilbert F. Heublein, on December 2, 1876, married Louise M. Gundlach, daughter of Louis Gundlach, of Hartford, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Dr. Arthur C. Heublein, surgeon and roentgenologist of Hartford. 2. Alice, born October 20, 1877, wife of Percy Martin, and mother of John Gilbert Martin. Mrs. Martin, an accomplished musician, studied music in Berlin and other European centers.

John Gilbert Martin attended Uppington School, at Rutland, England, and is a Bachelor of Arts, class of 1927, Cambridge University. He came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1928, and has since been associated with G. F. Heublein & Brother, as already indicated. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Numbered among his clubs are the Hartford, the Bachelors, the Hartford Golf, and the University Club, the latter of England.

Albert Fenner.

ALBERT FENNER

Chemist

THE career of Albert Fenner was divided chronologically into two parts, during the first of which he was a practicing pharmacist and head of a business established by his father in Providence, Rhode Island, more than eighty years ago. In later life he founded and directed the Fenner Laboratory in this city and as a consulting chemist gratified his lifelong interest in research. Although virtually self-taught in his profession, he enjoyed the highest standing and developed a research organization whose reputation was second to none in its field.

Albert Fenner was a member of one of Rhode Island's oldest families and a direct descendant of the Colonial Governor of the same name. His grandfather was a colonel in the Rhode Island troops. His father, Albert Fenner, was a prominent Providence resident in his day and the founder of the Fenner Drug Store in Hoyle Square, long one of the city's oldest family enterprises. He married Matilda Sandford.

Albert Fenner, the son, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on October 14, 1866. He was educated in public and private schools of the city and at a relatively early age joined his father in the family drug store, established originally in 1861. After qualifying as a pharmacist, he was licensed to practice and for many years devoted himself to the family business, which he inherited after his father's death. This business he continued until 1921. He was always deeply interested, however, in chemistry and research and in his youth fitted out a laboratory above the drug store, spending many of his leisure hours there. Following his sale of the family drug store, he opened the Fenner Laboratory in the Turks Head Building at Providence and soon became widely known for his work in pathology and as a consultant in the textile and general industrial fields. Mr. Fenner served as pathologist to many physicians in Rhode Island and adjoining states. In 1923, he was appointed State deputy assayer of liquors and for eight years was consulting chemist to the city of Providence. Four years before his death, because of ill health and failing vision, he gave up the operation of his laboratory and retired. The work which he was thus forced to relinquish was his greatest interest. His reports were always dependable and most thorough, reflecting both his acknowledged professional qualifications and the devotion which he lavished on every task.

In addition to these connections, Mr. Fenner followed with deep interest the progress and development of the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences, of which his father was one of the founders. Over a long period he was a member of its board of managers and when he retired in 1939 he presented his entire laboratory equipment to the college. Ten years earlier, on June 12, 1929, this institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in recognition of his distinguished career and long service to the college. Mr. Fenner was a member of the Universalist Church. An accomplished pianist, he was very fond of fine music and often entertained in his home members of an orchestra of music-loving companions, who joined him in an informal evening of ensemble playing. In fifty years, he missed only one of the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Another of his hobbies was making fine jewelry in the workshop especially equipped for that purpose in his home.

In 1890, Mr. Fenner married Susan Maude Richmond, and they became the parents of one son, Richmond Fenner, who died in infancy. Mrs. Fenner is a daughter of William and Susan (Moore) Richmond and a descendant of old Rhode Island families. As Maude R. Fenner (*q. v.*), she is widely known as an artist.

Albert Fenner died at Providence, Rhode Island, on June 12, 1942, in his seventy-sixth year. In his career, interest and talent were happily blended. He had the capacity for concentration, the disciplined mind, the absorption in his work which are necessary for professional success, and served usefully for many years in his chosen vocations. He had also the broad cultivation, the esthetic sensitivity which enrich the lives of those who possess them. His friendship was valued, and with all these his admirable qualities of citizenship served to win him wide public regard.

Maude R. Tanner

MAUDE R. FENNER

Artist

FOR many years, Maude R. Fenner has been a familiar figure in the world of art. A portrayer of the New England scene, her landscapes have attracted a host of admirers and have won warm critical praise for the freshness and insight they reveal. Her mastery of her chosen mediums is the product of native talent and long service in her art. Her work is the expression of a personality at once vivid and sensitive, responsive and self-contained.

Mrs. Fenner has been a Rhode Islander from birth. Born Susan Maude Richmond, she is a native of Bristol, where her family were long residents. She comes of very old Rhode Island stock and can trace her ancestry back to early fifteenth century England. A daughter of William and Susan (Moore) Richmond, she was brought to Providence by her parents when she was still a young girl and attended the Providence public schools. At an early age, her gift for art became apparent and she subsequently studied at the Rhode Island School of Design. Mrs. Fenner has always retained her interest in the institution and is now a member of the School Corporation. Her very happy marriage never interfered with her career as an artist and every year saw important additions to the series of scenes on which her fame rests. Predominantly a landscape painter, she works in oils and water color with equal facility, is skilled both as a draftsman and colorist and through the quality of her work has impressed upon lovers of art the originality of her talent and the delicacy of her perceptions. She has exhibited in many cities, including Buffalo, St. Louis and numerous others. She is today one of the most admired of New England's landscape artists, with many years of creative achievement to her credit.

Well loved by her colleagues, Mrs. Fenner has been for forty-three years an artist member of the Providence Art Club and is now an honorary member of the Providence Water Color Club, of which she was one of the founders and long a member. She has been active in the city's institutions in other fields. For twenty years she was a member of the board of managers of St. Elizabeth's Home and is now honorary vice-president of the corporation. She was also prominent over a long period in the work of Grace Church, of which she is still a member. One of her principal hobbies is art metal work, a skill she developed in the small workshop set up by her husband in their home, where he pursued the making of fine jewelry as a leisure interest. Mrs. Fenner also shared his interest in music and for fifty years faithfully attended with him the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The gracious hospitality and cultivation of her home has been known through the years to a host of friends and associates.

In 1890, she was married to Albert Fenner (*q. v.*), son of Albert and Matilda (Sandford) Fenner, pharmacist and consulting chemist and member of a prominent Providence family.

The American Historical Co. Inc

Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Oscar Strolberg

FRANS OSCAR STROBERG

Builder

THE career of Frans Oscar Stroberg, founder and president of Oscar Stroberg & Son, contractors and builders of Waterbury, Connecticut, is admirable in its directness, growth and power, and one worthy of emulation. A young man, just arrived in the New World, he quickly entered the path in business that he has followed for more than a third of a century. Determination, foresight, judgment and enterprise have all been factors in his success. As is true of his vocation generally, he has contributed importantly to the development and progress of the communities with which his construction works are identified.

Mr. Stroberg was born at Klippan Skane, Sweden, January 5, 1888, son of Nils Petter and Bendicktor (Johnson) Stroberg. His mother is still living in Sweden. His father, now deceased, was engaged in a livery and trucking business at Klippan Skane, and with it the son of this record was familiar from childhood. Frans Oscar Stroberg was given a good education, attending the public schools, grade and high, in Sweden, before joining his father in business. At the age of nineteen he migrated to the United States and soon found employment in Connecticut.

Like most newcomers Mr. Stroberg had many things to learn, a new language, the customs and ideas of a strange land, and what to choose for an occupation. He rounded out his education in night schools after the day's work was done, and later supplemented this with courses in the International Correspondence College, majoring in the technique of contracting, building and allied trades. And coming as he did from a democratic country he had no difficulty in adopting the ways of life in America.

Mr. Stroberg had acquired about a year and a half of experience in carpentering in Sweden, and his first employment of note, in Connecticut, was with a carpenter in Naugatuck. Soon after he went to work for a lumber firm in this place, but within a few months was following the carpenter's trade with Sofus Polsen of Waterbury. Three years later he went with the H. Wales Lines Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, large scale contractors, for which he was foreman up to the time of the entrance of the United States into World War I. During the following year or two Mr. Stroberg entered the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, then busy with a large amount of construction work in connection with war contracts of the corporation.

Two days after the Armistice was signed in November, 1918, Mr. Stroberg started in business for himself as a building contractor. For this enterprise he was amply fitted by experience and technical knowledge, and to it he has since devoted his best energies, with the effect of constant expansion and increasing reputation. In addition to a large amount of residential work of all sorts, particularly in Waterbury and Watertown where he has erected many fine homes, including some very pretentious residences, he has done much in industrial and mercantile construction. Some of the important contracts include the erection of plant buildings for the Waterbury Tool Company, the Thinsheet Metal Company, the Chromium Corporation of America, A. H. Wells & Company, Inc., and many others. Outstanding among his residential achievements is the beautiful residence of Katharine Matthies in Seymour, and the impressive home of Fletcher Judson in Watertown. A notable example of Mr. Stroberg's ability as a builder is found in the renovation of the Watertown Congregational Church, which he restored to its original early architectural beauty. In the mercantile field he has built numerous stores and installed hundreds of store fronts, including, in recent years, the modern fronts adopted by the Atlantic & Pacific Super Markets throughout the State. At the time of writing (1942) he is engaged in the erection of a new structure and store front to replace that of the Clayton Jewelry Company, in Waterbury, recently destroyed by fire. In 1938, Mr. Stroberg's son, Vincent, was admitted to partnership and the firm is now known as Oscar Stroberg & Son.

Mr. Stroberg is a Republican in politics, influential in party activities as a member of the Republican Town Committee of Waterbury. Fraternally he is affiliated with Harmony Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the higher bodies of the Order including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Bunker Hill Congregational Church.

At Naugatuck, Connecticut, Frans Oscar Stroberg married Imsigne Christine Meta Sohia Jensen, daughter of Laurist Emil and Christine (Polson) Jensen, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Violet Christine, born August 22, 1911, who married Lloyd D. Beach, of Waterbury, and they have two daughters: i. Joan Grace. ii. Bonna Christine. 2. Vincent Stroberg, born August 9, 1914, who is associated with his father as a partner in Oscar Stroberg & Son, contractors. He married Irene Paris, of Waterbury, and they have one daughter, Susanne. 3. Edward Emil Stroberg, born March 26, 1917, now serving in the United States Army, 43d Division, Medical Corps. 4. Ruth, born August 30, 1919, who married Roy B. Johnson, of Waterbury, and they are the parents of one son: i. Roy Bennett Johnson, Jr., born January 26, 1942.

EDWIN FRANCIS BUGBEE

Lawyer, Banker, Philanthropist

ALTHOUGH he was trained to the profession of law and for many years was engaged in its practice, Edwin Francis (E. Frank) Bugbee, of Willimantic, was more widely known as one of the most prominent bankers in eastern Connecticut and as Willimantic's greatest benefactor. He was president, at the time of his death, of the Willimantic Trust Company, whose operations he directed successfully for a considerable period. His benefactions were generous and long continued, and were dedicated, with a rare sense of stewardship, to the welfare of his community and its institutions.

Mr. Bugbee was born in Willimantic on January 21, 1868, son of Edwin and Sarah M. (Preston) Bugbee. He received his preliminary education in the Willimantic public schools and after his graduation from old Natchaug High School in 1886, he studied at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a course in banking. Meanwhile, he had decided to adopt the profession of law and accordingly enrolled in the Law School of Yale University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. Upon his admission to the bar, he began the practice of law in Willimantic, where he became junior partner in the law firm of John L. Hunter. From 1893 to 1913 he served as prosecuting attorney of the local Police Court. In the latter year he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives from the town of Windham, where his industry and ability won him a notable reputation and his service on the House committee on banking was productive of sound and valuable legislation.

Upon the completion of his legislative service, Mr. Bugbee resumed the practice of law with John L. Hunter. With passing years his legal attainments and successful record had made him widely known at the bar, where he represented many important interests in a varied practice before all the courts. In 1920 he became attorney for the Willimantic Trust Company, but still retained part of his general practice. In 1926 he relinquished that when he became president of the Willimantic Trust Company, and continued as such until the time of his death. During this period of more than fifteen years, which included the deepest depression in the Nation's history, Mr. Bugbee guided the destinies of the bank with a sure hand, maintaining its strength and prestige, while assuring that it performed its appointed function of business service in the community. The strength of his leadership and the conspicuous qualifications which he revealed as a banker brought him a notable reputation in banking and financial circles of the State.

In addition to this banking connection, Mr. Bugbee was president of the Willimantic Company, Incorporated, an investment corporation; a director of the Willimantic Development Company and the Country Club Realty Company; and an associate in other enterprises. He was a member of the Willimantic Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut State Bar Association, and was active fraternally in the Masonic Order, in which he was affiliated with Eastern Star Lodge, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons, and many higher bodies, including Olive Branch Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also affiliated with Radiant Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star; Willimantic Lodge, No. 1311, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Natchaug Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias. In politics Mr. Bugbee was an Independent Democrat. Although he was always concerned with sound government and the qualifications of candidates for office, his interest in politics, as such, was secondary to his interest in the public welfare. In his own community there were few enterprises of public movements which did not benefit to some extent from his active leadership or sympathetic support. His time and means were always at the disposal of good causes, and both were given without stint. His wise counsel was a factor of incalculable value in community affairs, supplementing his wise philanthropy, which reached princely proportions. Among Mr. Bugbee's greatest interests was the Windham Community Memorial Hospital, of which he was first president and a leading supporter. This institution was the largest single beneficiary under his will, in which he bequeathed to Willimantic institutions $400,000, by far the largest amount ever dedicated to this purpose by an individual testator. The First Congregational Church of Willimantic, of which he was a member, the First Baptist Church and the Willimantic Young Men's Christian Association, also shared in his generous benevolence, which set the crowning seal upon the charity of spirit and rare kindliness evidenced throughout his long career in this community.

During the First World War, Mr. Bugbee was active in the Liberty Loan and other organized drives of the period, served as a "four-minute" speaker and by every means at his command fully met his duties as a patriotic citizen. In latter years he served as chairman of the Willimantic Board of Finance, lending his fiscal experience and sound judgment to the service of the community. For some years toward the close of his life, he spent the winter at De Land, Florida, and he had a summer home at Groton Long Point. He was a member of the Willimantic Country Club, Willimantic Rotary Club, Natchaug Game Club and was interested in golf and other outdoor sports, particularly fishing, a taste which took him regularly to the trout and salmon streams of northern Maine and Canada and which he also pursued in the South.

In 1896 Edwin Francis Bugbee married (first) Alice Johnson, of Mansfield, Connecticut, now deceased. He married (second), in 1927, Irma Hawkins, of Potsdam, New York, who survives him. She is a daughter of William Miles and Clara Louise (Keener) Hawkins.

Mr. Bugbee died at his home in Willimantic, Connecticut, on May 7, 1942, in his seventy-fourth year. He has been called "without question Willimantic's greatest benefactor." Rarely has a community been privileged to share so fully in the constructive influences flowing from the career of one of its citizens. They have become a part of the fabric of Willimantic's life, where he has built a lasting monument, not of bronze or stone, but in terms of community service, which more enduringly perpetuates his name.

WILLIAM HENRY ZELLER

Executive

THROUGH his activities of more recent years, William Henry Zeller has become a prominent figure in New Hampshire affairs. From 1935 to the end of the year 1938, he was the capable executive secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Since February, 1939, he has been the director of organization of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau. Prior extensive business experience in the fields of banking and insurance fitted him exceptionally well for executive positions with their attendant responsibilities.

Mr. Zeller was born at Girard, Ohio, May 2, 1892, son of George Henry and Elmira (Bennett) Zeller, both natives of Girard. His father, an interior decorator, traced his descent from Swiss ancestors who in the early eighteen hundreds settled in New Jersey, New York and Ohio. After completing his academic education in the public schools of his birthplace, in 1905 William H. Zeller became paymaster of the Mid-west plant of the Stanley works of New Britain, Connecticut, from 1906 to 1907. He was associated with the old Girard Savings & Banking Company from 1911 to 1915. This concern was taken over in 1911 by the Trumbull Savings & Loan Company, and of this latter named institution Mr. Zeller was manager from 1915 to 1930. During this period he was also interested in affairs at the neighboring city of Youngstown, Ohio, being active in the Retail Credit Men's Association and serving as vice-president and president and as a director for over ten years. He was also on the board of the Credit Men's Association and served for years on the committee on bankruptcy. During the years 1930 to 1935, he represented the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company and the Monarch Life Insurance Company in New Hampshire.

As already indicated, Mr. Zeller, in 1935, accepted the post of executive secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, one of New Hampshire's outstanding business organizations, and did much unusually fine work in this connection. Resigning at the end of 1938, in the following February he became director of organization of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau. When it was decided to continue the New York World's Fair another year, the State of New

Hampshire arranged to take over both the Maine and the New England buildings of the previous year. Mr. Zeller was the man chosen to manage both these State exhibits at the fair and was there in that capacity for six months.

Recently he purchased a farm in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, devoting a part of his time to restoring the beauty of this old home built in 1800, and to farming.

It has been characteristic of Mr. Zeller's career that it has been identified with trade and business clubs for many years. He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Girard, Ohio, and prominently active in the organization for nineteen years, having served on the International Committee on Business Standards and the International Committee on Public Affairs. He also is a past president of the Kiwanis Club of Manchester. Fraternally, he is, or has been, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Elks. During the World War period, Mr. Zeller was very much to the fore in the various drives made for Liberty Loans, and treasures a medal awarded for his work in raising several times the allotted quotas. His favorite humanitarian activity is boys' welfare, especially the Boy Scouts and the 4-H Club. He is a Congregationalist in his church activities.

By a former marriage, Mr. Zeller is the father of two daughters: Jean Elmira, graduated as an honor student from the high school at Cortland, Ohio; and Margaret, a student at the Cortland, Ohio, high school. Mr. Zeller married, at Mason, New Hampshire, on August 21, 1931, Marion Crathern, of Bedford, New Hampshire, daughter of the Rev. C. F. H. Crathern and the former Sadie G. Tarbell. Her father is a minister of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Zeller are the parents of three children: 1. Bennett Crathern, born December 17, 1933. 2. Janet Goodwin, born October 11, 1935. 3. William Tarbell, born October 15, 1937. Mrs. Zeller takes great interest in church and Sunday school work, as well as out-door sports, and devotes a good portion of her time to girls' work. She is an accomplished linguist and has studied both in this country and abroad.

HAROLD P. SMALL

Lawyer

THE bar of western Massachusetts numbered among its leaders for more than a quarter of a century Harold P. Small, who began practice at Springfield in 1914 and rapidly rose to a position of recognized prominence in his profession. He was an able counselor and brilliantly qualified trial lawyer, whose attainments won him many honors. He was also a civic leader of force and vision, whose public spirit and public service contributed much to the life of the Springfield area.

Mr. Small was born in New London, Connecticut, on March 31, 1888, son of Robert H. Small, now deceased, and Katie L. Small. After his preliminary education in the Bulkeley School at New London, he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated, and subsequently prepared for his chosen profession at Yale University Law School, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. In 1913 he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and established his own practice in New London. In 1914 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where his activities centered during the remainder of his career. Opening an office in this city, he rapidly built up an important practice, which he conducted independently at first and afterward as senior member of the law firm of Small and Brooks, in which his associate was Clarence Brooks. He was admitted to all State courts and to the Federal courts, up to and including the Supreme Court of the United States, and appeared frequently in these several jurisdictions in cases of large importance. Among other professional connections, Mr. Small represented several insurance companies in the western Massachusetts area, notably the Travelers group of Hartford, Connecticut. His legal scholarship was broad and accurate; his presentation of cases, logical, forceful and sound. His judgment was admired by colleagues and those who came to consult him on legal or business problems, and his diligence on behalf of his clients was notable. He was known, as appreciations of his career unanimously remarked, as "an aggressive fighter in the courtroom" and during the years built for himself a reputation as one of the ablest counsel in the western Massachusetts area, figuring in a large proportion of the most notable cases in the Hampden County courts.

Mr. Small's professional stature was reflected in his election as president of the Hampden County Bar Association, which he headed in 1938, a term of office noteworthy for his appointment of a committee to investigate conditions at the county bar, his appointment of Judge Philip O'Brien, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, to serve on the grievance committee of the bar and his constant efforts to uphold the highest professional standards. He was assistant city solicitor of Springfield in 1919-20 and outside the strict limits of his profession was active for a number of years in the city's public life, serving as councilman from the Third Ward in 1917-18. He had a continuing interest in the civic progress of the Springfield community and did much to advance it through his earnest and effective support of all worthy causes in the public interest, in many of which he had a leading rôle. At the time of his death he was chairman of the school board at Longmeadow, where he made his home, and had rounded out four full terms as a member of the board. Mr. Small was also a director of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce from 1940 until his death. He was a member of the Springfield Country Club; the Colony Club of Springfield, of which he was secretary; the Club, of Springfield; the Longmeadow Country Club; the Springfield University Club; the Yale Club of Western Massachusetts; and Amherst Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. His continued interest in the fraternity gave rise to the appellation, "Deke," by which he was usually known to intimates and colleagues. Mr. Small attended the South Congregational Church in Springfield. In 1914 he became a member of the United States Naval Reserve, serving during the First World War, and continued to hold a commission until May, 1921, when he applied for and received his honorable discharge with the rank of ensign.

Mr. Small married Elizabeth Gordon, who survives him, with his mother and his three children: Gordon, Robert and Nancy E. Small.

He died at his home in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1942, in his fifty-fourth year. His eminence at the western Massachusetts bar and his influential position in the life of Springfield and the town of Longmeadow were acknowledged. The constructive force of his influence and the respect which his qualities of character and citizenship commanded magnified the sense of loss which his death occasions and the wide public regret felt at the relatively early termination of his useful and successful career.

WILLIAM ADOLPH KIRN

Paper Manufacturing Executive

THE paper industry of New England is not only one of major importance, but down the years has changed from the making of rag paper to the production of papers from wood and wood pulp—a worthy partner of the long-established lumber industry of the northern States. What follows is an outline of the life of William Adolph Kirn, present general manager and treasurer of the Claremont Paper Company, Incorporated, of New Hampshire, and a brief history of this important corporation.

Mr. Kirn is not a New Englander, but a native of Wilmington, Delaware, born May 19, 1886, son of Edward Adolph and Sara Emma (Johnson) Kirn, both of whom are deceased. His father died in 1927, and his mother lived to 1933. The Kirn ancestry goes back to the days when people from Germany were migrating to the William Penn colony, and his forefathers came to Wilmington by way of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

William Adolph Kirn acquired his academic education in the schools of his birth city and his knowledge of mechanical engineering through private instruction. From 1905 to 1914, he was with Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware. Since that year he has been continuously identified with the Claremont Paper Company, Inc., at Claremont, New Hampshire. This was but a half dozen years after this concern became the first company in the United States to confine its products wholly to kraft paper; and in 1914, new equipment was added that tremendously increased its output. During the past twenty-seven years Mr. Kirn has become familiar with practically every department of the mill, having been production manager, assistant manager, superintendent, assistant treasurer, and since 1940 has been treasurer and general manager, an executive of experience, efficiency and reputation. He is a member of the board of directors of the Claremont Building & Loan Association, secretary and a director of the New England Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, fraternally a Mason, and his religious affiliations are with the Universalist Church.

At Norfolk, Virginia, on October 11, 1911, William Adolph Kirn married Clara Augusta Ewing, of Lewis, Delaware, and they are the parents of four children: 1. William Adolph Kirn, Jr., a graduate of Claremont High School and Oxford Business College, and now associated with the Claremont Paper Company, Inc. He married Jean Hayman, and they have a daughter: i. Sandra Jean. 2. Edward Benjamin Kirn, a graduate of Claremont High School, now connected with the Fort Orange Paper Company, at Castleton. He married Barbara Bruce, and they are the parents of a son: i. Edward Bruce Kirn. 3. John Kinney Kirn, a graduate of Claremont High School and Northeastern College, now in the United States Army stationed at Camp Blanding, Florida. 4. Alice Jane Kirn, a student at Claremont High School.

The following is a brief history of the Claremont Paper Company, Inc., Claremont, New Hampshire:

1866—Sugar River Paper Mill Company organized for the purpose of developing water power on the Sugar River and building a paper mill for the manufacture of print paper.

1866-67—Log dam constructed and paper mill erected.

1868—Paper mill commenced operations with 76″ paper machine. Production, two tons per day of fine rag papers.

1880—The second machine, a 62″ machine, was installed. Production was nine tons per day of fine book and newspapers. This 62″ machine is still in operation.

1902—Mill and business sold to John W. Flint, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, and name changed to Claremont Paper Company.

1903—Mill re-built. Production increased to fifteen tons per day of fine book papers.

1905—Original 76″ machine replaced by a new 102″ machine. Production was increased to twenty tons per day of book papers.

1906—Production of mill changed to manila wrapping paper.

1908—Production of mill changed to Kraft paper, being the first mill in the United States to run entirely on Kraft paper.

1914—A new 136″ paper machine installed, making a three-machine mill. Production increased to fifty-five tons per day of Claremont Kraft paper.

1918—Claremont mill and business purchased by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., of East Angus, Quebec, Canada. A new company was incorporated, known as Claremont Paper Company, Incorporated.

1920—The original log dam that was installed in the years 1866 and 1867 was replaced by a new concrete dam, and the old water wheel equipment replaced by hydro-electric development.

1921—Production sixty tons per day of Claremont Kraft paper, the best Kraft paper manufactured in the world.

1931—Production of the mill was changed to high quality Kraft paper specialties for converters and manufacturers.

1941—New tile stock chests and copper pipe installed, and fifty per cent. of all production changed to deep-colored Kraft and white Kraft. Some of the uses of Claremont Kraft paper are: Wrapping paper, paper twine, insulating material, furniture and baby carriages, paper bags, gummed tape, paper clothing, envelopes, onion sacks, potato sacks, coal sacks, and wall and floor coverings.

WALTER SCOTT WYMAN

Utilities Executive

THE career of Walter Scott Wyman, of Augusta, Maine, spans nearly all of the period of the major development of electric power in our country. Several factors make this statement possible; one being that he identified himself with this industry as a youth; another, that the expanding use of electric power only dates from the eighteen nineties, when electric traction began to be recognized as practical. For four decades Mr. Wyman has been a general manager or higher executive in his special field, and he is probably widest known for his association with what is now the Central Maine Power Company, from its founding, under another title, in 1901. Credit is freely accorded to him for being chiefly responsible for the growth of the concern, from an original annual income of $1,500 to a yearly revenue approaching $8,000,000. He has been president of this company since 1924, and is the head of many other and varied corporations.

Mr. Wyman was born at Oakland, Maine, May 6, 1874, son of Hiram and Ellen Augusta (Frizzell) Wyman. His father, a manufacturer of axes, was a veteran of the Union armies in the War Between the States, as a soldier in the 21st Regiment of Maine Regulars. An uncle, William Wyman, was killed in action during this conflict. The name Wyman, evidently derived from the Dutch, *Weiman,* meaning a hunter, has been known in England since people became designated by distinctive names. Two brothers, Francis and John, both tanners, of Westmills, Hertfordshire, England, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640, and were among the first thirty-two inhabitants of Woburn, Massachusetts. Walter Scott Wyman traces his ancestry from the above John Wyman.

After attending local schools and the Coburn Classical Institute, at Waterville, Maine, Mr. Wyman matriculated at Tufts College, where he was in the class of 1897, receiving a degree in Electrical Engineering. That same year he entered the employ of the Maine Water Company, remaining until 1899, when he went with the Waterville, Fairfield & Oakland Railway, as general manager. Possibly the outstanding year in Mr. Wyman's career was 1901, when he and others organized the Messalonskee Electric Company. As already indicated, its income for the first year was $1,500, an unauspicious initiation, but the opportunity eagerly sought by a young electrical engineer lay in this fact.

The history of an important industrial company has no place in a biography. Suffice it to relate that the Messalonskee Company became the Central Maine Power Company in 1910. At this time Mr. Wyman continued on as treasurer and general manager to 1924, since when he has been president. The efficient and successful direction of the affairs of the Central Maine Power Company is but one of the business activities of Mr. Wyman. He is president of the New England Public Service Company, the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Maine Seaboard Paper Company, Bates Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Maine, the Hill Manufacturing Company, Edward Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Maine, the York Manufacturing Company, of Saco, Maine, and the Androscoggin Mills. He is president of the New England Public Service Company, which controls various public utilities, chiefly in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mr. Wyman is president of the Augusta Water District, and a trustee of Colby College. The weight of his numerous responsibilities does not prevent him from active connections with a variety of organizations, professional, club and fraternal. He is a member of the Newcomen Society, the New England Water Works Association, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Numbered among his club affiliations are those with the Abnaki, Augusta Country, Algonquin and Exchange, of Boston, the Union League of New York, and the Cumberland of Portland. He is a Republican in his political allegiance.

At Vergennes, Vermont, November 25, 1897, Walter Scott Wyman married Alice Mabel Bartlett, of this place, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. William Frizzell, a graduate, in 1923, of Harvard University, now serving as assistant to the general manager of the Central Maine Power Company. He married Marjorie Hadden, of Augusta, Maine, and they have a son: i. William Wyman. 2. Katharine Bartlett, a graduate of Dana Hall, who married Howard Ingraham, of Augusta, Maine, engaged in the motor business. They have three children: i. William Ingraham. ii. John Ingraham. iii. Patricia Ingraham. 3. Dorothy May, who attended Simmons College, Boston; married Charles Hildreth, who is engaged in the wholesale hardware business at Portland, Maine; they are the parents of the following children: i. Alice Hildreth. ii. Charles Hildreth, Jr. iii. Mary Hildreth. iv. Florence Hildreth. 4. Margaret Ellen, who married Robert P. Hazzard, Jr., connected with the shoe business; they are the parents of three sons: i. Robert Hazzard, III. ii. Charles Hazzard. iii. Thomas Hazzard.

HERBERT WAKELEE COE

Industrial Executive

HERBERT WAKELEE COE, vice-president of the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, became identified with manufacturing as a boy. That he made a wise choice of a vocation is evidenced by a half century and more, all of it spent in industrial concerns, for the most part as an executive. His association with brass goods manufacturing in Waterbury was initiated in 1913, and has continued through the years that have followed.

Mr. Coe was born at Beacon Falls, Connecticut, October 29, 1870, son of John A. and Cornelia A. (Wakelee) Coe, and descended from long established New England families of English origin. Robert Coe, son of Henry, seventh generation from John Coe, born in England, in 1340, came to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, removing to Wethersfield, Connecticut, a year later, and was one of the founders of Stamford, Connecticut (1640). The Coe descendants have been prominent figures in business, professions and politics not only of the East, but after the American Revolution, in the middle and farther West. The Wakelees were especially to the fore in the early settlement of Connecticut, and members served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

Herbert Wakelee Coe, with whom this record is concerned, acquired his education in the schools of Beacon Falls, West Haven, Connecticut, and Brooklyn, New York. Ambitious to start making his own livelihood, he left the Brooklyn High School to work as an errand boy for a firm making leather belting in New York City. About three years later he went with another belting manufacturer, being employed in both the plant and the office over the following five years. Then for a decade he was connected with a Brooklyn concern that made piano actions, acting as manager. In 1913, he removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, joining the forces of the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation. He was promoted to superintendent in 1918 and became manager of the city plant in 1922. In 1934 when the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation merged with the

American Brass Company, his was the difficult task of distributing and adjusting the machinery of the plants so that these might best serve the new lay-out and division of production, all with a minimum loss of time and efficient results. The present Waterbury plant was placed under his management, with himself as the vice-president of the Waterbury Brass Goods Division of the American Brass Company. His responsibilities have become larger with the passing years, but so has his ability to bear them, and his reputation as an executive has spread far beyond the bounds of Connecticut.

Devotion to business has prevented Mr. Coe from entering more public activities than he has desired. He is a Republican in party allegiance, but is interested in politics mainly as a means of getting worthwhile civic things well done. Fraternally he is affiliated with Liberty Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the various bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree. Numbered among his clubs are the Waterbury, the Rotary, of which he is president, and the Waterbury Country Club. He attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Waterbury.

On April 24, 1895, in Brooklyn, New York, Herbert Wakelee Coe married Lizzie Irene Matthews, daughter of Smith and Emily (Young) Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are the parents of a son, Howard Emerson Coe, born July 20, 1902, who married, May 24, 1924, Esther May Cowles Hollister, and they have a son, Lawrence Cowles Coe, born September 26, 1926.

GEORGE DOUGLAS RANKIN

Executive

As president of the Hartford Faience Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, George Douglas Rankin heads one of the five companies in the world which are devoted to the manufacture of wet and dry process porcelain and refractory material. He has been with this concern since 1904, working his way through various positions to his present office, which he has occupied since 1932.

Mr. Rankin was born at Old Saybrook, Connecticut, September 23, 1880, the son of George Scott and Julia (Ingraham) Rankin, and the grandson of John D. and Amelia (Mather) Rankin. Both his father and his grandfather were sea captains, the latter a master of a clipper ship. Mr. Rankin, who is of Scotch-English ancestry, received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native community and completed this part of his studies at the Black Hall School. He then matriculated at Trinity College, working his way through in order to defray expenses. In 1903 he was graduated after completing a special course in engineering.

The same year he began his career as a draftsman and junior engineer in the engineering department of the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company, of Chicago, which he was associated with until 1904. At that time he returned to Hartford and entered the Hartford Faience Company as a millwright. He worked in various capacities until 1917, when he was appointed an officer of the company. From that time on he was delegated increasing responsibility, and in 1932 became president of this organization which does business throughout the world. The operating staff is made up of about two hundred highly skilled technical workers, who are housed in a factory equipped with the most modern machinery. They have pioneered the production of several products and processes, among them the silk guide glaze which was finally perfected after seven years of experimenting. The unusual company name is of Italian origin and means "burnt clay." Outside of his business connections Mr. Rankin is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, to which he was elected as an undergraduate, is a Republican in politics and in his religious convictions worships at the Episcopal Church.

On December 14, 1904, Mr. Rankin married Margaret Hallberg, daughter of Gustave and Florence (Esty) Hallberg, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are the parents of the following children: 1. Margaret Elmira Esty. 2. George Douglas, Jr., who married Marion Warren, of Torrington, Connecticut. 3. Lawrence Hallberg, who married Elizabeth Heyer, daughter of Francis Eugene and Caroline (Mertz) Heyer, of Torrington, Connecticut. 4. Florence Julia Peabody.

THOMAS HELMER GREENE

Inventor, Business Leader

THE New England textile industry knew Thomas Helmer Greene as the inventor of a highly successful napping machine, perfected before his thirtieth year. The remainder of his active life was divided between the manufacture of his invention, the various other business interests at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, in which he engaged from time to time, and his rôle in the political affairs of Rhode Island, where he was long prominent in the Democratic party.

Mr. Greene was born in Hespeler, Ontario, Canada, on August 16, 1864, son of Henry Schlicter and Susannah Carolyn (Helmer) Greene. He was a grandson of Andrew and Mary (Van Egmond) Helmer and a great-grandson of Colonel Anthony Van Egmond, who was conspicuous in early Canadian history.

Thomas Helmer Greene came to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, at the age of fourteen and in the following year launched his career in the textile industry, entering the Harris Woolen Company plant. With this company he served as boss shearer and napper over a period of several years and afterward was an overseer in other New England manufacturing plants, including five years spent as boss finisher in the mill of the United States Bunting Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, and a subsequent period in the same capacity with the Phillips & Kunhardt Woolen Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Possessing mechanical ingenuity of a high order, coupled with distinctive inventive gifts, Mr. Greene gave much time and thought to the development of more efficient manufacturing methods. His napping machine was the outgrowth of this effort. It was perfected in 1892. Two years later, he resigned his position at the Lawrence woolen mill of Phillips & Kunhardt and established the Woonsocket Napping Machine Company at Woonsocket for the manufacture of his invention. About this time, in company with his brothers, George W., Harry S., and William Greene, he experimented in the design and manufacture of some of the first automobiles, probably the only automobiles made in Rhode Island. As head of the organiza-

Thomas H. Greene

tion he brought his napping machine into successful production and during a four-year period secured annually a substantial increase in the business.

As another venture and because flowers had always been a hobby with him, he started a greenhouse which was one of the largest in Rhode Island and known as Summit Greenhouses. Later a large florist shop was opened on Main Street, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, which was entirely supplied by his Summit greenhouses and which he conducted until 1911. At this time he sold his interest in the company he founded. In the latter years of his career, he was active in several business interests, notably in real estate operations in the Woonsocket area. In 1922 he retired and moved to New York. After 1924 he spent five years traveling with his wife and daughter in the United States, Canada and Mexico, making extended visits to the various sections of these countries. In 1929 he returned to Woonsocket, where he made his home until the close of his life. About 1930 he invented and manufactured the White Flash Oil Burner and this business continued for several years; many of these burners are still in use in Woonsocket.

Mr. Greene's long prominence in the business and industrial life of Woonsocket and the State constituted only one phase of his career. He had a deep and long-continued interest in public affairs and attained State-wide prominence in the Democratic party, to which he gave many years of faithful service. Over a long period he was one of the influential Democratic leaders of the State and from 1912 to 1922, when he resigned, was secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. As a citizen he always recognized and fully met his obligations to his community and State, supporting all useful civic causes and many worthy institutions. Mr. Greene was affiliated with Eureka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attended his wife's church, the Globe Congregational Church at Woonsocket; but was a member of the First Methodist Church.

He married, on January 28, 1904, at Bridgewater, Connecticut, Maude K. Booth, who survived him. She is the daughter of Thomas A. and Mathilda K. Booth. Thomas A. Booth was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to the United States in early manhood. He was a life member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Belfast, Ireland, but while in this country affiliated himself more with the Odd Fellows. He purchased a large section of Long Island and operated a hotel there. After a few years he sold out and became a member of New York City's mounted police for seven years, after which his health broke and the doctor advised a sea voyage. He then returned to his native land, later coming back to the United States and finally settled in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he served for nearly fifty years on the police force. Mr. and Mrs. Greene became the parents of one daughter, Iris, now Mrs. Iris Greene McCarron, of Cranston, Rhode Island.

Thomas Helmer Greene died at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, on December 21, 1939, at the age of seventy-five. He had the qualities which make for success, rising from the modest circumstances of his early years to an established position in the life of Rhode Island, whose interests he furthered in many ways.

JOSEPH H. LUSSIER, M. D.

Surgeon

DISTINCTIVELY a "man of the present century," Joseph H. Lussier, M. D., of Springfield, Massachusetts, in his activities as a loyal citizen and in his profession, exemplified some of the implications of this familiar phrase. He was born but a year or two before the beginning of the present century; was of an age when America's participation in the First World War affected careers; and as a physician he has followed the modern trend in that he has become a specialist in surgery.

Dr. Lussier was born at Chicopee, Massachusetts, January 8, 1898, son of Joseph B. and Amanda (Belanger) Lussier, both natives of the Province of Quebec, Canada. His mother is still living, but his father is deceased. Joseph B. Lussier, born at St. David, Province of Quebec, engaged in the baking and market business until his death.

Joseph H. Lussier, M. D., acquired his formal education in the Assumption Parochial School, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Nicolet, Canada, College, receiving from the latter institution, in 1917, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied at the University of Montreal, completing his professional training at the Medical School of Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1922, a Doctor of Medicine. For eighteen months he was an interne and house physician at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, in October, 1923, going to Springfield, Massachusetts, to engage in a general practice of medicine. As already indicated, he has turned from the general to the particular during more recent years, and now specializes in surgery.

Dr. Lussier is a member of the Hampden County Medical Society, the Massachusetts State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Springfield (Massachusetts) Academy of Medicine. He serves on the staffs of Mercy Hospital and the Wesson Memorial Hospital. For seven years the doctor was physician to the Hampden County Training School. His professional fraternity is Phi Chi. During the

First World War period, Dr. Lussier enlisted in the Student Army Service Corps at the University of Vermont. He is fraternally affiliated with several Franco-American organizations. Dr. Lussier worships in the faith of the Catholic Church.

W. STEWART CLARK

Executive

FOR more than two decades, W. Stewart Clark has been the manager of the Bridgeport works, which is the General Electric Corporation's Bridgeport establishment for the manufacture of a variety of electrical products. It is also the headquarters of the merchandising department, with an organization which employs several thousand people. Mr. Clark holds a position of responsibility that requires exceptional executive qualities, a position which he has filled so capably as to win approval not only by those in the electrical industries but by contemporaries in all lines of business.

Mr. Clark is a native of St. Albans, Vermont, and early manifested a mechanical bent as a schoolboy, being especially interested in things electrical. Many spare hours which proved unconsciously instructive were spent observing operations in the Central Vermont Railway Shops, the Saint Albans Foundry, and the local electric light plant, as well as in constructing working models of electrical devices in his home workshop. Graduating from the Saint Albans High School in 1893, he entered Tufts College in the fall of that same year, and graduated in June, 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

Like other college men, Mr. Clark wanted to begin the practice of his profession immediately after leaving Tufts, and applied to the General Electric Company, at Lynn, Massachusetts, for employment. There was no opening available at the time, so he went with the Boston Elevated Railroad, in August, 1897, attached to its electrical department. Here he spent two years engaged chiefly in the testing and operation of all classes of equipment and one of his first interesting jobs was an electrolysis survey in the Boston subway to determine the effect of current leakage to the steel structure.

It was while making acceptance tests of General Electric motors for the Boston Elevated that Mr. Clark met W. B. Potter, manager of the Railway Motor Department, and was persuaded by that gentleman to come with the General Electric organization. He did so, and was for a short time in the drafting department at the Schenectady, New York, plant. He remained here for five months after August, 1899, becoming associated with the direct-current designing department at the turn of the century. In this work he eventually had a prominent part in the design of motors, railway and lighting generators, special purpose apparatus and the first 1200-volt and 2400-volt generators for direct-current railway electrification.

Transferred to the Lynn River works in February, 1909, Mr. Clark served over two years as representative designing engineer of direct and alternating-current turbine generators and motors, returning to Schenectady in May, 1911, as first assistant to H. F. T. Erben, engineer of direct-current design. The appointment of Mr. Erben as engineer of the Schenectady works, in 1913, and as assistant manager in 1916, gave Mr. Clark his much desired opportunity to engage in manufacturing activities and executive work, with which he has since been continuously identified. During the first World War period his efforts were principally devoted to coördinating the facilities and manufacturing schedules of the various works to meet the pressing requirements then existing and many of the plans and methods instituted at that time have been perpetuated and amplified to advantage in the general direction and control of manufacturing operations.

In May, 1920, Mr. Clark was appointed manager of the Bridgeport works, which was then established through acquirement by the General Electric Company of the large war plant erected in 1915 for small arms manufacture by the Remington Arms Company. This works became the major point for manufacture of merchandise products, and headquarters of the merchandise department, one of the largest divisions of the company. Mr. Clark has been a member of the General Electric Quarter Century Club since 1924, and down the years has not only witnessed the astounding march of the use of electricity during the period of its largest development, but to that advance has contributed importantly.

Mr. Clark has always taken an active interest in civic affairs of Bridgeport, having served several terms as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Also for many years he has been a director of the Bridgeport Hospital, and has long been prominent in Community Chest work.

He has held the office of vice-president, Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport and also chairman of its advisory committee. For the year 1942-43 he is serving a second term as president of this organization, and is vice-president of the University Club during this period.

In January, 1901, Mr. Clark married Blanche Ernestine Sanborn, of Keene, New Hampshire, and they reside in the town of Fairfield.

Lindley A. Chaffee

LINDLEY A. CHAFFEE

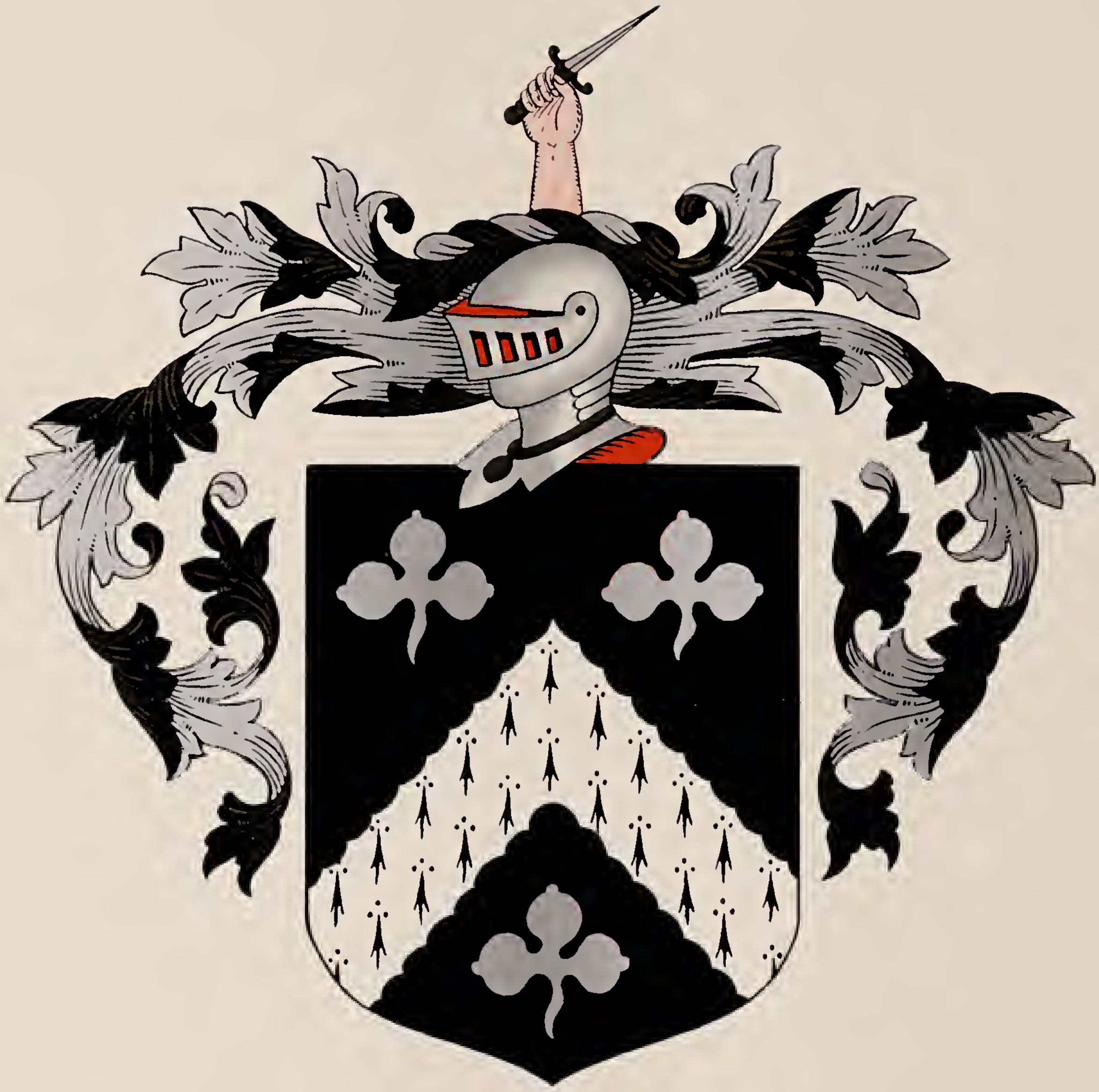
Executive, Public Official

THE Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island long numbered among its prominent figures Lindley A. Chaffee, founder and executive head of the Pawtuxet Valley Ice Company, fraternal leader and a frequent holder of public office, who served in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a man of wide interests, to which he brought exceptional resources of energy, of mature judgment and rare gifts for leadership which lent force to his influence and enhanced the constructive value of his career.

Mr. Chaffee was born at Seekonk, Massachusetts, on September 8, 1869, son of Almont and Sarah (Sweet) Chaffee and a descendant of old New England stock. He received a public school education, supplemented by further study at a business college, and began his active career at East Providence, Rhode Island, where the family home had been established in his youth. Here he entered the employ of William E. Bowen, a local ice dealer with whom his father was also associated, and served a thorough apprenticeship in the business which he pursued throughout his life. Afterward, for a considerable number of years, he continued his connection with the Bowen organization, rising to positions of greater responsibility. He resigned to join the Citizens Ice Company of Pawtucket, in which he acquired an interest. Several years later, however, he disposed of his holdings and moved to Anthony, Rhode Island, where he purchased the ice business of Job and Thomas Manchester, two brothers, whose dairy herd he also acquired. This was in 1907. Soon afterward, Mr. Chaffee also purchased the Coutu Ice Company, of Arctic, and merged this business with his other routes, forming the Pawtuxet Valley Ice Company. Thus he served a territory embracing all the Pawtuxet Valley, with the exception of Natick. Mr. Chaffee continued the headquarters of his business in Anthony, but had a sub-station in Arctic and three ice houses, well filled every year, two of them located at Tiogue and one at Middle Dam in Anthony. Twenty-two wagons and a stable of thirty-three horses were required for the servicing of his ice routes and the wagons were especially made to his order, in accordance with his own specifications. Initiating and maintaining the highest standards of service, he had the details of his business at his finger tips and gave to all of them his close personal attention. If an employee were taken ill and no substitute could be found to drive his wagon, Mr. Chaffee himself took the reins. He was extremely thorough in everything that he did and this quality, backed by sound judgment and unfailing energy, formed the basis of his very substantial business success. In 1929 Mr. Chaffee sold his entire holdings to the Rhode Island Ice Company and at the same time disposed of his Grade A dairy herd, which he had maintained until that year, to an employee, Olive Straight. This development marked his retirement from business. With increased leisure he regularly spent the winter months in Florida, but he always retained his Rhode Island connections and the active civic interests which marked his life here.

Mr. Chaffee's position in the business life of the Pawtuxet Valley and his qualities of character combined to win him the confidence of its people, who frequently called upon him to assume important responsibilities in public life. In the town of Coventry, in which his residence was located, he served as a member of the town council and demonstrated such valuable qualifications in the conduct of the town's business that he was nominated and elected successively to both branches of the General Assembly of the State. Representing Coventry in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate he repeated his earlier successes in public life and won the respect of his colleagues of both parties by his ability, diligence and manifest public spirit. Aside from his interests in public life, Mr. Chaffee always gave his active support to useful civic causes and frequently his influence was a decisive factor in their success. For years he was recognized as a leader in fraternal circles. Both Mr. Chaffee and his wife were members of Anthony Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in which they were active over a long period, and also held membership in both the State and National Granges. Mr. Chaffee was affiliated, in addition, with Reliance Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for nearly fifty years and at Anthony was affiliated with Eugenia Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. He was a member of the Lions Club at West Warwick, a member of Quidnick Baptist Church and of Matteson Men's Bible Class of the church.

On May 4, 1905, at Riverside, Rhode Island, Lindley A. Chaffee married Everlena M. Loftus, daughter of Thomas and Isabelle (Boyce) Loftus. Mrs. Chaffee, who survives her husband, is descended through her father from an old English family and on her mother's side comes from distinguished Scottish ancestry. She became a member of Anthony Grange in the first class which entered after its organization in 1911 and has taken an active part therein since that time.



Loftus

LOFTUS

Arms—Sable a chevron engrailed ermine between three trefoils slipped argent.
Crest—A dexter hand holding a dagger, both proper.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Everlena M. (Loftus) Chaffee

As the second master of this Grange she held office from January 14, 1914, to January 12, 1916, being one of the first, if not the first, of the lady masters of the State. She has held all offices of the organization, has been a member of the Pomona and the national body. Her interests of this type include the Daughters of Rebekah, in which she is a Past Grand (dating to January 10, 1935) and in which she has been honored with the degree of Chivalry, receiving this distinction in Tampa, Florida, during the past winter. One of the requirements of this award is outstanding ability in the work. For fifty years Mrs. Chaffee was a member of the Kings Daughters and until recently took active part in Episcopal Church affairs, while she was a participant in civic affairs as a member of the school board for four years and as a member of the Library Association.

Lindley A. Chaffee died at his home in Anthony, Rhode Island, on October 15, 1941, in his seventy-third year. Faithful in every responsibility which life brought him he manifested a sense of stewardship which made it possible for many to share in the beneficial influences of his career. Thus he won not only success in business and in public life but also the widest public regard and a secure place in the affections of those who knew him as a friend and associate in many daily contacts.

HON. JOHN A. CORNELL

Judge

THE career of the Hon. John A. Cornell, now judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, is divided chronologically into two parts—his earlier years as a rising lawyer and influential leader in Democratic politics, his later years as a member of the Connecticut judiciary. He has rendered distinguished service to the State in both phases of his active life, and during his tenure on the bench, which now covers more than a decade, he has fully maintained the fine traditions of the State courts.

Judge Cornell was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on January 29, 1888, and has always made this city his home. He is a son of John A. Cornell, who was engaged in business here until his retirement, and of Minnie (Geary) Cornell. After his general education in the public schools of Bridgeport, Judge Cornell learned stenography and for several years was engaged in office work. At nineteen, he was offered the position of assistant sales manager by his employers, the Bridgeport Brass Company, but declined in deference to his decision to adopt the profession of law. In preparation for the bar, he subsequently studied at New York University, where he completed the three-year law course in two years and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. In the same year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and began the practice of law at Bridgeport, where he was early associated with Spotswood D. Bowers and Charles E. Williamson and later opened his own office. While he never limited his professional interests, appearing successfully in all civil courts, Judge Cornell specialized in municipal and corporation law and in tax matters. His record in these fields of practice was conspicuous and his extended reputation led to many demands upon his services, both from private clients and from municipal officials. As a result of his acknowledged attainments, he was recognized as one of Connecticut's best informed authorities on State and municipal taxation, and on constitutional law as it affects these divisions of the government.

Meanwhile, in 1917, Judge Cornell was elected an alderman at Bridgeport and as a member of the Common Council for two terms brought to its deliberations an expert knowledge of municipal needs and problems. An astute parliamentarian, he acted as spokesman for the Democratic minority in the city council and grew steadily in influence in his party. In 1921 he became Democratic town chairman and won a notable success when his party elected its candidate for mayor of Bridgeport in that year. In 1922 he was appointed corporation counsel of Bridgeport, an office in which he served from 1922 to 1924 and again from 1928 to 1932. As Bridgeport's legal representative, every case which he took to the Supreme Court of the State resulted in a victory for the city, although in many actions involving the public utilities, or other large corporations, he was opposed by a number of the State's leading lawyers. In 1929, as Democratic town chairman, Judge Cornell directed the campaign which resulted in his second great political triumph, when the Democratic candidate for mayor of Bridgeport was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate for the office up to that time. For many years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, this development confirmed his position as one of Connecticut's principal Democratic leaders and his influence in State councils of his party continued to grow.

Under the Democratic administration of Governor Wilbur Cross, Judge Cornell was called to larger responsibilities in the sphere of public service. On January 8, 1932, he was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court of Connecticut. This recess appointment was followed by another for the regular term as judge of the Superior Court, beginning on January 25, 1933. Well qualified for his judicial duties by character, legal scholarship and experience at the bar, Judge Cornell has since continued to serve on the bench, with credit to himself and to the judiciary of the State.

Judge Cornell is a member of the American Bar Association, the Connecticut State Bar Association, the Fairfield County Bar Association and the Bridgeport Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity and is a member of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, and the Roman Catholic Church. In 1924 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in New York City, and before the termination of his political career with his appointment to the bench, was a delegate to many local and State conventions of his party.

On November 14, 1917, Judge Cornell married Alice Breyer, of Stratford, Connecticut, daughter of Edward and Anna (Cook) Breyer.

ANDRÉ SCHENKER

Educator, Author, Radio Commentator

WHILE education is the profession of which André Schenker has made a career, he has also been successful in the fields of writing and radio comment. He is a native of Vincennes, Indiana. son of Francois Xavier and Maria (Loeillet) Schenker.

The Schenker family has been seated in Switzerland for three centuries. A great-grandfather was an officer in the French cavalry under Napoleon. Francois Xavier Schenker was a manufacturer of jewelry and novelties at Vincennes, Indiana, who retired and went to Switzerland prior to the World War. Later he managed a silverware manufacturing company at Wallingford, Connecticut.

André Schenker, with whom this record is primarily concerned, was born at Vincennes, December 28, 1897, and was about four years old at the time his family took him to Switzerland. Here he received the preliminaries of his education, and upon returning to Connecticut, in 1916, entered Storrs College of Agriculture, now the University of Connecticut, from which he left to enter military service during the World War. After being with the Students Auxiliary Training Corps, he was assigned to one of the Southern cantonments, when the war ended, and he received his honorable discharge from the army. Upon returning to civilian life, André Schenker reëntered Storrs, from which he was graduated in 1922, a Bachelor of Science. There followed two years of graduate studies at Yale University, majoring in history, by which he earned the degree of Master of Arts.

During the scholastic years 1924 to 1928, Professor Schenker taught in the Princeton High School. During the summers he attended Rutgers University. Since 1928 he has been associate professor in the department of history and government at the University of Connecticut. Like most good teachers, Professor Schenker remains the student. In recent years he has attended summer schools at Columbia University, and in 1935 was again a student at Yale University.

As already indicated, teaching is but one of the noteworthy activities of Professor Schenker. At one time he wrote a daily column for the "Hartford Courant"; and he also is the author, with Walter Stremons, of a book "Connecticut Agricultural College, A History." Many know him only as a voice from the radio. He is heard several times a week usually, on Station WTIC, on the subject "History in the Headlines." He has an exceptionally wide audience and is rated high in the radio world. Professor Schenker is a Republican in political allegiance, and is active in county and State affairs. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the New England History Teachers Association, and is a member of and Past State Historian of the American Legion. A philatelist, he has an unusually fine collection of stamps. His favorite recreations are travel, swimming, and the theatre. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Church.

At New York City, on August 14, 1926, André Schenker married Dora M. Bayles, daughter of Charles Alexander and May (Van Deventer) Bayles, and they are the parents of one son, André, Jr., born July 24, 1929. Mrs. Schenker's ancestors were among the first settlers of New Jersey; she is a great-niece of Rachel Van Deventer, one of the five original founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey, related to the Ackerman, Van Dyke and Gulick families—through the Ackermans to Dr. Coles, the writer and philanthropist.

DOUGLAS WHITCOMB

Attorney

DURING the decade and a half that Douglas Whitcomb practiced law in Worcester, Massachusetts, he won repute as a skilled attorney and a popular addition to the professional group in the city. His preparation for his profession, both as regards formal education and technical schooling, was exceptionally thorough, although like many men of his generation it was interrupted by World War service, and therefore delayed in completion. His personal interests were many, ranging from athletic and organizational connections to civic and humanitarian activities.

The family background of Mr. Whitcomb was of early New England, with many members during the past three hundred years being prominent in public life, professions and business leadership. He was born January 19, 1899, at No. 6 Harvard Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, in the home of his parents, his grandparents and his great-grandparents, son of Harry Estabrook and Gertrude Elouise (Dowling) Whitcomb. He was their second son and a direct descendant, on the paternal side, of emigrant John Whitcomb, of Scituate, in 1633; of Isaac Cummings, of Ipswich, in 1630; of Joseph Estabrook, of Harvard, in 1660; Gregory Belcher, of Braintree; Samuel Miller, of Milton, in 1711; Ensign Thomas Fuller, of Dorchester, in 1630. His maternal ancestors included Francis Cooke, of the "Mayflower" passengers; Mary Chilton and John Winslow; also Jonathan Hicks, associated with his brother, Thomas, in founding the "Hicksites," Quakers.

The mother of Douglas Whitcomb, now a resident of Worcester, was born at Providence, Rhode Island. The father, Harry Estabrook Whitcomb, was long engaged as the manager of the Whitcomb division of the United States Envelope Company and also had been president of the North Brookfield National Bank. He served on the board of the Worcester County Trust Company, and formerly was, for five years, chairman of the Worcester Chapter of the American Red Cross, and is now a member of the Finance Committee. During the World War, Harry

E. Whitcomb was chairman of the Worcester County Committee which directed most of the "drives" for the selling of Liberty and Victory bonds. He is retired from business, but has lost none of his interest in civic and charitable affairs.

As a boy, Douglas Whitcomb attended the Bancroft School, the Sever Street School, and at the age of thirteen entered the Worcester Classical High School. In getting ready for higher education, he was graduated from Milton Academy, in 1917, and in September of that year matriculated at Amherst College. Within a year, however, he had entered the United States Army and served with the rank of second lieutenant until honorably discharged in December, 1918. Returning to college, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1921, the "Centennial Class" of the institution. He went to Harvard Law School for his professional training, and was graduated in 1924, a Bachelor of Laws. Amherst College is the *alma mater* of many of his relatives, and while a student there he joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity, as had his father, brother, grandfather and uncles.

Douglas Whitcomb initiated a practice of law in Worcester, and gave to his work his best energies and talents. Always the student, as is evidenced by his scholastic record, whether that of a boy of thirteen years entering high school, or as an undergraduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School, he accumulated a profound knowledge of the law and was noted for thoroughness in his preparation of cases, and was something of a lawyer's lawyer, which is an attainment to be envied. He was a director of the North Brookfield National Bank.

He kept in intimate touch with most of the men and interests of earlier years, being president of the Worcester Amherst Club, member of the Amherst Alumni Association, of the University Club, the Midas Club, and the Tatnuck Country Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Quinsigamond Lodge, Worcester, Free and Accepted Masons. While he had engaged in many campus activities at Amherst College, he was more keen about athletics, and had been the captain of the varsity swimming team. Douglas Whitcomb was a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and legal advisor in 1940 of the Defense Draft Board. A Republican in political allegiance, he had served two terms as a member of the Worcester City Council, and once on the board of aldermen, and was a member of the Worcester County Republican Club. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and generous in his support of charitable and humanitarian projects.

On January 10, 1925, Douglas Whitcomb married Helen Faulkner, born in Keene, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of three children: Jean, John Faulkner, and Douglas, Jr.

The death of Douglas Whitcomb occurred on December 8, 1940, in the prime of life. There were none who knew him but regretted the passing of one whose career had been constructive and promised even larger attainments and useful activities in his profession and community.

LEO A. BYRNES, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon

SPECIALIZING in obstetrics, gynecology and surgery, Dr. Leo A. Byrnes carries on his professional practice in the city of Holyoke.

Dr. Byrnes was born September 3, 1901, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, son of John J. and Teresa B. (Downes) Byrnes. His father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was engaged for many years in the grocery business, and for twenty-seven years served as an alderman of Holyoke. The mother, a native of New York, is deceased.

Public schools provided Leo A. Byrnes' early education, and after completing his high school course in Holyoke he took a pre-medical course for two years at Tufts Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1924 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For twenty months he served an interneship at Boston City Hospital, and also had work as an interne at Evangeline Booth Hospital, in Boston, and at Providence Hospital, Holyoke. In 1925 he began his general practice of medicine in Holyoke, where he now specializes in surgical work and in gynecology and obstetrics. He has his office in the Medical Arts Building, in Holyoke.

In addition to his other professional activities, Dr. Byrnes is a member and past treasurer of the Holyoke Medical Society and a member of the Hampden County Medical Society, the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New England Conference of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons and the New England Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He is a member of the staff of Holyoke Hospital and of Providence Hospital, both of Holyoke. He also is a member of the Tufts Medical School faculty in obstetrics.

During the period from 1926 to 1938, Dr. Byrnes served in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps with the rank of first lieutenant. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, which he joined in his student days, and of the Holyoke Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Mount Tom Golf Club and the Springfield Country Club. In leisure time he enjoys the out-of-doors, being particularly fond of golf. He attends Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Leo A. Byrnes married, September 24, 1927, Anne O'Connell, born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, who is a graduate of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Dr. and Mrs. Byrnes have a son, Leo A. Byrnes, Jr.

Frederick J. Fay.

FREDERICK J. FAY

Foundry Executive

TO his duties as general superintendent and chief metallurgist of the Sessions Foundry Company at Bristol, Connecticut, Frederick J. Fay brings his long experience in the foundry industry, dating back to the early years of the century, and the capacities shown by his successful record in responsible positions with many foundry organizations throughout the country. He is widely known in the industry and since he joined the Sessions company the scope and importance of its work have notably increased.

Mr. Fay was born in Lincoln, Rhode Island, on December 25, 1896, son of John and Alice (Burke) Fay. His parents still reside at Lincoln, where the family has lived for three generations, during which its members have been actively identified with Rhode Island industry. Mr. Fay attended the public schools of Lincoln and the high school at Central Falls, Rhode Island, subsequently completing special courses in metallurgy and chemistry, taken while he carried on with his regular employment. In 1909, at an early age, he became a foundry apprentice with the Brown & Sharpe Company in Providence. Here he learned the trade, gained general foundry experience and became a journeyman molder. In 1913, he completed his service with the Brown & Sharpe Company, and during the following year was employed with the Sturtevant Blower Company, at Readville, Massachusetts. From 1914 to 1918, he worked as a molder for the New London Ship & Engine Company and the Electric Boat Company, and after that was with the Farrel Foundry & Machine Company, now the Birmingham-Farrel Foundry, of Ansonia, Connecticut, until 1928. At the end of that time he became general foundry foreman with the Dodge Manufacturing Company at Mishawaka, Indiana. Returning to the East as foundry superintendent of the Gifford-Wood Company at Hudson, New York, he continued there until 1933, after which he was foundry superintendent of the New Haven Foundry Company, at New Haven, Michigan, for three years. During the following three years, he was foundry manager for the Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company, at Buffalo, New York. On June 1, 1939, he came to Bristol, Connecticut, as foundry superintendent of the Sessions Foundry Company, and in May, 1942, was made general superintendent and chief metallurgist of the company. This position he now holds.

Mr. Fay's first major step after he came to the Sessions company was to reorganize the operation of the foundry, to purchase two Simpson sand mixers and five jib cranes air hoists, thus increasing facilities and output. During his connection with the company, its business has grown steadily in quantity and the work produced is of a more important order than formerly. Through his efforts major contracts for foundry production have been obtained from such leading manufacturers as the Pratt & Whitney Company of Hartford; the New Britain Gridley Company, of New Britain, Connecticut; the Norton Grinder Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts; the Reed, Prentice Corporation, of Worcester; Taft Pierce Company, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and the C. B. Cottrell Company, of Westerly, Rhode Island. The last-named contract calls for Universal horizontal boring mill castings, one hundred of seven tons each, supplied by the Sessions company to the Cottrell company on a sub-contract from the Universal Boring Machine Company, of Hudson, Massachusetts. Another company for which the Sessions foundry does considerable work is the Bridgeport Machines Company. All of it is turned out with a dispatch and perfection which is attracting much attention in the manufacturing field. The scope and importance of operations carried on at the Sessions foundry, under Mr. Fay's direction, have brought frequent visitors to the plant. On one occasion, Alfred F. Fuller, C. S. Thompson, of the Army Ordnance Division, several lieutenants and other naval officers were present to witness the pouring of twelve tons of molten metal from big ladles to form the seventieth perfect anti-aircraft double rifle gun lathe produced at the plant. The event, marking a perfect score of seventy such castings, is considered a noteworthy achievement and was officially recognized as such. Another notable production feat was an eight-ton triple expansion steam engine bed casting, with a quantity of thirty-six, which went to the Maritime Commission at London, England. These are examples of the sort of work that is being done at the Sessions foundry, gaining for it widespread recognition as one of the outstanding foundries in the East, operated most efficiently in accordance with the best modern foundry practice. Mr. Fay's past experience as a metallurgist made it possible to produce a high test crysalo metal with a 73400# tensile strength per square inch; checked by John Ludwig, Jr., Electric Metallurgical Corporation, Union Carbon & Carbine Company. This metal is being used on production castings at present to replace steel castings for a large army contract.

Mr. Fay's success in advancing the Sessions foundry has established him substantially as one of the most enterprising and most thoroughly qualified men in this branch of industry. Recognition of his ability is seen in the request preferred by the president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers that he serve in an advisory capacity for the foundry industry during the war emergency. Mr. Fay was designated a member of this body in 1936, thereby making him available for consulting work in the industry. He has also been a member of the American Foundrymen's Association since 1927. In 1942 he was elected vice-president of the Connecticut Foundrymen's Association. In addition to these connections, he is a member of the Bristol Rotary Club and of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in this city. He is independent in politics.

On June 5, 1916, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Frederick J. Fay married Florence Caplette, of Pawtucket, daughter of Felix and Adelle (Larochelle) Caplette.

GEORGE W. HYDE

Veteran Banker

NOT the least of the achievements of the late George W. Hyde, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was more than a half century of activity in banking and all in association with a single institution. Starting as a youth in a most humble capacity, he gained experience in every department of the First National Bank of Boston before he was made vice-president, a position he held when he retired, less than a year before his death. The years had brought him reputation in the field of finance, prominence in banking organizations and esteem for his public spirit, humanitarian interests and as a clubman.

Mr. Hyde was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 21, 1868, son of George Warren and Lucy J. (Bronson) Hyde, the former a native of Cambridge and the latter of Boston, and both members of long established New England families. His father was engaged in the dry goods business over a long period. George W. Hyde attended the public schools of his birth city, and in 1888 entered the employ of the First National Bank of Boston, as a messenger. It is probable that he did not intend to make a career of banking, his idea just then being to earn a livelihood first and give consideration to his life's vocation later. He was fortunate, however, in starting in a business that appealed to him. George W. Hyde remained with the First National from 1888 to January, 1941. In continuity of service this is a record made by few contemporaries. There were few positions in the institution that he did not hold at one time or another, and there were few phases of banking with which he was not familiar, before becoming vice-president.

At one time Mr. Hyde was president of the Security Safe Deposit Company, and for many years was secretary of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association. His clubs included the Bankers', Middlesex, Algonquin and Boston Art. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church. One of the secrets of his good health over a long period was his love of outdoor sports.

George W. Hyde married Lucy A. Bronson, born in Fort Scott, Kansas, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde were the parents of two children: 1. Charles

W. Hyde, who attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 2. Rosamond L., who attended McClintock School, Boston; she married Rev. Morehouse Johnson.

Mr. Hyde had passed man's allotted threescore years and ten when, in January, 1940, he retired from banking activities. On October 12, of that same year, he died at his home in Brookline. While his passing was not unexpected, the news of it came as a shock and a source of regret to many people to whom he was an admired and beloved figure. Two, and sometimes three, generations of certain families had known him in banking and social connections. To a very large number he was financial adviser, good friend in almost any relation of life, a gentleman respected for his sound judgment and foresight; loved for his sympathetic understanding of human nature and readiness to help his fellowmen and the community at large.

PETER OWEN SHEA, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

DR. PETER OWEN SHEA, formerly physician and surgeon and director of health and hygiene for the city of Worcester, was widely known throughout the State of Massachusetts for the professional service he rendered in a civil and military capacity, up until the time of his death. He had occupied his office since the turn of the century and in the latter instance served his country with distinction in two wars.

Dr. Shea was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 21, 1870, son of Cornelius and Mary (Burke) Shea. The father, a native of County Cork, Ireland, died in 1898, and the mother, of County Mayo, Ireland, died in 1928. After a general education in the schools of his birthplace, Dr. Shea matriculated at Holy Cross College, where he completed his academic training and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892, receiving his Master of Arts degree four years later. In the meantime, he had matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he was awarded his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1894. Following this Dr. Shea took postgraduate work in the hospitals of New York City, and then returned to Massachusetts to establish himself in a general practice of medicine which he was to conduct at Chicopee for two years. At the expiration of this period he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and enrolled as a student at the Johns Hopkins University with a view of further perfecting himself in his chosen profession. From that time on, he kept abreast of modern methods in medical science through self-study and by taking various courses in European hospitals.

Upon completing his training at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Shea once more returned to his native State and settled in Framingham. Here he practiced until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, when he enlisted for medical service in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, appointed a surgeon and sent to Virginia as a member of the Hospital Corps. Eventually he went to Cuba as a member of the hospital staff and remained there until 1900, when he was honorably discharged from the service. The same year he came to Worcester and was appointed a member of the city board of health and later was appointed director of this department after successfully passing a competitive Civil Service examination. For the remainder of his life, he served the community in various other capacities. From 1901 to 1907 he was a member of the school committee and during this period served as a trustee of the Grafton State Hospital, a body from which he resigned during his second term to accept a commission as major in the Massachusetts State Guard. As a medical officer he rendered singular service in major crises, where his aid had been sought by the National Government. In this connection he was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1917, after half of the city had been destroyed by the explosion of a munitions ship, and later, during the influenza epidemic, traveled extensively throughout Massachusetts as a representative of the State Government. In recognition of his distinguished service he received the following letter, from the Governor of Massachusetts, at the time of his discharge from active service:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
State House, Boston, December 19, 1918.

MAJOR PETER OWEN SHEA,
106 Millbury Street, Worcester:

DEAR MAJOR SHEA:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and personally, I want to thank you most heartily for the very effective work you did at the State Guard Hospital at Springfield in fighting the epidemic of influenza. This service is distinctive and one which reflects great credit upon you. While far removed from the battle line, it had all the elements of courage displayed by our boys there, and Massachusetts can still be proud of its citizenry when responses such as yours have come so cheerfully and willingly. Massachusetts will not soon forget your devotion, and the knowledge of having completed such notable service should be a constant source of gratification to you.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) SAMUEL W. McCALL.

Dr. Shea was a member and former commander of the United States Spanish War Veterans and served as national surgeon-general of that organization in 1926. He also belonged to the Massachusetts National Guard Association, the United States Army Association, and the National Guard. In his professional affiliations he was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Health, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Worcester County Medical Society. He fraternized with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and belonged to the Army and Navy Club in Boston. He worshipped at the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension.

JOHN H. TRUMBULL

President, The Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company

LONG active in industry and public affairs, John H. Trumbull, former Governor of Connecticut, is president of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, of Plainville, this State. This company, founded in 1899, continues as an independent unit within the General Electric Company organization—a relationship described as "beneficial, happy and profitable" to all concerned. Mr. Trumbull, who was called the "flying Governor" because of his enthusiasm for aviation, and the "pay-as-you-go Governor" because of his sound business administration in Hartford, is today honored as one of Connecticut's leading citizens and industrialists.

Mr. Trumbull was born March 4, 1873, at Ashford, Connecticut, son of Hugh H. and Mary Ann (Harper) Trumbull. The ancestral lineage dates back to 1792 in Edinburgh, Scotland, according to family records. Both parents were natives of Ulster, Ireland, though of Scottish descent. They came to America in 1870, settling first in the vicinity of Windsor, Connecticut, but soon afterward removing to Plainville. Hugh H. Trumbull entered upon a career of farming.

It was on the home farm that John H. Trumbull passed his boyhood years, engaging in farm work with the other members of his family and acquiring in this way a strong and rugged physique and a fine sturdiness and strength of character. He attended Plainville schools, but from a very early period was eager to get ahead with the practical affairs of life. He readily shouldered the responsibilities that devolved upon him as the eldest of seven sons. Never an ardent farmer, he busied himself with experiments in electricity in all his free moments, and was glad of the offer that he received from the Eddy Electric Company, of Windsor, which made it possible for him to leave the farm and become an apprentice. After four years with that organization, he became an independent electrical contractor in Hartford.

Returning to Plainville in 1898, he persuaded his brother, Henry Trumbull, and another young man, Frank T. Wheeler, to help him finance a manufacturing establishment of their own. They got together $2,000, with which they rented, from a bankrupt chuck shop, a one-story wooden shack on the outskirts of the village. Mr. Wheeler painted a sign and organized a working crew of three assistants. Henry Trumbull organized the office staff, consisting wholly of himself at that time, and handled the books and purchasing. John H. Trumbull himself, then twenty-five years of age, took over the selling operations. The company specialized, at the outset, in making electrical rosettes, and attained a fair degree of success, as a result of which their capitalization was raised to $5,000. After a time they encountered a lawsuit for patent infringement on the rosettes which John H. and Henry Trumbull had invented. They won the suit, but were greatly endangered by the cost of legal and court fees, surviving alone by virtue of persuading the lawyers to wait for a time. Working sixteen hours a day through that difficult period, they cleaned their own boilers, hauled their materials, and ran errands themselves on the firm's one vehicle, a bicycle. Adventurous by nature and unwilling to pause for obstacles, John H. Trumbull was kept from giving up the whole project only by his young bride, who persuaded him to give the lawyers long-term notes covering their fees. In this way the new company, the lawsuits against which were started more to stifle it than to recover claims, was prevented from dissolution. On some occasions all the firm's funds went to pay salaries for weeks at a time, leaving nothing for the three partners.

Going through those days almost on courage alone, the operators of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company were able by 1905 to increase their capital stock to $100,000. They broadened their line, too, to include such instruments as switchboards, battery switches, cut-outs and panels, and added a story to the building and trebled the number of employees. By 1912 the capital stock went up to $500,000. The old wooden buildings were torn down and replaced by brick structures. And the working force was increased to about two hundred men. In February, 1918, the company was absorbed by the General Electric Company, although the Plainville organization's independence is maintained within the larger body. John H. Trumbull, who was formerly treasurer, is now president; his brother, Henry Trumbull, formerly secretary, is now treasurer; and Frank T. Wheeler, who was president in the beginning, is now vice-president. The present secretary is Stanley S. Gwillim. A record of the growth in plant structure alone is indicative of the company's development from earliest times. The first brick building of 1905 was augmented by a second brick building addition in 1907. After all the old wooden structures were replaced by brick in 1912, as indicated above, further additions were made in 1917 and 1921. Factories in other places were bought in 1926, 1929 and 1930, and a large addition was made in 1930 to the Plainville plant.

The Trumbull company, with its "Circle T" trademark, has in the course of years built up wide confidence and support. Within the Trumbull organization, a forward-looking policy has been maintained, while John H. Trumbull himself, as head of the company, has sought always to keep pace with the times. From the beginning the company has utilized available publicity media to keep the public informed of its work, but, on the other side of the picture, has done everything possible to maintain the highest quality of output, so that the publicity would be justified. Offices were opened outside Plainville as soon as conditions permitted. In 1903 the first branch office was started in New York. Later warehouses were established in Chicago and San Francisco, and many new salesmen were appointed. The entire country is today divided into branch offices and sales districts, with salesmen operating out of strategic centers. There are three Pacific Coast factories, each with its own sales division, located in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California. Representatives were early appointed in other countries, and now the company's foreign representation is handled entirely by the International General Electric Company. In 1920 the company purchased a five-kiln plant in Trenton, New Jersey, for the manufacture of all the porcelain used in its products. Due to the increased use of plastics and the reduced demand for porcelain products, the Trenton plant was disposed of in July, 1942. In July, 1926, it acquired the manufacturing division, located in Ludlow, Kentucky, from the old Post-Glover Company of Cincinnati. Later, in the fall of 1936, the Ludlow plant was sold and the factory moved to Norwood, Ohio, where the production of panelboards, switchboards, feeder distribution systems and allied equipment continues, serving twenty-eight states in the mid-West. In October, 1929, the Trumbull company purchased the A. G. Electric Manufacturing Company's main factory in Seattle and its branch in Los Angeles, where are made switchboards and panelboards, as well as certain types of switches adaptable to local requirements. The main factory in Seattle and its branch in Los Angeles are now known as the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Pacific Division. In 1930 the company also bought the Drendell Electric & Manufacturing Company plant in San Francisco, where similar products are manufactured, and this plant is now known as The Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Through the years the Trumbull company has developed a splendid set of labor policies, and Mr. Trumbull himself has taken the deepest interest in the human side of his industrial responsibilities. His experience in this connection was, moreover, of great value to the State during his years as Governor, of which more will be said in due course. At the Plainville plant, and gradually at the other factories as they have been acquired, every kind of facility for the workers' convenience and comfort has been installed. At the original plant the Ten-Year Club is an organization of older employees. There is a factory clinic, with a registered nurse in service at all times. A Mutual Aid Association provides sick benefits and is supported through membership dues. The company provides life insurance in increasing amounts after six months of service. There are also a company safety committee, a fire department, a factory library, an athletic organization and a choral club. A production club, consisting of department heads, foremen and their assistants, has its own program of group life insurance, with a combination of social and business features at its monthly evening meetings. The company publication, "Trumbull Cheer," started in May, 1907, with a circulation of 1,500, now is distributed to forty thousand recipients, a selected list of people in all branches of the electrical industry. "Printer's Ink" rates it as the sixth oldest publication of its type in the United States and the oldest to be edited without interruption for more than thirty-two years by one man. The company's entire effort is going, at the time of writing, into war production to meet the needs of this country and its allies.

Mr. Trumbull himself has been described as a "pacifist—of the kind whose ideas for enforcing peace are a bigger and better army and navy and a bigger and better air force." As already indicated, he is an aviation enthusiast. For years he has flown his own plane, and he says he will "never give up the air." His daughters, Florence and Jean, enjoy the air, too, and his wife thinks nothing of crossing the country by plane, although some years ago she had some anxious moments when her husband first took up this adventurous sport. His eagerness for the air has not been cut short by the three crashes in which he has been involved, in one of which he was somewhat shaken up. Sound common sense and a knowledge of aircraft serve him here, as was evidenced in the instance of his refusal to go up in a plane that he saw was of faulty construction. The ship crashed before it had covered fifty miles, drowning one passenger in a lake, along with the pilot.

Politics was also a notable adventure for Governor Trumbull. In 1920 his fellow-citizens elected him a State Senator, and returned him to the Senate in 1922, the year of his father's death. In 1924 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. Taking office in 1925, he served under Governor Hiram Bingham. But after only one day in office, Governor Bingham resigned to accept a United States Senatorship, whereupon Mr. Trumbull succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. Heading the State government for the full term, he was reëlected in 1926 and again in 1928. His administration was noted for its strong financial policy and businesslike procedures. He gained the confidence of the public, and was at once a wise and picturesque figure in public office. He continued his hobby of flying through the gubernatorial years—a pastime that Governor Brewster of Maine shared with him, without, however, being a pilot.

Through Governor Trumbull's efforts, Connecticut has today the most progressive aviation legislation in the country, and is the only State with a Department of Aviation. Mr. Trumbull himself is active in many airline organizations, being chairman of the board of directors of Colonial Air Transport, Inc., a director of the Colonial Canadian Air Line and the Fairchild Corporation (airplane producers), president of the New England Flying Clubs, and a member of the Quiet Birdmen, composed exclusively of active airmen. He is chairman of the membership committee of the National Aeronautical Association, of which his friend, Mr. Bingham, became president some years ago. Mr. Trumbull is also the only civilian pilot with permission from the United States Army to fly army ships, and the only civilian trained by the army and flying National Guard ships. Mr. Trumbull also has a number of other industrial connections, being president and a director of the Plainville Trust Company, which he helped to organize; treasurer and a director of the Plainville Realty Company; and a director of the Connecticut Light & Power Company and the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company.

Among his other activities, he has had much to do with military affairs. During the World War years of 1917-18 he was a captain of the Connecticut State Guard, organizing a company in Plainville; and Governor Templeton at that time drafted him to be chief of ordnance. At the time of writing his company is supplying its products to army ordnance plants of the United States and to both the United States and British navies. After he became no longer active in the National Guard, he was retained as a captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps and a lieutenant of the Putnam Phalanx. He is a member of Frederick Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, in Plainville, holds the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and is a Past Illustrious Potentate of Sphinx Temple (Hartford), Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, New London Forest, No. 72, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, the Campfire Club (composed of noted naturalists), the Hartford Gun Club, the Hartford Club, the Davy Crockett Big Game Hunting and Angling Club (of Maine), the American Trapshooting Association, the Shuttle Meadow Club of New Britain, the Wampanoag Country Club, and the Aero Club of Hartford. He was formerly president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. Active in welfare and humanitarian movements, he has for years been a director of the Newington Home for

Crippled Children and the Gaylord Farm Association. He serves on the advisory board of the Admiral Billard Academy, in New London, and also on the advisory board of the State Department of Aeronautics, which he helped to found while he was Governor. Fishing, in spare time, affords him considerable relaxation. And he is something of a naturalist in his own right. Richard Carroll, writing of "The Flying Governor" in "Liberty" for June 15, 1929, reported finding Mr. Trumbull in a tree behind his house when he went to call upon him. It turned out that the Governor was examining a bird's nest, being a collector of birds' eggs, and had climbed every tree within miles in search of specimens. His collection was among the country's largest. Mr. Trumbull demonstrated great agility, moreover, in moving from branch to branch, revealing once again those qualities of adventurousness and love of the rigors of the out-of-doors that one might expect from one of his strength and broad-shouldered build. The furnishings of his den reveal his talents as a huntsman and angler of no mean ability.

John H. Trumbull married, November 30, 1903, Maude Pierce Usher, daughter of Robert C. and Antoinette (Pierce) Usher. Her father, the first town clerk of Plainville, held that office until his death at the age of eighty years. The Usher family has long been widely known in this part of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull became the parents of the following children: 1. Florence Trumbull, who became the wife of John Coolidge; they have two daughters: Cynthia and Lydia Coolidge. 2. Jean Trumbull, wife of Alaric R. Bailey, of Jamestown, New York; they have two sons: John Trumbull Bailey and Alaric R. Bailey, Jr., and one daughter, Sandra Bailey.

JAMES MONROE PENDLETON

Man of Affairs

DURING the almost fourscore years of James Monroe Pendleton's life he came to be one of the outstanding figures in the banking and business circles of Westerly, Rhode Island, and always was an exemplar of active, progressive citizenship. Since young manhood he had been prominent in projects and organizations undertaken for the betterment of the community and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Pendleton was born June 23, 1862, at Westerly, Rhode Island, son of Enoch Burroughs and Mary E. (Chapman) Pendleton, both natives of Westerly, and both now deceased. His father was a merchant and former postmaster of Westerly. The family genealogical background is as follows: Enoch Burroughs Pendleton was the son of General Nathan Pendleton, born in Stonington, Connecticut, and Phoebe Cole, daughter of Sands and Esther (Grand) Cole, both of Stonington. The general was the son of Nathan and Amelia (Babcock) Pendleton, the latter named a daughter of Colonel James and Sarah (Stanton) Babcock. Nathan Pendleton was the son of Colonel William and Lydia (Burrows) Pendleton, the latter a daughter of John and Lydia (Hubbard) Burrows. Colonel William was the son of Joseph and Patience (Potts) Pendleton, the mother being a daughter of William and Rebecca (Avery) Potts. Joseph was the son of Captain James Pendleton and his second wife, the former Hannah Goodenow, daughter of Edmund Goodenow. Captain James was the son of Major Brian and Eleanor Pendleton. Major Brian Pendleton was born in England, 1599, came to the American colonies and settled first in Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he was declared a freeman, September 3, 1634, and was Deputy to the General Court for six years. From Sudbury he went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and in about 1651 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where his name is of record as late as 1676, which may be near the time of his death there. His son, Captain James Pendleton, was the first of the Pendletons to come to Stonington, Connecticut, although he later was a citizen of Westerly, Rhode Island. The name Pendleton is evidently derived from the Gaelic *pendle,* the summit, and *dun,* meaning the top of a hill. There is the ancient British town of Pendlaton, which is situated at the head of a valley.

James Monroe Pendleton, with whom this review is concerned primarily, was prepared for higher education in the Westerly grammar and high schools, entering Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, at the age of nineteen years. His college years were marked not only by fine scholastic attainments—he made Phi Beta Kappa—but by a lively connection with campus activities. He had the honor of being chosen an official of the Freshman class, and throughout the four years served on numerous committees, headed organizations and was much to the fore in many undergraduate projects. His social fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon. In addition to the required curricula he specialized in mathematics and did a great deal of laboratory work. He was graduated in 1885, a Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1890 received the Master's degree in Arts, from his *alma mater.*

The identification of Mr. Pendleton with banking and finance began immediately after graduation, in 1885, when he entered the Niantic National Bank, of Westerly, in a clerical capacity. He soon won promotion to cashier. In 1889 he became treasurer of the Niantic Savings Bank, and in 1904 accepted the post of manager of the Westerly branch of the Industrial Trust Company. Since 1912 he had been a director of the Industrial Trust Company. The years brought Mr. Pendleton well deserved recognition as an authority on banking procedure and methods. His judgment was highly esteemed in financial circles, and his large fund of information and experience was always at the command of business contemporaries.

If banking was the vocation of Mr. Pendleton, his avocation was public service. When thirty years old he was made treasurer of the town of Westerly, and throughout the long period since had done well a rather uninteresting job. As a young man he became chairman of the local school committee, and later was superintendent of health. In 1888 he was prevailed upon to go to the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, as a delegate, something that is now considered a privilege to be sought and campaigned for. During the World War, Mr. Pendleton was prominent in the various drives to sell Liberty loans and raise money for the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies. He was one of the "Four minute" speakers who interpreted war affairs and duties to the people. At the end of the conflict he served on the Committee of Welcome to Returning Soldiers. In 1916 he was made a member of the executive committee of the Brown University Alumni Association, and since 1922 has been a trustee of this university, and later became a life trustee and a member of the executive and advisory committees of the Brown University Corporation, offices he filled until his death in May, 1940.

An interesting piece of Westerly history is woven about the founding and development of its public library. About half a century ago, Steven Wilcox, a wealthy man of the community, felt the urge to build a splendid monument to the veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Pendleton dissuaded him on the plea that it would be of far better service to give the town an adequate public library. Mr. Wilcox was convinced and made the challenge: "I'll donate twenty-five thousand dollars to such a memorial, if the people of Westerly will contribute an equal sum." Mr. Pendleton, Messrs. Perry and Utter and others accepted the challenge and formed the nucleus of the group that raised the required amount and more. They also superintended the start, in 1892, of a beautiful library building that was completed in 1894. The consummation of this worthy project, which included the charming park surrounding the library, was largely due to the Pendleton group and its devoted civic labors.

James Monroe Pendleton married Beatrice Nichol, of Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of James and Jessie (Clark) Nichol, and they became the parents of two sons. The oldest boy, James Monroe, Jr., died at the age of fourteen years. The second son, Stuart, completed his academic education at St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island, before becoming associated with the American Thread Company. He is now engaged in the study and development of television. Stuart Pendleton is married and the father of a son.

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